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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Legislation and Orders relating to the War

(SIXTH EDITION)

[Corrected up to 18th May, 1918]



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PREFATORY NOTE TO THE SIXTH EDITION.

THE issue of Royal Proclamations and Orders in Council, legislation in the Governor General's Council, the promulgation of Ordinances and the issue of orders and notifications in India since the publication of the fifth edition of "Legislation and Orders relating to the War," have necessitated the preparation of this the sixth edition which has been compiled on the same lines as the last edition. It has been brought up to the 18th May, 1918, but Proclamations and Orders in Council which, though issued in England prior to the 15th May, were not published in India by that date have not been included in Part IV.

The Prefatory Note to the first edition is reproduced.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 15th June, 1918.

PREFATORY NOTE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THIS publication contains—

- (1) The recent Ordinances made by the Governor General in exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, to meet the emergency created by the present war ;
 - (2) Proclamations of the Governor General and Notifications of the Government of India relating to the outbreak of war ;
 - (3) Certain Royal Proclamations and Orders of His Majesty in Council, which are of importance in this country ;
 - (4) Notifications under Acts of the Governor General in Council relating to the present emergency ;
 - (5) Notifications and Orders under the recent Ordinances ; and
 - (6) Miscellaneous Administrative Notifications on the same subject likely to be often referred to.
2. Proclamations and Notifications no longer in force have been omitted. The object of the publication is to bring together in a collected form, for purposes of ready reference, papers of importance which are at present not available, except by reference to a complete file of the *Gazette of India*. Owing to the obvious importance of early publication, it is probable that this collection is, in some respects, incomplete but it is hoped that it may be found of considerable practical use.
3. The Declaration of London and the Prize Court Rules have been separately published by this Department, and are therefore not included in the present collection.

4. The preparation of this publication has been undertaken under the supervision of Mr. J. Nissim, I.C.S., an Attaché of this Department.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART I.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

ACT No. I OF 1915.

[THE EMERGENCY LEGISLATION CONTINUANCE ACT, 1915.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 12th January, 1915.)

An Act to continue in force the provisions of certain Ordinances.

WHEREAS the Ordinances mentioned in the Schedule are temporary in their duration and in virtue of section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, are limited to expire within the period of six months from their promulgation ; and,

Whereas owing to the state of war existing between His Majesty the King Emperor and certain foreign Powers it is expedient to provide for the continuance as in this Act mentioned of the provisions contained in those Ordinances ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915. Short title

2. The provisions of the Ordinances mentioned in the Schedule shall have effect as if they had been enacted by the Governor General in Council and shall be in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter : Continuance of provisions of Ordinances in Schedule.

Provided that the Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India direct that any provision in any of the said Ordinances shall cease to be in force at any earlier date which may be specified in such notification.

SCHEDULE.

(SEE SECTION 2.)

Ordinances made by the Governor General of India under section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861.

Year.	Number.	Short title.
1914	I	The Indian Naval and Military News (Emergency) Ordinance, 1914.
"	II	The Impressment of Vessels Ordinance, 1914.
"	III	The Foreigners Ordinance, 1914.
"	IV	The Indian Volunteers Ordinance, 1914.
"	V	The Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914.
"	VI	The Commercial Intercourse with Enemies Ordinance, 1914.
"	VII	The Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914.
"	VIII	The Foreigners (Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1914.
"	IX	The Articles of Commerce Ordinance, 1914.

ACT NO. IV OF 1915.¹

[THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT) ACT, 1915.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 19th March, 1915.)

An Act to provide for special measures to secure the public safety and the defence of British India and for the more speedy trial of certain offences.

WHEREAS owing to the existing state of war it is expedient to provide for special measures to secure the public safety and the defence of British India and for the more speedy trial of certain offences; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the district of Angul.

(3) This section and section 2 shall come into operation at once. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette

¹ For application of this Act to Berar and certain other areas under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, see Notification No. 394-I. B., dated 9th April, 1915, *infra* p. 358.

of India,¹ direct that the rest of the Act shall come into operation in any province or part thereof on such date as may be specified in such notification.

(4) This Act shall be in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter :

Provided that the expiration of this Act shall not affect the validity of anything done in pursuance of it, and any person convicted under this Act may be punished as if it had continued in force, and all prosecutions and other legal proceedings pending under this Act at the time of the expiration thereof may be completed and carried into effect, and the sentences carried into execution as if this Act had not expired.

2. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules,² for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of British India and as to the powers and duties of public servants and other persons in furtherance of that purpose. Power to make rules.

In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, rules under this section may be made—

- (a) to prevent persons communicating with the enemy or obtaining information which may be used for that purpose ;
- (b) to secure the safety of His Majesty's forces and ships and to prevent the prosecution of any purpose likely to jeopardise the success of the operations of His Majesty's forces or the forces of His Allies or to assist the enemy ;
- (c) to prevent the spread of false reports or reports likely to cause disaffection or alarm or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with Foreign Powers or to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects ;
- (d) to empower any civil or military authority to issue such orders and take such measures as may be necessary to secure the safety of railways, ports, dockyards, telegraphs, post offices, works for the supply of gas, electric light or water, sources of water supply, all means of communication and any areas

¹ For Notifications under s. 1 (3) directing that sections 3 to 11 shall come into force in certain Districts of :—

Punjab. See Notification No. 1095, dated 22nd March, 1915, *infra* p. 203.

Bengal. See Notifications Nos. 1379, dated 23rd April, 1915, 1789, dated 10th June, 1915 and 1211, dated 11th April, 1916, *infra* p. 203, *et seq.*

U. P. See Notification No. 3412, dated 7th October, 1915, *infra* p. 205.

Bihar and Orissa. See Notifications Nos. 3208, dated 22nd September, 1915, 2430, dated 17th August, 1916 and 2584, dated 26th October, 1917, *infra* pp. 204 and 205.

Burma. See Notification No. 187, dated 28th January, 1916, *infra* p. 205.

Assam. See Notification No. 535, dated 6th March, 1918, *infra* p. 206.

²For rules under s. 2 see the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, the Defence of India (Wolfram) Rules, 1915, the Defence of India (Wool Purchase) Rules, 1916, the Defence of India (Wool) Rules, 1916, the Defence of India (Petroleum Works) Rules, 1916, the Defence of India (Tanning Materials) Rules, 1917, the Defence of India (Salt) Rules, 1917, and the Defence of India (Passport) Rules, 1917, *infra* pp. 205—233, 249—261. For rules applying to Berar see Notification No. 149-D., dated 14th January, 1916, *infra* pp. 261 and 262.

- which may be notified by such civil or military authority as areas which it is necessary to safeguard in the public interest ;
- (e) to enable any naval or military authority to take possession of any property, moveable or immoveable, for naval or military purposes, and to issue such orders and do such acts in respect of any property as may be necessary to secure the public safety or the defence of British India or any part thereof ;
 - (f) to empower any civil or military authority where, in the opinion of such authority, there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that any person has acted, is acting or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety, to direct that such person shall not enter, reside or remain in any area specified in writing by such authority or that such person shall reside and remain in any area so specified, or that he shall conduct himself in such manner or abstain from such acts, or take such order with any property in his possession or under his control, as such authority may direct ;
 - (g) to prohibit or regulate the possession of explosives, inflammable substances, arms and all other munitions of war ;
 - (h) to prohibit anything likely to prejudice the training or discipline of His Majesty's forces and to prevent any attempt to tamper with the loyalty of persons in the service of His Majesty or to dissuade persons from entering the military or police service of His Majesty ;
 - (i) to empower any civil or military authority to enter and search any place if such authority has reason to believe that such place is being used for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or to the defence of British India and to seize anything found there which he has reason to believe is being used for any such purpose ;
 - (j) to provide for the arrest of persons contravening or reasonably suspected of contravening any rule made under this section and prescribing the duties of public servants and other persons in regard to such arrests ;
 - (k) to prescribe the duties of public servants and other persons as to preventing any contravention of rules made under this section and to prohibit any attempt to screen persons contravening any such rule from punishment ; [and]!
 - (l) otherwise to prevent assistance being given to the enemy or the successful prosecution of the war being endangered ;
 - ¹[(m) to require that there shall be placed, at the disposal of the Governor General in Council, the whole or any part of the output of any factory, workshop, mine or other industrial concern for the manufacture, preparation or extraction of

¹ Clauses (m) to (r) were inserted by s. 2 of Act II of 1916, *infra* p. 12.

any article or thing which, in his opinion, can be utilised in the prosecution of the present war ;

- (n) to take possession of, and use for the purpose of the Governor General in Council, any such factory, workshop, mine or industrial concern or any appurtenances or plant thereof ;
- (o) to require any work in any such factory, workshop, mine or industrial concern to be done in accordance with the directions of the Governor General in Council ;
- (p) to regulate or restrict the carrying out of work in any such factory, workshop, mine or industrial concern, or to remove the plant therefrom with the object of increasing the output of any other such factory, workshop, mine or industrial concern ;
- (q) to provide for any other action which may be necessary to regulate the possession, or to facilitate the collection, manufacture, preparation or extraction of any article or thing, which can, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be utilised in the prosecution of the present war ; and
- (r) to regulate the sailings of British steamers from any port in British India, and to reserve, for the use of the Governor General in Council, all or any accommodation of whatever kind for the carriage of persons, animals or goods on any such steamers.]

(2) Rules made under this section may provide that any contravention thereof or of any order issued under the authority of any such rule shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both, or if the intention of the person so contravening any such rule or order is to assist the King's enemies or to wage war against the King, may provide that such contravention shall be punishable with death, transportation for life or imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, to any of which punishments fine may be added.

(3) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

3. (1) The Local Government may by order in writing direct that any person accused of anything which is an offence in virtue of any rule made under section 2 or accused of any offence punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or of criminal conspiracy to commit, or of abetting, or of attempting to commit or abet any such offence shall be tried by Commissioners appointed under this Act.

(2) Orders under sub-section (1) may be made in respect of all persons accused of any offence referred to in that sub-section, or in respect of any class of person so accused, or in respect of persons or classes of persons accused of any particular offence therein referred to or accused of any class of such offences.

(3) No order under sub-section (1) shall be made in respect of or be deemed to include any person who has been committed under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for trial before a High Court, or in whose case an order for trial has been made under section 6 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, but, save as aforesaid, an order under that sub-section may be made in respect of or may include any person accused of any offence referred to therein whether such offence was committed before or after the commencement of this Act.

4. (1) Commissioners for the trial of persons under this Act shall be appointed by the Local Government.

(2) Such Commissioners may be appointed for the whole province or any part thereof or for the trial of any particular accused person or class of accused persons.

(3) All trials under this Act shall be held by three Commissioners, of whom at least two shall be persons who have served as Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges for a period of not less than three years, or are persons qualified under section 2 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, for appointment as Judges of a High Court or are advocates of a Chief Court or pleaders of ten years' standing.

5. (1) Commissioners appointed under this Act may take cognizance of offences without the accused being committed to them for trial, and, in trying accused persons, shall, subject to any rules made by the Local Government, in this behalf, follow the procedure prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates :

Provided that such Commissioners shall make a memorandum only of the substance of the evidence of each witness examined, and shall not be bound to adjourn any trial for any purpose unless such adjournment is in their opinion necessary in the interests of justice.

(2) In the event of any difference of opinion between the Commissioners the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

6. (1) The judgment of Commissioners appointed under the Act shall be final and conclusive, and such Commissioners may pass upon any person convicted by them any sentence authorised by law for the punishment of the offence of which such person is convicted, and no order of confirmation shall be necessary in the case of any sentence passed by them.

(2) If in any trial under this Act it is proved that the accused person has committed any offence whether referred to in section 3 or in any order under that section or not, the Commissioners may convict such accused person of such offence and pass any sentence authorized by law for the punishment thereof.

7. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, so far as they are inconsistent with the special procedure prescribed by or under this Act, shall not apply to the proceedings of Commissioners appointed under this Act, but save as otherwise provided, that Code shall apply to such proceedings and the Commissioners shall have all the powers conferred by the Code on a Court of Session exercising original jurisdiction

8. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or of any other law for the time being in force, or of anything having the force of law by whatsoever authority made or done, there shall be no appeal from any order or sentence of Commissioners appointed under this Act, and no Court shall have authority to revise any such order or sentence, or to transfer any case from such Commissioners, or to make any order under section 491 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or have any jurisdiction of any kind in respect of any proceedings under this Act. Exclusion of interference of other criminal courts,

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to affect the power of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government to make orders under section 401 or 402 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in respect of persons sentenced by Commissioners under this Act.

9. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, where the statement of any person has been recorded by a Magistrate, such statement may be admitted in evidence in any trial before Commissioners appointed under this Act if such person is dead or cannot be found or is incapable of giving evidence, and the Commissioners are of opinion that such death, disappearance or incapacity has been caused in the interest of the accused. Special rule of evidence.

10. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules providing for-- Rule-making powers of Local Government.

- (i) the times and places at which Commissioners appointed under this Act may sit ;
- (ii) the procedure of such Commissioners including the appointment and powers of their President, and the procedure to be adopted in the event of any Commissioner being prevented from attending throughout the trial of any accused person ;
- (iii) the manner in which prosecutions before such Commissioners shall be conducted, and the appointment and powers of persons conducting such prosecution ;
- (iv) the execution of sentences passed by such Commissioners ;
- (v) the temporary custody or release on bail of persons referred to or included in any order made under sub-section (1) of section 3, and for the transmission of records to the Commissioners ; and
- (vi) any matter which appears to the Local Government to be necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act relating or ancillary to trials before Commissioners..

11. No order under this Act shall be called in question in any court, and no suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

ACT NO. VI OF 1915.

[THE INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS (TEMPORARY RULES) ACT, 1915.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd March, 1915.)

An Act to extend the powers of the Governor General in Council during the continuance of the present war to make rules under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

(3) This Act and the rules made thereunder shall be in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter.

2. In this Act the expression 'subject of any State at war with His Majesty' includes—

(i) any person resident and carrying on business in the territory of a State at war with His Majesty ; and

(ii) with reference to a company, any company the business whereof is managed or controlled by such subjects, or is carried on wholly or mainly for the benefit or on behalf of such subjects, notwithstanding that the company may be registered within His Majesty's dominions.

3. (1) The power of the Governor General in Council under section 77 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, to make rules shall include power to make rules¹—

(a) for avoiding or suspending in whole or in part any patent or licence, the person entitled to the benefit of which is the subject of any State at war with His Majesty ;

(b) for avoiding or suspending the registration and all or any rights conferred by the registration, of any design the proprietor whereof is a subject as aforesaid ;

(c) for avoiding or suspending any application made by any such person under the said Act ;

(d) for enabling the grant, in favour of persons other than such persons as aforesaid, on such terms and conditions, and either for the whole term of the patent or registration or for such less period, as may be thought fit, of licenses to make, use,

¹ For rules under s. 3 see Notification No. 5073—9, dated 1st May, 1915 *nfra* p. 263.

exercise, or vend, patented inventions and registered designs so liable to avoidance or suspension as aforesaid; and

(e) for extending the time within which any act or thing may be or is required to be done under the said Act.

(2) If the rules made under this Act so provide the rules or any of them shall have effect from the passing of this Act.

(3) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the Gazette of India, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

4. The power to make rules conferred by section 3 (1) (a) and (d) of this Act shall be exercisable in respect of any exclusive privilege acquired under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, as if such exclusive privilege had been a patent granted under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911; and the power to make rules conferred by section 3 (1) (e) of this Act in respect of anything to be done under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, shall be exercisable in respect of anything to be done under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Power in case of exclusive privileges under Act V of 1888.

ACT No. XIV OF 1915.

[THE ENEMY TRADING ACT, 1915.]

(*Received the assent of the Governor General on 1st October, 1915.*)

An Act to provide facilities for payment to a public authority of certain moneys, the payment of which is, or may be, prohibited owing to the present war and to provide for other matters in connection with trading with foreigners.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide facilities for the payment to a public authority of certain moneys, the payment of which is, or may be, prohibited by, or under the provisions of, any Proclamation or Order in Council of His Majesty for the time being in force, relating to trading, commercial intercourse, or other dealings with subjects of States at war with His Majesty, and to afford like facilities in the case of moneys due to certain classes of foreigners, and to extend the law relating to the contravention of the provisions of any such Proclamation or Order in Council, and to make further provisions as to dealings with foreigners; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Enemy Trading Act, 1915;

Short title,
extent and
duration.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including the Sonthal Parganas¹; and

¹ The Act has been extended under s. 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), to British Baluchistan, see *Gazette of India*, 1916, Part II, p. 383.

(3) It shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter.

2. In this Act,—

“custodian” means a custodian of enemy property appointed under this Act;

“Enemy Trading Proclamation” means any Proclamation or Order in Council of His Majesty for the time being in force, relating to trading, commercial intercourse or other dealings with subjects of States at war with His Majesty;

“foreigner” has the same meaning as in the Foreigners Act, 1864; II

“prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

1 3. (1) The Governor General in Council shall appoint so many persons, as he thinks fit, to act as custodians for the whole or any part of British India for the purpose of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to them in pursuance of this Act.

(2) Custodians shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, have such powers and duties, with respect to the money held by them in their capacity as custodians, as may be prescribed.

(3) If any question arises as to the custodian to whom any money may be paid under this Act, the question shall be determined by the Governor General in Council.

4. (1) Any sum, by way of dividends, interest or share of profits, the payment of which to, or for the benefit of, any person is prohibited by or under any Enemy Trading Proclamation may, subject to the provisions of section 7, be paid by the person by whom it would have been payable, if a state of war had not existed, to the custodian to hold subject to the provisions of this Act.

(2) Where, before the commencement of this Act, any such sum has been paid into any account with a bank, or has been paid to any other person in trust, the bank or other person may pay the same to the custodian to hold as aforesaid.

(3) On such payment the bank or other person shall be exempt from all liability in respect of such payment.

5. Where, by or under any enactment for the time being in force relating to foreigners, any person is absolutely prohibited from carrying on, or engaging in, any trade or business, or from receiving any money, any sum payable to, or for the benefit of, such person in the way of his trade or business, or any such money may, subject to the provisions of section 7, be paid by the person by whom it is payable, to the custodian to hold subject to the provisions of this Act.

¹ For Notifications under this section see Notifications No. 1557-W., dated 26th February, 1916, No. 1973-W., dated 11th March, 1916, No. 3931-W., II, dated 3rd June, 1916, No. 5503-W-II, dated 8th July, 1916, No. 6275-W-II, dated 29th July, 1916, No. 8359-W.-II, dated 9th September, 1916, No. 8675-W.-II, dated 16th September, 1916, No. 9572-W.-II, dated 7th October, 1916, No. 9945-W.-II, dated 14th October, 1916, No. 3-W.-II-C., No. 4-W.-II-C., No. 5-W.-II-C., No. 6-W.-II-C. dated 18th November, 1916, and No. 6864-S.-pl., dated 16th June, 1917, *infra* pp. 265—268

6. Any person paying money to a custodian under the provisions of section 4 or section 5 shall, at the same time, furnish such particulars in regard to the payment as the custodian, subject to any rules prescribed in this behalf, may require; until such particulars have been furnished to the satisfaction of the custodian, the custodian shall not grant a receipt for such money.

7. (1) The custodian may refuse to receive any money on the ground that it is not money to which the foregoing provisions of this Act apply or, with the sanction of the Local Government, for any other reason.

(2) In the event of any question arising as to whether any money is money to which the foregoing provisions of this Act apply, the decision of the custodian on the question shall be final.

8. Where any money is paid to a custodian under the foregoing provisions of this Act, the receipt of such custodian, or any person duly authorised by him to sign receipts on his behalf for any such money, shall be a good discharge to the person paying the same as against the person in respect of whom the money was paid to the custodian.

9. (1) The custodian shall hold and deal with any money paid to him under this Act in accordance with such directions as he may receive from the Governor General in Council.

(2) Money held by the custodian under this Act shall not, save as may be otherwise prescribed, be liable to be attached or otherwise taken in execution of a decree.

(3) The custodian shall keep a register of all money held by him under this Act, which register shall be open to public inspection at such reasonable times as he may direct.

10. No suit or other proceeding shall lie against a custodian for anything done, or intended to be done, in good faith under this Act or any rule made thereunder.

11. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, make rules for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such rules may provide for—

(a) the powers and duties of custodians;

(b) the particulars to be furnished to custodians by persons making payments to them; and

(c) the payment of money in the hands of the custodian in satisfaction of decrees and debts.

(3) All rules made under this section shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

¹ 12. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that the provisions of section 4 of this Act, enabling certain moneys to be paid to custodians, shall apply to any payments, the making of which is prohibited by or under any Enemy Trading Proclamation and which are not provided for by that section; and upon such notification, the Act shall be read and construed as if such payments had been included in section 4.

13. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by order in writing, direct that any money which is in, or may come into, the hands of any public officer by or under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force, relating to foreigners, shall be paid by such officer to such custodian as may be specified in the order.

(2) Any money paid to a custodian, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1), shall be deemed to be money paid to the custodian in pursuance of this Act, and the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly.

² 14. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by order in writing prohibit or restrict any person or class or persons from carrying on trade or business with or transferring any property, moveable or immoveable, to any person or class of persons in respect of whom any restriction has been imposed by or under any enactment for the time being in force relating to foreigners.

(2) Any person who contravenes or attempts to contravene the provisions of any order made under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with the punishment provided for an offence under section 4 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914.

(3) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, delegate to any Local Government, subject to such restrictions and conditions as he thinks fit, all or any of the powers conferred upon him by this section.

15. Section 3 of the Commercial Intercourse with Enemies Ordinance, 1914, as in force by virtue of section 2 of the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915, shall be read and construed as if after the word "contravenes" the words "attempts, or directly or indirectly offers, proposes or agrees, or has, since the 14th day of October, 1914, attempted or directly or indirectly offered, proposed or agreed, to do any act in contravention of," were inserted.

¹ For Notifications under this section, see Notifications Nos. 424-W., dated 27th November, 1915, and 6055-W.-II, dated 22nd July, 1916 *infra*. p. 268.

² For orders under this section, see Notification Nos. 15956-W., dated 16th October 1915, and 4260-W.-II., dated 10th June 1916, *infra*. p. 269.

ACT No. II OF 1916¹.

[THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 15th February 1916.)

An Act to amend the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915. It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Defence of India (Amendment) Act, 1916.

2. After clause (1) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, the following clauses shall be inserted, namely :—

Short title.
of section 2,
Act IV of
1915.

(Vide *supra*, pages 4 and 5.)

3. The Defence of India Ordinance 1915, is hereby repealed.

Repeal of
Ordinance
III of 1915.

ACT No. III OF 1916².

[THE FOREIGNERS' (TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL) ACT, 1916.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 8th March, 1916.)

An Act to provide for the trial, by Court-martial, of foreigners for offences against the Defence of India Rules.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the trial, by Court-martial, of foreigners for offences against the Defence of India Rules ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the "Foreigners' (Trial by Court-martial) Act, 1916."

Short title,
extent and
duration.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas, and the district of Angul.

(3) It shall be in force during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter :

Provided that the expiration of this Act shall not affect the validity of anything done in pursuance of it, and any person convicted under

¹ For application of this Act to Berar and certain other areas under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, see Notification No. 784-D., dated 24th February, 1916 *infra*. p. 361.

² For application of this Act to Berar and certain other areas under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, see Notification No. 1164-D., dated 17th March, 1916, *infra*. p. 361.

this Act may be punished as if it had continued in force, and all prosecutions and other legal proceedings pending under this Act at the time of the expiration thereof may be completed and carried into effect and the sentences carried into execution as if this Act had not expired.

2. In this Act—

(a) "British subject" has the same meaning as in section 27 of the ^{4 & 5} British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 :

Provided that any person who holds a certificate of naturalization as a British subject granted under any Act of the Governor General in Council for the time being in force shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a British subject.

(b) "Defence of India Rules" means any rules for the time being in force made under section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal ^V Law Amendment) Act, 1915.

(c) "Foreigner" means any person who is not a British subject.

3. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by order in writing, direct that a foreigner accused of anything which is an offence in virtue of the Defence of India Rules shall be tried by Court-martial.

(2) An order made under sub-section (1) may be made in respect of all foreigners or any particular foreigner or any class of foreigners, and in respect of all offences against the said rules or any particular offence or any class of offences.

(3) An order made under sub-section (1) may be made in respect of, or include, any foreigner so accused whether such offence was committed before or after the commencement of this Act.

4. When an order under section 3 has been made in respect of, or includes, any foreigner, such foreigner, when so accused, may be taken into military custody, and shall, if he is already in other custody, be handed over to military custody, and shall be proceeded against and dealt with as if he was a person subject to military law in accordance with the Army Act, and as if the offence of which he is accused was an offence against military law; and may, on conviction, be sentenced to, and shall be liable to suffer, any punishment assigned by the Defence of India Rules for the offence of which he is found guilty. ^{44 & 45}

5. The trial and all matters precedent thereto and attendant thereon shall be held and carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Army Act and the rules for the time being in force thereunder: ^{44 & 45}

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order,¹ modify, in such way as he may direct, any of the said provisions.

6. The Foreigners (Trial by Court-martial) Ordinance, 1916, is hereby ^{44 & 45} repealed.

¹ For such an order see Notification No. 405, dated 14th April, 1916, *infra*. p. 269.

ACT No. X OF 1916¹.

[THE ENEMY TRADING ACT, 1916.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 5th September, 1916.)

An Act to prohibit or control trading by hostile foreigners and hostile firms and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to take powers further to prohibit or control trading by hostile foreigners and hostile firms and for other purposes ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Enemy Trading Act, 1916.

Short title
and duration.

(2) It shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter.

2. In this Act—

Definitions.

“ company ” means any company, firm or association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not ;

“ hostile foreigner ” means a subject of a State for the time being at war with His Majesty, and includes any company constituted according to the laws of such State, and the ruler or Government of any such State ; and

“ hostile firm ” means any of the following, namely :—

(a) any hostile foreigner who has, or at any date subsequent to the 3rd day of August, 1914, had, an office, agency or place of business in British India ;

(b) any company of which any member or officer is a hostile foreigner, or of which a hostile foreigner was a member or officer on the 3rd day of August, 1914, and which has or has had since that date an office, agency or place of business in British India ;

(c) any person, or company who or which has, at any time since the 3rd day of August, 1914, carried on business in British India, and whose business is, or was, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, either by reason of its nature or of the persons who carry or carried it on, or for any other cause whatsoever, carried on either under the control whether direct or indirect of any hostile foreigner, or carried on wholly or mainly for the benefit of hostile foreigners generally, or any class of hostile foreigners or any individual hostile foreigner.

¹ For application of this Act to Berar under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, see Notification No. 2029-I-B., dated 14th September, 1916, *infra*. p 363.

3. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, appoint Inspectors for the purpose of determining whether any business is or was carried on by a hostile firm within the meaning of this Act.

(2) The Inspector may summon before him any person whom he believes to be capable of giving information concerning the trade, dealings, affairs or property of such business, and of the antecedents and nationality of those by whom it is or was carried on or controlled.

(3) The Inspector may examine such person on oath concerning the same, and may reduce his answers to writing, and require him to sign them.

(4) The Inspector may require such person to produce any documents in his custody or power in any way relating to such business or to the persons by whom it is or was carried on or controlled.

(5) If any person so summoned refuses to come before the Inspector at the time appointed, the Inspector may cause him to be apprehended and brought before him for examination.

(6) If any person refuses to answer any question or to produce any document, which under this section the Inspector is empowered to ask or require production of, such person shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

14. (1) The Governor General in Council may make an order either—

- (a) prohibiting any hostile firm from carrying on business, except for the purposes and subject to the conditions, if any, specified in the order ; or
- (b) requiring the business of such firm to be wound up, and may in any case, where he has made an order prohibiting or limiting the carrying on of the business, at any time, if he thinks it expedient, substitute for that order an order requiring the business to be wound up.

(2) Every order made under sub-section (1) shall be published by notification in the Gazette of India.

(3) If any person contravenes the provisions of any order made under this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year, and shall also be liable to fine.

(4) An order made under this section shall continue in force, notwithstanding the termination of the present war, until determined by order of the Governor General in Council.

15. (1) Where the Governor General in Council makes order under this Act requiring a business to be wound up, the order shall, on notification in the Gazette of India, have effect as if it were a winding up order

¹ For Notifications under this section see *infra* pp. 270—284.

² For the Enemy Trading (Winding up) Order, see *infra* p. 284.

made by a Court under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and the provisions of that Act relating to winding up by the Court and the rules made thereunder subject to such exceptions, restrictions, extensions, modifications and adaptations as the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, prescribe, or such other rules as may be prescribed by him, shall apply to the winding up of the business : VII of 1913.

Provided that, for the purposes of any winding up order under this Act, all powers exercisable by the Court under the said Indian Companies Act shall be exercisable by the Governor General in Council, or by such other authority as he may appoint either generally or specially in that behalf : VII of 1913.

Provided also that the assets of the business and any money resulting from the realization of any part thereof shall be dealt with in accordance with such rules as the Governor General in Council may make in that behalf.

(2) Where an order has been made under this Act directing the winding up of the business of a hostile firm, the hostile firm shall not, nor shall any other person, commence or initiate, whilst that order remains in force, any other proceedings of a like nature or calculated in any way to interfere with the carrying out of such order.

16. (1) Where it appears to the Governor General in Council that a contract entered into before or during the war, or a transfer of property, moveable or immoveable, made during the war, with or by a hostile foreigner or a hostile firm is injurious to the public interest, or was made with the object of evading any provision of the law, the Governor General in Council may by order cancel or determine such contract, either unconditionally or upon such conditions as he thinks fit, or declare such transfer to be void either in whole or in part, or may impose such conditions on the transferee as he thinks fit.

(2) The powers conferred by sub-section (1) in respect of transfers of property shall be exercisable also in respect of any subsequent transfer or sub-transfer which, in the opinion of the Governor General, is injurious to the public interest or was made with the object of evading the law.

(3) On the making of an order under this section declaring any transfer or subsequent transfer or sub-transfer to be void, all property, the transfer of which is declared void by such order, shall, with effect from the date of the order, be deemed to be re-vested in the original transferor, if a winding up order has been made under section 4 (1) (b), in the liquidator.

27. (1) The Governor General in Council, in any case where it appears to him to be expedient to do so, may by order vest in any Custodian appointed under the Enemy Trading Act, 1915, any property, moveable XIV of 1915.
or immoveable, belonging to, or deemed to be vested in, or managed or

¹ For orders under this section, see Notifications No. 8474-W.-II., dated 9th September, 1916, and No. 4633-Spl., dated 26th April, 1917, *infra* p. 289 and 290.

² For order under this section, see Notification No. 112-C.-I.-D., dated 2nd December, 1916, *infra* p. 292.

held whether in trust or otherwise, for, or on behalf of, a hostile foreigner, a hostile firm, or any person or company residing in, or carrying on business in the dominions of, a State at war with His Majesty, or the right to transfer that property, and may by any such order or any subsequent order confer on the Custodian such powers of selling, managing and otherwise dealing with the property as to the Governor General in Council may seem proper.

(2) A vesting order under this section shall, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, be sufficient to vest in the Custodian any property or the right to transfer any property as provided by the order without the necessity of any further document.

(3) Where, in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by the Governor General in Council, the Custodian proposes to sell any shares or stock forming part of the capital of any company or any securities issued by the company in respect of which a vesting order under this Act has been made, the company may, with the consent of the Governor General in Council, purchase the shares, stock or securities, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law or in any regulation of the company, and any shares, stock or securities so purchased may, from time to time, be re-issued by the company.

(4) The transfer by the Custodian of any property shall be conclusive evidence in favour of the transferee and of the Custodian that the requirements of this section have been complied with.

(5) All property vested in the Custodian under this section and the proceeds of the sale of, or money arising from, any such property, shall be dealt with by him in accordance with such directions as he may receive from the Governor General in Council; and no such property or money shall be liable to be attached or otherwise taken in execution.

8. Where a vesting order has been made under this Act as respects any property belonging to, or held or managed for, or on behalf of, a person who appeared to the Governor General in Council to be a person to whom the provisions of section 7 were applicable, the order shall not, nor shall any proceedings thereunder or in consequence thereof be invalidated or affected by reason only of such person having, prior to the date of the order, died or ceased to be a person to whom the said provisions were applicable, or subsequently dying or ceasing to be such a person, or by reason of its being subsequently ascertained that he was not such a person, as the case may be.

9. Where the Custodian executes a transfer of any shares, stock or securities which he is empowered to transfer by a vesting order made under this Act, the company in whose books the shares, stock or securities are registered shall, upon the receipt of the transfer so executed by the Custodian, and upon being required by him so to do, register the shares, stock or securities in the name of the Custodian or other transferee, notwithstanding any regulation or stipulation of the company, and notwithstanding that the Custodian is not in possession of the certificate, scrip or other document of title relating to the shares, stock or securities

transferred; but such registration shall be without prejudice to any lien or charge in favour of the company or to any other lien or charge of which the Custodian has express notice.

10. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules¹ for all or any of the following purposes, namely:— Power to make rules.

(a) providing for the distribution or disposal of any assets, or any money resulting from the realization of any part thereof, of any business in respect of which a winding up order has been made under this Act.

(b) prescribing that hostile foreigners and hostile firms or any class of hostile foreigners or hostile firms shall when required by the Custodian, furnish to him such particulars as he may require of all or any moveable or immoveable property in their possession, or under their control whether direct or indirect;

(c) requiring persons in British India to furnish to the Custodian such particulars as he may require of all or any class of debts or other property due by them to any person to whom the provisions of section 7 are or may be applicable;

(d) prescribing the remuneration payable to the Custodian in respect of his duties under this Act, the fund from which it shall be paid, and the method of collecting the same; and

(e) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In making any rule under this section, the Governor General in Council may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to a term not exceeding six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

11. Every license for the time being in force granted under the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order permitting the licensee to trade or carry on business subject to conditions or restrictions shall be deemed to be an order made under section 4 (1) (a), and this Act shall have effect accordingly. Certain licenses under the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order to be deemed to be orders issued under section 4 (1) (a). Power to deal with non-trading companies.

²12. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that the powers conferred by section 7 in regard to the property, moveable or immoveable, of the persons referred to therein shall extend to the property, moveable or immoveable, in British India, of any company specified in such notification of which any member is a hostile foreigner, or of which a hostile foreigner was a member or officer on the 3rd day of August, 1914, notwithstanding that such company is not a company trading in British India.

(2) On the publication of a notification under sub-section (1), the company shall be deemed to be a person referred to in section 7 of this Act, and this Act shall have effect accordingly.

¹ For rules see *infra* p. 293.

² For Notification issued under this section, see Notification No. 1219-D., dated 2nd February, 1918, *infra* p. 304.

13. Any act done after the 3rd day of August, 1914, by, or under the orders of, any officer of Government in respect of the property, moveable or immoveable, of any hostile foreigner or hostile firm which, if this Act had been in force, could have been validly done in the exercise of the powers conferred thereby, or which could have been conferred thereunder, is hereby validated.

14. The Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916, is hereby repealed.

1 ACT No. XI OF 1916.

[THE IMPORT AND EXPORT OF GOODS ACT, 1916.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 5th September, 1916.)

An Act to provide further power to prohibit or restrict the import and export of goods to and from British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide further power to prohibit or restrict the import and export of goods to and from British India ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 ;

(2) It extends to the whole of British India ; and

(3) It shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter.

2. In this Act—

“ export ” means the taking by sea or land out of British India ;

“ import ” means the bringing by sea or land into British India.

3. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prohibit or restrict in any way he may specify in such notification the import or export of all or any goods or any class of goods from or to any country or place, or from or to any person or class of persons.

4. Where, by a notification issued under section 3, the import or export of any goods is prohibited or restricted, such goods shall be deemed to be goods of which the import or export has been prohibited or restricted under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and the provisions of the said Act shall have effect accordingly :

¹ For extension to the Northern and Southern Shan States see the Government of Burma notification No. 13, dated the 15th March, 1917, *Burma Gazette*, 1917, part I, p. 177.

² For Notifications under this section, see *infra*, pp. 304-328.

Provided that, in any proceedings for the adjudication of confiscation of any goods to which the provisions of any notification under this Act are alleged to apply, the goods shall be deemed to be goods of which the import or export has been so prohibited or restricted, as the case may be, unless the contrary is proved.

5. (1) Where any bond has been executed for the due performance of any condition imposed in the exercise or by virtue of the power of restriction conferred by section 3, the officer in whose favour the bond has been executed or his successor in office may, if he is satisfied that such bond has been forfeited, call upon the person bound thereby to pay the penalty to show cause why it should not be paid by him.

Summary procedure for recovery of penalty of bond.

(2) If, in the opinion of such officer, sufficient cause is not shown and the penalty is not paid, he may, in addition to all other legal remedies, proceed to recover the same as if it were an arrear of land-revenue, and shall, for that purpose, have all the powers conferred upon the Collector by any enactment relating to land-revenue for the time being in force in any part of the province in which the bond was executed.

6. All notifications under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, issued after the 3rd day of August, 1914, and in force at the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have been issued under the provisions of section 3, and any action taken after the said date which, if this Act had been in force, could have been validly taken, is hereby validated.

Certain notifications under Act VIII of 1878 to be deemed to be issued under this Act.

7. The Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916, is hereby repealed.

Repeal of Ordinance IV of 1916.

ACT No. XIV OF 1916.

[THE INDIAN BILLS OF EXCHANGE ACT, 1916.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 28th September, 1916.)

An Act to make provision in connection with the present war with respect to bills of exchange payable outside British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision in connection with the present war with respect to bills of exchange payable outside British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Bills of Exchange Act, 1916.

Short title and duration.

(2) It shall be in force during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, or in any other enactment for the time being in force, delay in the presentment for ¹[acceptance or] payment of a bill of exchange, where the proper place for ¹[acceptance or] payment is outside British India, is excused if the delay is, or has been, due either directly or indirectly to circumstances arising out of the present war, or to the impracticability, owing to similar circumstances, of transmitting the bill to the place of ¹[acceptance or] payment with reasonable safety.

3. Where, in any suit or other proceeding founded upon a bill of exchange payable outside British India, there is reason to believe that the bill has been lost, and that the loss can reasonably be presumed to be due either directly or indirectly to circumstances arising out of the present war, the Court may allow proof of the bill to be given by means of a copy thereof certified by a notary public, or by means of such other evidence as the Court thinks reasonable under the circumstances, and pay pass a decree thereon notwithstanding any rule of law of the place where the bill is made payable :

Provided that such indemnity be given against the claims of other persons as the Court may require.

ACT No. II OF 1917.

[THE MOTOR SPIRIT (DUTIES) ACT, 1917.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th February, 1917.)

An Act to provide for the imposition and levy of certain duties on motor spirit.

WHEREAS it is expedient to impose an excise duty and to increase the existing customs duty on motor spirit ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Motor Spirit (Duties) Act, 1917 ;
- (2) It extends to the whole of British India ; and
- (3) It shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter.

2. “ Manufactory ” means any place where motor spirit is refined or otherwise prepared.

“ Motor spirit ” means any inflammable hydrocarbon (including any mixture of hydro-carbons or any liquid containing hydro-carbon) which is capable of being used for providing reasonably efficient motive power for any form of motor vehicle.

¹ These words were inserted by section 2 of the Indian Bills of Exchange (Amendment) Act, 1917 (IX of 1917), *infra* p. 32.

3. (1) There shall be levied and collected at every manufactory in British India on all motor spirit produced in such manufactory, a duty at the rate of six annas on each imperial gallon.

Imposition of
excise duty
on motor
spirit
manufactured
in British
India.

Explanation.—Motor spirit is said to be produced, within the meaning of this section, when it is issued out of the premises of the manufactory.

(2) If any duty payable under sub-section (1) is not paid within the time fixed by a notice issued in accordance with any rules made under this Act, the authority to which such duty is payable may, in lieu thereof, recover any sum not exceeding double the amount of the duty so unpaid, which such authority may in its discretion think it reasonable to require.

6. (3) All sums recoverable under sub-section (1) shall be recovered in the manner prescribed in the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886¹, section 30, sub-sections (1), (2) and (3), with respect to the sums therein referred to.

4. (1) After the commencement of this Act; no person shall issue any motor spirit out of the premises of any manufactory, except in accordance with the provisions of rules made under this Act in that behalf, or, until such rules are made, in accordance with the general or special orders of the Local Government.

Issue of
motor spirit
after com-
mencement
of Act.

(2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to rupees one thousand, or to a sum double the amount of the duty payable on any motor spirit so issued, whichever is greater.

878. 5. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification² in the Gazette of India, declare that any of the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878; relating to the levy of and exemption from, custom duties drawback of duty, warehousing offences and penalties, confiscation, and the procedure relating to offences and appeals shall, with such modifications and alterations as he may consider necessary or desirable to adapt them to the circumstances, be applicable in regard to like matters in respect of the duty on motor spirit imposed by section 3, and may further, for the purpose of providing for the assessment and collection of the said duty and for purposes ancillary thereto, make rules—

Application
of Sea
Customs Act
and rule-
making
power.

- (i) imposing on owners of manufactories the duty of furnishing returns and keeping records and books, prescribe the forms of such returns, records, and books and the particulars to be contained therein respectively, and the manner in which the same are to be verified and all such other conditions thereof as may be necessary;

- (ii) providing for the regulation of the issue of motor spirit out of manufactories, the assessment of the duty, and the issue of

¹ New see Act VII of 1918.

² For such Notification and rules see Notification No. 1317-M.D., dated 17th March, 1917, *infra* p. 328.

notices requiring payment and for the recovery of unpaid duty ;

(iii) providing for the inspection of manufactories and for the taking of samples, and for the making of tests of any substance produced therein ;

(iv) generally carrying into effect the purposes hereinbefore specified.

(2) In making any rule under the rule-making power hereinbefore conferred, the Governor General in Council may declare that any breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to rupees five hundred.

Imposition
of additional
duty on
motor spirit
imported into
British India.

6. In addition to the duty imposed by section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as subsequently amended, read with Schedule II of the said Act, there shall be levied and collected at every port to which that Act applies a duty at the rate of six annas on each imperial gallon of motor spirit, and this additional duty shall be deemed to be a duty imposed under section 3 of the said Act, and that Act shall apply accordingly.

ACT No. III OF 1917.¹

[THE INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE ACT, 1917.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 28th February 1917.)

An Act to constitute an Indian Defence Force, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is necessary to constitute an Indian Defence Force, and compulsorily to enrol for service in that Force certain European British subjects ; and

Whereas in the case of others, it is deemed sufficient for the present to take powers to enrol for such service only such persons as may offer themselves for enrolment ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title,
extent and
duration.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas, and applies also to European British subjects within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.

(3) It shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter.

¹ For application of this Act to Berar and certain other areas under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, see Notification No 1698-D., dated 14th March, 1917, *infra* p 365.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or Definitions, context,—

Act V of 1898. "European British subject" means a European British subject as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to include every person who, before the third day of March, 1917, has filled up, signed and lodged Form A with the Registration Authority under the Registration Ordinance, 1917, and also every person who at the commencement of this Act is a member of a corps of volunteers constituted under the India Volunteers Act, 1869 ;

"Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

3. Every male European British subject who, on the first day of February, 1917, was ordinarily resident in India or thereafter becomes so resident, and who for the time being has attained the age of eighteen years and has not attained the age of forty-one years, and who is not within the exceptions set out in the Schedule to this Act, shall be deemed to be enrolled for general military service within the meaning of this Act : Obligation of general military service.

Provided that, if any person referred to in this section whilst engaged in actual military employment, of which fact the Commander-in-Chief in India shall be the sole judge, attains the age of forty-one years, such person shall continue to serve for such additional period not exceeding one year as the prescribed military authority may direct.

4. Every male European British subject who, on the first day of February, 1917, was ordinarily resident in India, or thereafter becomes so resident, and who for the time being has attained the age of forty-one years but has not attained the age of fifty years, and who is not within the exceptions set out in the Schedule to this Act, shall be deemed to be enrolled for local military service within the meaning of this Act. Obligation of local military service.

5. Every male European British subject who, on the first day of February, 1917, was ordinarily resident in India, or thereafter becomes so resident, and for the time being has attained the age of sixteen years but has not attained the age of eighteen years, shall be deemed to be enrolled for local military service, but shall only be liable to such military training as may be provided for by regulations made under this Act, and shall not be liable to any other form of military service. Obligation of local military service and liability to military training.

6. Every person deemed to be enrolled for military service, whether local or general, shall as from the commencement of this Act, be deemed to be enrolled in the Indian Defence Force, and may be appointed to such corps or unit thereof as he may thereafter be assigned to, and shall, if he is a person deemed to be enrolled for general military service, be liable to serve in any part of India. Obligation on persons enrolled for military service.

7. Every person deemed to be enrolled for local military service shall be subject to any rules and regulations relating to that service which may be made under this Act ; Obligation on persons enrolled for local military service.

Provided that no such rule or regulation shall require any such person to serve outside the limits of the prescribed local area.

Obligation on persons enrolled for general military service.

8. (1) Every person deemed to be enrolled for general military service shall be subject to any rules and regulations relating to that service which may be made under this Act.

(2) Every such person, when called out in the prescribed manner for general military service, shall be subject to the provisions of the Army Act and any orders or regulations made thereunder, whereupon the said Act, orders and regulations shall apply to him as if the same were enacted in this Act, and as if such person held the same rank in the Army as he holds for the time being in the Indian Defence Force.

Determination of disputes as to residence and age.

9. If any question arises, with reference to this Act, whether any person is a European British subject within the meaning of this Act or is "ordinarily resident" in British India, or is within the exceptions set out in the Schedule or as to the age of any person, the prescribed authority, or a person authorized in this behalf in writing by that authority, shall apply to the District Magistrate or to an officer specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, in the district or local area in which the person to whom the dispute relates is for the time being, and such Magistrate or other officer after hearing such person or giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard, shall summarily determine the question, and the decision of such Magistrate or other officer shall be final for all the purposes of this Act :

Provided that if any question referred to in this section has been decided in accordance with the procedure provided in the Registration I of 1917. Ordinance, 1917, such decision shall be deemed to be a decision under this section of this Act.

Arrest of persons under obligation for military service.

10. If any person who is deemed to be enrolled for military service, whether local or general, disobeys any notice or order calling him out for such service, any District or Chief Presidency Magistrate may, on the application of the prescribed authority, or of a person authorized in this behalf in writing by that authority, cause such person to be arrested and brought before him, and if the Magistrate is satisfied that he is a person to whom section 3, 4 or 5 of this Act applies, and who has been called out for such service, the Magistrate without prejudice to any penalty which such person may have incurred shall make over such person to the custody of the military authorities.

Certificate of exemption.

11. (1) Application may be made to the prescribed authority by, or (subject to rules made under this Act) in respect of any person referred to in section 3, 4 or 5, for the issue to him of a certificate of exemption under the provisions of this Act on any of the following grounds, namely:—

- (a) that it is expedient in the national interest that he should instead of being employed in military service be engaged in other work ; or
- (b) if he is being educated or trained for any work that it is expedient in the national interest that he should continue to be so educated or trained ; or

(c) ill-health or infirmity ;

and the prescribed authority, if it considers the grounds of the application established, shall grant such a certificate.

(2) The Governor General in Council may also, by order in writing, direct the issue to such persons or class of persons, as he thinks fit, of certificates of exemption if he is satisfied that such a course is desirable in the national interest.

(3) Any certificate of exemption may be absolute, conditional, or temporary, and may be renewed, varied or withdrawn at any time by the authority which granted it, and may provide that a person liable to general military service shall perform local military service :

Provided that every conditional or temporary certificate shall state the conditions under which or the period for which it is granted.

(4) If, for the purpose of obtaining exemption for himself or any other person, or for the purpose of obtaining the renewal, variation, or withdrawal of a certificate, any person makes a false statement or false representation, to any authority under this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months; or with fine or with both.

12 1{(1) The Governor General in Council may constitute² in any local area corps or units for the enrolment in the Indian Defence Force for general military service of persons other than European British subjects.

Enrolment
of persons
other than
European
British
subjects in
the Indian
Defence
Force for
general
military
service.

(2) When any corps or unit has been constituted under sub-section (1), the Governor General in Council may, by notification³ in the Gazette of India, declare that, in any local area specified in the notification, persons other than European British subjects who satisfy the prescribed conditions and offer themselves for enrolment for general military service

¹ Sub-sections (1) and (2) were substituted by s. 2 (1) of the Indian Defence Force (Amendment) Act, 1918 (VIII of 1918), *infra* p. 38.

² For constituting a corps to be designated the 1st Madras Infantry (Indian Defence Force), see Notification No. 1364, dated 17th August, 1917, *infra* p. 335.

For constituting a corps to be designated the 2nd Bombay Infantry (Indian Defence Force), see Notification No. 2162, dated 14th December 1917, *infra* p. 335.

For constituting an unit to be designated Bengal Light Horse (Indian Defence Force) see Notification No. 397, dated 22nd February, 1918, *infra* p. 335.

For constituting certain units in United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam, Burma, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, see Notification No. 441, dated 1st March, 1918, *infra* p. 336.

³ For declaration that in certain local areas Indians may be enrolled in certain specified units up to certain maximum limits, see Notification No. 753, dated 12th April, 1918, *infra* p. 336.

may, as long as the notification continues in force, be enrolled accordingly in such corps or unit in the prescribed manner.]

¹(3) Every person enrolled in a corps or unit constituted under subsection (1) shall be liable to serve in any part of India, shall be subject to all rules and regulations that may be made under this Act relating to his corps or unit, and shall not quit such corps or unit except in the prescribed manner.

¹(4) Every such person shall, when called out in the prescribed manner for general military service, be subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911, and the rules made thereunder, whereupon the said Act and rules shall apply to him as if he held the same rank in the Indian Army as he holds for the time being in the Indian Defence Force. VIII of 1911.

Power to
make rules.

13. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules² to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

- (a) prescribe authorities for the purposes of sections 9 and 10 ;
- (b) constitute authorities and prescribe the procedure of such authorities for the purpose of considering applications for exemption from military service ;
- (c) prescribe the time within which, and the form in which, such application may be made, and the persons other than the person to be exempted by whom it may be made ;
- (d) prescribe the conditions subject to which persons other than European British subjects should be permitted to offer themselves for general military service ;
- (e) prescribe the military or other obligations to which persons or any class of persons enrolled or deemed to be enrolled under this Act shall respectively be liable ; constitute or specify Courts for the trial and punishment of breaches of such obligations ; prescribe the procedure to be followed by such Courts ; and provide for the enforcement or carrying out of the orders or sentences of such Courts ;
- (f) provide for the medical examination of persons liable to general military service ;
- (g) provide for the calling out and all purposes ancillary thereto of persons or any class of persons liable to general military

¹ These sub-sections were re-numbered by s. 2' (2) of the Indian Defence Force (Amendment) Act, 1918 (VIII of 1918), *infra* p. 33.

² For rules under this section see Notification No. 461, dated 27th March, 1917, *infra* p. 337, and for rules for certain Native States areas see Notifications Nos. 554-I. B. to 557-I. B., dated 23rd April 1917, see No. 801-I. B., dated 17th May, 1917, No. 1674-I. B., dated 2nd August 1917, No. 2854-I. B., dated 6th December, 1917, No. 46-I. B., dated 3rd January, 1918, *Gazette of India*, 1917, Part I, pp. 692 to 728, 871, 1316, 1939 and *ibid*, 1918, Pt. I, p. 4. respectively.

service, and constitute authorities for the purpose of assisting in the selection of persons to be so called out ; and

(h) provide for any matter in this Act directed to be prescribed.

(3) Rules made under this section may provide that any contravention thereof or of any order or notice issued under the authority of any such rule shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine or with both.

(4) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the Gazette of India, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

14. (1) The Commander-in-Chief in India may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, specify the summary and minor punishments for breach of any rule made under this Act to which persons enrolled or deemed to be enrolled under this Act shall be liable, without the intervention of a Court. and the officer or officers by whom and the extent to which such summary and minor punishments may be awarded. Summary and minor punishments.

(2) No punishment exceeding in severity imprisonment in military custody for a period of seven days shall be imposed as summary punishment, and no punishment involving any kind of imprisonment shall be imposed as a minor punishment.

15. (1) The Commander-in-Chief in India may make regulations¹ providing generally for all details connected with the organization, personnel, duties, and military training of any persons liable to military service or training under this Act. Power to make regulations.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may :—

(a) specify the units, whether of regular troops or any other military force with which any person or class of persons enrolled or deemed to be enrolled under this Act shall serve or undergo military training, or constitute special military units for that purpose ;

(b) specify the courses of training or instruction to be followed by any person or class of persons liable to military service or training under this Act ; and

(c) provide for and regulate the remuneration, allowances, gratuities or compensation (if any) to be paid to any person or class of persons undergoing military service or training under this Act or to their dependants.

(3) Regulations made under this section may provide that any contravention thereof, or of any order or notice issued under the authority of any such regulation, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

¹ Regulations have been made and published with India Army Order No. 421, dated 23rd April, 1917.

Act not to
apply to per-
sons confined
in a prison or
lunatic asy-
lum.

16. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any person confined in a prison or lunatic asylum.

Power to dis-
band corps
or unit.

17. The Governor General in Council may disband any corps or unit constituted under this Act.

Provisions of
Registration
Ordinance,
1917, conti-
nued in force.

18. The provisions of the Registration Ordinance, 1917, shall be in force during the continuance of this Act, and shall have effect as if they had been enacted in this Act :—

Provided that the following amendments shall be made therein, namely :—

(1) In section 3, sub-section (1), of the said Ordinance, for the words “ had not attained the age of fifty years on the first day of February, 1917,” the words “ who for the time being has not attained the age of fifty years,” shall be substituted.

(2) In Schedule II of the said Ordinance in entry (1) after the word “ forces,” the words “ or of the Royal Indian Marine Service ” shall be inserted, and in entry (2) for the word “ British,” the word “ religious ” shall be substituted.

THE SCHEDULE.

[See sections 3 and 4.]

Exceptions.

(1) Members of His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces or of the Royal Indian Marine Service other than Volunteers enrolled under the Indian Volunteers' Act, 1869.

XX of 1869.

(2) Persons in Holy Orders or regular Ministers of any religious denomination.

(3) Persons who have at any time since the beginning of the war been prisoners of war, captured or interned by the enemy, or have been released or exchanged.

—ACT No. IV OF 1917.

[THE INDIAN ARMY (SUSPENSION OF SENTENCES) ACT, 1917.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 28th February, 1917.)

An Act to authorise the suspension of certain sentences passed by Courts-martial under the Indian Army Act, 1911, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorise the suspension of sentences of imprisonment or transportation passed during the present war on persons subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911, and to make provision for other matters connected therewith; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

VIII of 1911

short title,
instruction
and dura-
tion.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Army (Suspension of Sentences) Act, 1917, and shall be construed as one with the principal Act.

(2) It shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter.

definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) “committed” includes committal to prison and confinement in military custody, and “imprisonment” includes such confinement;

(2) “competent military authority” means a superior military authority, or any general or other officer not below the rank of field officer duly authorised by a superior military authority;

(3) “principal Act” means the Indian Army Act, 1911;

VIII of 1911.

(4) “sentence” means a sentence of transportation or imprisonment, whether originally passed on a person subject to the principal Act, or passed by way of reduction or commutation; and “sentenced” has the corresponding meaning;

(5) “superior military authority” means any of the following, namely :—the Commander-in-Chief in India or the Officer Commanding the Army, Army Corps, Division or Independent Brigade in which the offender, at the time of his conviction was serving, and includes the Officer Commanding-in-Chief of any force employed on active service or any General Officer Commanding an army comprised in that force.

suspension of
sentences.

3. (1) Where a person subject to the principal Act is sentenced, the confirming officer when confirming the sentence or, in the case of a sentence which does not require confirmation, the officer holding the trial or the President of the Court-martial when passing sentence may, notwithstanding anything in the principal Act, direct that such person be not committed or dismissed from the service (if liable to such dismissal) until the orders of a superior military authority have been obtained.

(2) A superior military authority may, in the case of any such offender so sentenced,—

(a) direct that such offender shall not be committed until his orders have been obtained;

(b) suspend the sentence whether or not the offender has already been committed.

(3) Where a sentence is suspended under this Act before the offender has been committed, he shall be released if in custody, and, notwithstanding anything in the principal Act, the sentence shall not begin to run until the offender is committed under that sentence.

(4) Where a sentence is suspended under this Act after the offender has been committed, he shall be discharged and the currency of the sentence suspended until he is again committed under the same sentence.

(5) An offender, whose sentence has been suspended under this Act, whether or not the sentence is subsequently remitted, may be required to serve in a corps or department other than that in which he was serving when sentenced.

(6) Where a sentence has been suspended under this Act, the case may, at any time, and shall at intervals of not more than three months, be reconsidered by a competent military authority, and if on any such re-consideration it appears to the competent military authority that the conduct of the offender since his conviction has been such as to justify a remission of the sentence, he shall remit it.

(7) A superior military authority may, at any time whilst a sentence is suspended under this Act, order that the offender be committed, and thereupon the sentence shall cease to be suspended, and the prisoner, if liable to be dismissed from the service under section 15 of the principal Act, shall be forthwith dismissed from the service.

(8) Where an offender whilst a sentence on him is so suspended is sentenced for any other offence, then, if that sentence is also suspended under this Act, the authority ordering the suspension may direct that the two sentences shall run either concurrently or consecutively, provided that the aggregate term of imprisonment to be served under two or more sentences shall not exceed fourteen consecutive years; and where the sentence for such other offence is a sentence of transportation, then, whether or not that sentence is suspended, any previous sentence of imprisonment which has been suspended shall be avoided, in so far as the period of such imprisonment does not exceed that of the transportation.

(9) The powers conferred by this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any powers as to the mitigation, remission or commutation of sentences conferred by the principal Act, and a superior military authority shall, as regards persons subject to that Act, be an authority having power to mitigate, remit or commute sentences under section 99 of that Act.

ACT No. IX OF 1917.

§ [THE INDIAN BILLS OF EXCHANGE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1917.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 13th March, 1917.)

An Act to amend the Indian Bills of Exchange Act, 1916.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the ¹ Indian Bills of Exchange Act, 1916; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

¹ *Supra* p. 21.

XIV of 1916

II d.

II d.

407

XIV of 1916.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Bills of Exchange (Amendment) Act, 1917. Short title and duration.

(2) It shall be in force during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter.

2. In section 2 of the Indian Bills of Exchange Act, 1916, before the word "payment," wherever that word occurs in the said section, the words "acceptance or" shall be inserted. Amendment of section 2 of Act XIV of 1916.

ACT No. XI OF 1917.

[THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY (TEMPORARY AMENDMENT) ACT, 1917.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 21st March, 1917.)

An Act to consolidate the enactments amending, temporarily, the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate the enactments amending, temporarily, the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1917. Short title and extent.

(2) It shall be in force during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter.

2. Section 22 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910 (hereinafter called the said Act), shall be construed as if for the words "one hundred and forty millions," in that section, the words "two hundred millions" and for the words "forty millions" in the proviso to that section, the words "one hundred millions" were substituted. Amendment of section 22 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

3. Notwithstanding anything in sections 19 and 22 of the said Act, the Governor General in Council may direct that currency notes shall be issued for an additional amount, not exceeding at any time [six hundred and sixty millions] of rupees, against Treasury Bills, as defined in the Treasury Bills Act, 1877, equivalent in value thereto and held by the Secretary of State for India in Council as a reserve to secure the payment of such notes or of other currency notes of like amount. Special power to issue currency notes against British Treasury Bills.

4. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the said Act, any securities created by the Government of India and issued to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency shall, for the purposes of the said Act, be deemed to be securities purchased by the Governor General in Council. Power to include securities created by Government of India in

* These words are to be read as being substituted by s. 2 of Act No. XIX of 1917, *infra* p. 34.

reserve
provided for
by the said
Act.

and the market-price, on the day such securities are issued to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, of similar securities shall be deemed to be the price at which the securities so created were purchased; and all references to securities so purchased, wherever occurring in the said Act, shall be deemed also to refer to securities so created, and all references to sums expended in such purchases or to prices paid therefor shall be deemed, in the case of securities so created, to refer to such market-price, and the said Act shall be construed accordingly.

Repeal of
Act V of
1915, Act IX
of 1916, and
Ordinance
VII of 1916.

5. The Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1915, V of 1915 the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1916, and the IX of 1916 Second Indian Paper Currency (Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1916, VII of 1916 are hereby repealed.

ACT No. XIX, of 1917.

[THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY (TEMPORARY AMENDMENT) ACT, 1917.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 19th September, 1917.)

An Act to Amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, and the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1917.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, and the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1917; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title
and duration.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1917.

(2) Sections 6 and 7 shall have operation only during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter.

Amendment
of section
3, Act XI
of 1917.

2. Section 3 of the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1917, shall be construed as if for the words "three hundred millions" the words¹ [six hundred and sixty millions] were substituted.

Amendment
of section 2,
Act II of
1910.

3. In clause (a) of section 2 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) after the words "value of" the words "one rupee, two and a half rupees," shall be inserted.

Amendment
of section 3,
Act II of
1910.

4. In section 3 of the said Act, the words "not being less than five rupees" shall be omitted.

Amendment
of section 15,
Act II of
1910.

5. In section 15 of the said Act, for the words "five rupees" wherever they occur the words "one rupee" shall be substituted.

¹ These words were substituted for the words "four hundred and twenty millions" by s. 2 of the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1918 (VI of 1918), *infra* p. 38.

6. In section 19 of the said Act after the words "the Governor General in Council" the words "including any gold coin or bullion held on behalf of the Governor General in Council by or under the control of the Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions for coinage or such other temporary purpose" shall be inserted. Amendment of section 19, Act II of 1910.

7. In section 21 of the said Act after the words "the Secretary of State for India in Council" where they last occur, the words "or to the Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions or from any such Government to the Governor General in Council" shall be inserted. Amendment of section 21, Act II of 1910.

8. In clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 29 of the said Act, the words and signs " (not being less than five rupees) " shall be omitted. Amendment of section 29 (2) (a), Act II of 1910.

1917. 9. The Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Ordinance, 1917, is hereby repealed. Repeal of Ordinance II of 1917.

ACT No. XX OF 1917.

[THE INDIAN TRANSFER OF SHIPS RESTRICTION ACT, 1917.]

(*Received the assent of the Governor General on the 19th September, 1917.*)

An Act to Restrict the transfer of ships registered in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to restrict the transfer of ships registered in British India ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Transfer of Ships Restriction Act, 1917 ; Short title and duration.

(2) It shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war, and for three years thereafter.

2. In this Act :—

(1) (a) " British subject " means a person who—

(i) is a natural born British subject within the meaning of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, or

(ii) holds a certificate of naturalization granted under any Act of Parliament, or

(iii) holds a certificate of naturalization granted under the Indian Naturalization Act, 1852,

(b) " foreign-controlled company " includes any company, firm or association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not—

(i) which is not established in and subject to the laws of some part of His Majesty's dominions or of some British

Interpretations.

5, Geo.
17.

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17.

Protectorate, and has not its principal place of business therein, or

- (ii) of which the majority of the directors or the partners or persons occupying the position of directors or partners by whatever name called are not British subjects, or
 - (iii) of which the majority of the voting power or the predominant interest is in the hands of persons who are not British subjects or of persons who exercise their voting power or hold their interest directly or indirectly on behalf of persons who are not British subjects, or
 - (iv) of which the control is by any other means whatever in the hands of persons who are not British subjects, or
 - (v) of which the managing body is a foreign-controlled company or the majority of the managing body are appointed by a foreign-controlled company.
- (c) "interest" includes the interest of a mortgagee, and
- (d) "persons qualified to be owners of British ships" has the same ^{57 and 58} meaning as in section 1 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. ^{57 and 58} Vict., c. 60.

(2) All provisions referring to a ship shall be read as referring also to a share in a ship.

Restriction of transfer.

3. No interest in a British ship registered in British India under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall without the previous consent in ^{57 and 58} writing of the Governor General in Council be transferred to a foreign- ^{57 and 58} controlled company or to persons other than persons qualified to be ^{57 and 58} owners of British ships. ^{57 and 58} Vict., c. 60.

Penalty.—

4. Whoever makes or attempts to make or abets the making of any transfer in contravention of the provisions of this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description which may extend to two years or with fine or with both.

Power to require particulars in certain cases.

5. For the purpose of determining whether any person, who is or who applies to be registered as owner or mortgagee of a British ship, is or represents a foreign-controlled company, the Governor General in Council may require any such person or in the case of a company, firm or association, the secretary or other officer thereof to furnish such particulars as he may think necessary and such person or officer shall be bound to furnish the particulars so required.

Forfeiture in certain circumstances.

6. Where any person having an interest in a British ship registered in British India ceases to be a British subject or becomes a foreign-controlled company, such interest shall be liable to forfeiture.

ACT No. XXII OF 1917.

[THE GOLD (IMPORT) ACT, 1917.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 27th September, 1917.)

An Act to provide for the acquisition of gold imported into British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the acquisition by the Governor-General in Council of gold imported into British India; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Gold (Import) Act, 1917.

Short title,
extent and
duration.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas; and.

(3) It shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or Definitions context,—

‘ coin ’ means metal used for the time being as money, and stamped
— and issued by the authority of some State or Sovereign power
in order to be so used;

‘ gold ’ means gold coin or gold bullion;

‘ import ’ means the bringing by sea or land into British India.

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Governor General in Council or any person appointed by him in this behalf may, by order in writing, within ten days from the date of import, take possession of any gold imported into British India and such gold shall thereupon vest absolutely in His Majesty.

Power to take
possession of
imported
gold.

(2) Where any gold is taken possession of in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), the Governor General in Council shall pay to the owner thereof, on production of such documents as the authority making the order under sub-section (1) may require, a sum in respect of such gold calculated at such rate as the Governor General in Council may prescribe.¹

(3) If any dispute arises as to the fineness of any such gold a certificate of assay by the Assay Master of any Mint established under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, shall be conclusive.

of 1906.
of 1917.

4. The Gold (Import) Ordinance, 1917, is hereby repealed.

Repeal of
Ordinance
III of 1917.

¹ For prescribing such rates see Notification No. 943-F., dated 13th April 1918, *infra* p. 353.

ACT No. VI OF 1918.

(THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1918.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 12th March, 1918.)

An Act to amend the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1917.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1917; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

(1) This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1918.

Amendment
of section 2,
Act XIX of
1917.

2. In section 2 of the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1917, for the words "four hundred and twenty millions" the words "six hundred and sixty millions" shall be substituted.

ACT No. VIII OF 1918.

[THE INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1918.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 19th March, 1918.)

An Act to amend the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Defence Force (Amendment) Act, 1918.

Amendment
of section 12,
Act III of
1917.

2. In section 12 of the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917, the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(1) for sub-section (1) of that section, the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely :—

[See *supra* p. 27.]

(2) The existing sub-sections (2) and (3) shall be re-numbered (3) and (4).

ACT No. IX OF 1918.

[THE INDIAN SOLDIERS (LITIGATION) ACT, 1917.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 21st March, 1918.)

An Act to consolidate and amend the law to provide for the special protection in respect of civil and revenue litigation of Indian soldiers serving under war conditions.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law to provide for the special protection in respect of civil and revenue litigation of

Indian soldiers serving under war conditions ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1918. Short title and extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan.

2. In this Act,—

Definitions.

“ Court ” means a Civil or Revenue Court ;

III of 1911.

“ Indian soldier ” means any person subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911 ;

“ prescribed ” means prescribed by rules made under this Act , and

“ Proceeding ” includes suit and appeal.

3. An Indian soldier shall be deemed to be serving under war conditions—

Circumstances in which Indian soldier shall be deemed to be serving under war conditions.

(a) during the continuance of the present war and for six months thereafter,

(i) when he is serving out of India,

(ii) when he is under orders to proceed on field service,

(iii) when the unit to which he belongs is mobilised, or

(iv) when in the opinion of the prescribed authority such soldier by reason of the state of war now existing is precluded from obtaining leave of absence to enable him to attend a Court as a party to any proceeding therein, and

(b) after the expiration of that period when he is serving in any place, and such service has been declared by notification of the Governor General in Council in the Gazette of India to be service under war conditions.

4. If any person presenting any plaint, application or appeal to any Court has reason to believe that any adverse party is an Indian soldier who is serving under war conditions, he shall state the fact in his plaint, application or appeal. Particulars to be furnished in plaints, applications or appeals to court.

5. If the Collector has reason to believe that any Indian soldier, who ordinarily resides, or who has property in his district and who is a party to any proceeding pending before any Court, is unable to appear thereon, the Collector may certify the facts in the prescribed manner to the Court. Power of Collector to intervene in case of unrepresented Indian soldier.

6. If the Collector has certified under section 5, or if the Court has reason to believe, that an Indian soldier who is a party to any proceeding pending before it is unable to appear thereon, and if such soldier is not represented by any person duly authorised to appear, plead or act on Notice to be given in case of unrepresented.

sent Indian his behalf, such Court shall suspend the proceeding and shall give notice thereof in the prescribed manner to the prescribed authority.

Postponement of proceedings. 7. If on receipt of a notice under section 6, the prescribed authority certifies in the prescribed manner to the Court in which the proceeding is pending that such soldier is serving under war conditions, and that a postponement of the proceeding as against such soldier is necessary in the interests of justice, such Court shall thereupon postpone the proceeding as against such soldier for the prescribed period, or, if no period has been prescribed, for such period as it thinks fit.

Court may proceed when no certificate received within certain period. 8. If, after issue of a notice under section 6, the prescribed authority either certifies that such soldier is not serving under war conditions, or that such postponement is not necessary or fails to certify, in the case of a soldier resident in the district in which the Court is situate, within two months or, in any other case, within three months from the date of the issue of such notice that such postponement is necessary, the Court may, if it thinks fit, continue the proceeding.

Postponement of proceedings against Indian soldier on leave. 9. When any document is produced before any Court by or on behalf of an Indian soldier who is a party to any proceeding in such Court purporting to be signed by his Commanding Officer and to the effect that such soldier—

(a) is on leave of absence for a period not exceeding two months and is on the expiration of his leave to proceed on service out of India, or

(b) is on sick leave for a period not exceeding three months and is on the expiration of his leave to rejoin his unit with a view to proceeding on service out of India,

the Court shall postpone the proceeding as against such soldier in the manner provided in section 7.

Power to set aside decrees and orders passed against an Indian soldier serving under war conditions. 10. (1) In any proceeding before a Court in which a decree or order has been passed against any Indian soldier whilst such soldier was serving under war conditions, such soldier may apply to the Court which passed the same for an order to set it aside, and, if he satisfies the Court that default after the 5th of May, 1915, has been made in complying with the provisions of section 4 or 6 the Court shall, or in any other case if the interests of justice require such a course, the Court subject to such conditions (if any) as it thinks fit to impose, may make an order setting aside the decree or order as against such soldier :

Provided that —

(a) any such application shall be made within three months from the date on which such soldier ceased to serve under war conditions ;

(b) no decree or order shall be set aside on any such application unless notice thereof has been served on the opposite party , and

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XII

(c) when the decree or order is of such a nature that it cannot be set aside as against such soldier only, it may be set aside as against all or any of the parties against whom it has been made.

(2) The provisions of section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, shall apply to applications under this section.

11. In computing the period of limitation prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, or any other law for the time being in force for any suit, appeal or application to any Court in which the plaintiff, appellant or applicant is an Indian soldier, the time during which such soldier has been serving under war conditions, since the 4th of August, 1914, shall be excluded.

Modification of law of limitation in the case of Indian soldier serving under war conditions.

12. If any Court is in doubt whether, for the purposes of section 10 or 11, any Indian soldier is or was at any particular time serving under war conditions, it may refer the point for the decision of the prescribed authority, and the certificate of such authority shall be conclusive evidence on the point.

Power of Court to refer question as to whether service was under war conditions or not.

13. The Local Government, after consulting the High Court may, by notification in the local official gazette, make rules—

Rule-making power.

(a) prescribing the manner and form in which any notice or certificate under this Act shall be given and the authorities to whom such notices shall be given, and by whom the powers under this Act shall be exercised ;

(b) the period for which proceedings or any class of proceeding shall be suspended under this Act ; and ;

(c) generally providing for any matters incidental to the purposes of this Act.

14. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that all or any of the provisions of this Act shall apply to any other class of persons in the service of His Majesty specified in such notification in the same manner as they apply to Indian soldiers, and upon such notification such provisions shall apply accordingly.

Power to apply the provisions of this Act to other persons in the service of the Crown.

15. The Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1915, is hereby repealed.

Repeal of Act XII of 1915.

ACT No. XII OF 1918.

[THE INDIAN COMPANIES RESTRICTION ACT, 1918.]

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd March 1918.)

An Act to control the withdrawal of capital from the money-market by Companies.

WHEREAS it is expedient owing to the present war to take power to

control the withdrawal of capital from the money-market by Companies ;
It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title
and duration.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Companies Restriction Act,
1918.

(2) It shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter.

Definitions.

2. All words and expressions used in this Act and defined in the Indian Companies Act, 1913, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Act.

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Prohibition
of the regis-
tration of, or
increase of
share capital
by, com-
panies except
under license.

3. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the Indian Companies Act, 1913, VII of 191 the Registrar shall not register a company, nor shall a company increase its share capital, issue debentures, or call up unpaid capital, unless the company holds a license in this behalf issued by the Governor General in Council :

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to a private company.

(2) A license issued under sub-section (1) shall be subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council may think fit, and the holder of such license shall comply with any such conditions.

Contracts
made for
the purpose
of increasing
share capital
in contra-
vention of
section 3,
to be void.

4. Any contract made by or on behalf of a company, with the object or the effect of increasing its share capital, or for the issue of debentures, which is in contravention of the provisions of section 3, shall be void, and any call made by a company in contravention of the said provisions shall be unenforceable.

PART II.

ORDINANCES.

ORDINANCE No. I OF 1914.¹

[7th August, 1914.]

An Ordinance for securing the control of the Press during war.

[*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary of the 7th August, 1914.*]

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to control the publication of naval or military news or information ;

& 25
Act., c. 67. Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance :—

ORDINANCE No. I OF 1914.

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Indian Naval and Military News (Emergency) Ordinance, 1914. Short title
and extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas, the District of Angul, the Shan States and the Pargana of Spiti ; and it applies also to :—

(a) All Native Indian subjects of His Majesty in any place without and beyond British India ;

(b) All other British subjects within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India ; and

(c) All servants of His Majesty, whether British subjects or not, within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.

2. It shall not be lawful to publish any information with reference to movements or dispositions of troops, ships, air-craft or war material or to the strategic or other plans or schemes of the naval or military authorities of any part of the British Empire or to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with the defence or fortification of the British Empire or any part thereof or any statement, comment or Prohibition
of publication
of naval or
military news
or informa-
tion.

¹ Kept in force as long as the war lasts and for six months thereafter by Act I of 1915, p. 1 *supra*.

For application of this Ordinance to Berar and certain other areas under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, see Notification No. 1387-I. B., dated 11th August, 1914, *infra* p. 355.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 23^{24 & 25} of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to ^{Vct., c 67} make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

Short title
and extent.

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Impressment of Vessels Ordinance, 1914.

(2) It extends to the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Burma.

Definitions.

2. In this Ordinance unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) the expression “gazetted officer” has the same meaning as in the Indian Marine Act, 1887;

XIV of 1884.

(b) “owner of a vessel” includes the Agent of any such owner in any port in which such vessel may be; and

(c) “vessel” means any ship or boat or any other description of vessel used for navigation, and includes all tackle, appliances, coal, stores and other moveable property of any description on or appertaining to such vessel, except cargo and the personal effects of passengers or of the officers and crew of such vessel.

Power to
impress
vessels for
His Majesty's
Service.

3. The Governor General in Council may, by notification¹ in the Gazette of India, empower the Director or any gazetted officer of the Indian Marine Service to impress temporarily for the service of His Majesty vessels in any specified port.

Requisition
upon owners
and masters
of vessels
required for
such service.

4. (1) Any officer empowered under section 3 may issue a requisition in writing to the owner of any vessel in the port specified in the notification, or in the absence of such owner from such port, or if the name and address of such owner cannot after reasonable inquiry be ascertained, to the master of any such vessel, to furnish the same for the service of His Majesty.

(2) An officer making a requisition under sub-section (1) shall state therein, if possible, the approximate period for which the vessel will be required, and

(3) Any such officer may, at the time of making the requisition, or subsequently, exempt therefrom any tackle, appliances, coal, stores or other moveable property on or appertaining to any vessel requisitioned.

Payment of
compensation
for vessels
impressed
and assess-
ment thereof.

5. (1) Compensation shall be paid by the Government of India to the owner of any vessel impressed under this Ordinance.

(2) Such compensation shall be assessed by agreement between the officer making the requisition and the owner of the vessel impressed, or failing such agreement, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Governor General in Council by rules in this behalf.

¹ For Notification under s. 3, see Notification No. 73, dated 18th August, 1914, *infra* p. 367.

6. If the owner or master of any vessel requisitioned for the service of His Majesty under the provisions of section 4 fails to furnish such vessel in accordance with the terms of the requisition, the officer by whom the requisition was made may, whether the compensation payable in respect of the impressment of such vessel has been assessed or not, seize, retain and use such vessel for the service of His Majesty, using such force as may be required, and all magistrates and police-officers shall be bound to render such assistance as he may reasonably demand in seizing and retaining a vessel under this section.

Powers of requisitioning officer in case of failure of owner, etc., to furnish vessel.

7. No requisition made under this Ordinance shall be called in question in any court, and save as herein provided no liability, civil or criminal, shall be incurred by any officer of Government by reason of anything done or purporting to be done in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

Bar of jurisdiction of Courts.

8. Nothing in this Ordinance shall be deemed—

(a) to affect or derogate from any power of seizure or requisition exercised in pursuance of any Proclamation or Order in Council of His Majesty; or

(b) to authorize any seizure or requisition in contravention of any such Proclamation or Order in Council.

Saving of powers conferred by Proclamation or Orders in Council of His Majesty.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

ORDINANCE No. III OF 1914.¹

[20th August, 1914.]

An Ordinance to provide for the exercise of more effective control over foreigners in British India.

[Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary of the 20th August, 1914.]

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide for the exercise of more effective control over foreigners in British India;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914.

Short title and extent.

¹ Kept in force as long as the war lasts and for six months thereafter by Act I of 1915, *supra* p. 1. Supplemented by Ord. V of 1914, *infra*, p. 52.

For application to Berar and certain other areas under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, see Notification No. 1666-I. B., dated the 28th August, 1914, *infra* p. 356.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas, the District of Angul, the Shan States and the Pargana of Spiti.

Definitions.

2. In this Ordinance—

(a) “foreigner” has the same meaning as in the Foreigners Act, 1864; III of 1864.

(b) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Ordinance.

Power to
prohibit or
regulate
entry,
departure
and residence
of foreigners.

3. (1) The Governor General in Council may by order¹—

(a) prohibit, or regulate and restrict in such manner as he thinks fit, the entry of foreigners into British India and their departure from British India; and

(b) regulate or restrict in such manner as he thinks fit the liberty of foreigners residing or being in British India.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power orders under sub-section (1) may provide—

(a) that no foreigner shall enter into or depart from British India, save within such period and by such route, or by such port or place as may be specified in such order;

(b) that foreigners shall be prohibited from entering or remaining in any specified area in British India or shall only be permitted to enter or remain in British India or any specified area therein subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Governor General in Council may impose; ^{2*}

(c) that foreigners residing or being in British India shall remove themselves to and remain in any specified area, or if such an order is necessary for the public safety, or in the interests of the State, that such foreigners shall be arrested and interned or confined in such manner as the Governor General in Council may think fit; ³ [and

(d) that foreigners residing or being in British India shall be prohibited from carrying on trade or business or from dealing with any property, moveable or immoveable, or shall only carry on trade or business, subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Governor General in Council may impose, or shall deal with any such property in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct].

¹ For orders under s. 3, see Notifications Nos. 909, dated 22nd August, 1914, and 3505, dated 14th October, 1915, also Notification No. 807-W., dated 14th November, 1914, and Notification No. 1296-W., dated 28th November, 1914, *infra* pp. 368, 381, 373, 376.

² The word “and” was omitted by section 2 (a) of the Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914 (VII of 1914), *infra* p. 54.

³ The word “and” and clause (d) were added by section 2 (b), *ibid.*

¹[3A. The power conferred by section 3 may be exercised, so far as the same may be applicable, in respect of any company or association, or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, of which any member or officer is a foreigner ^{Power as to Companies and Associations.} ²[or of which a foreigner was, on the 3rd day of August, 1914, a member or officer] and which has an office, agency or place of business in British India.]

³4. (1) Any [person]⁴ who contravenes or attempts to contravene the provisions of any order made under section 3, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both. ^{Penalties.}

⁵[(2) Where a company, association, or body of individuals has done any act which is an offence under sub-section (1), every member or officer of such company, association or body who is knowingly a party to such act, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the said sub-section].

5. (1) The Governor General in Council or any Local Government may, by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, direct that, within any area specified in such notification, every house-holder in whose house a foreigner is residing either temporarily or permanently shall forthwith report to the prescribed authority in the prescribed manner, the name of such foreigner, and such other particulars respecting him and the period of his residence in such house as may be prescribed. ^{Householder to report residence of any foreigner in his house to prescribed authority in specified areas.}

(2) Any householder who fails to comply with the provisions of any notification issued under sub-section (1) shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

6. Where under the provisions of this Ordinance the Governor General in Council or any Local Government is authorised to make any order or issue any notification in respect of foreigners, such order may be made or such notification issued in respect of foreigners generally or in respect of any class or description of foreigners, or in respect of any individual foreigner, and different orders or notifications may be made or issued in respect of different classes of foreigners. ^{Orders under Ordinance may be general or special.}

7. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Ordinance : ^{Power to make rules.}

In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may provide for—

(a) the authority to whom, and the manner in which, reports under section 5 shall be made and the particulars to be stated therein ; and

¹ Section 3A was inserted by section 3 of the Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914 (VII of 1914), *infra* p. 54.

² These words were added by section 2 of the Foreigners (Further Amendment) Ordinance 1914 (VIII of 1914), *infra* p. 55.

³ Section 4 was re-numbered 4 (1) by section 4 (1) of the Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914 (VII of 1914), *infra* p. 54.

⁴ The word "person" was substituted for the word "foreigner" by section 4 (1), *ibid*.

⁵ This sub-section (2) was added by section 4 (2), *ibid*.

(b) the manner in which orders under this Ordinance shall be enforced.

(2) All rules made under this section shall have effect as if enacted in this Ordinance.

Power to rescind or modify rules or orders.

8. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may at any time rescind or modify any order, rule or notification made or issued under this Ordinance, and the Governor General in Council may¹ delegate, subject to such conditions and restrictions as he thinks fit, all or any of his powers under this Ordinance to any civil or military authority in British India either by name or in virtue of his office.

Saving of powers under existing law.

9. Nothing in this Ordinance shall be deemed to affect or derogate from any power which may be exercised under the Foreigners Act, 1864, or under any other law for the time being in force in respect of foreigners generally or in respect of foreigners who are subjects of a State which is at war with His Majesty. III of 18

Power of exemption

10. The Governor General in Council may exempt, either absolutely or conditionally, any foreigner or any class or description of foreigners from all or any of the provisions of this Ordinance.

Bar of jurisdiction of Courts.

11. No order made under section 3 of this Ordinance shall be called in question in any Court.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

ORDINANCE No. IV OF 1914.²

[22nd August, 1914.]

An Ordinance to render members of the Indian Volunteer force on actual military service subject to military law as officers or soldiers.

[Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary of the 22nd August, 1914.]

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which renders it necessary that the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of volunteer corps, called out for actual military service, shall be subject to military law in all respects as officers or soldiers, as the case may be ;

¹ For instances of such delegation see Notifications Nos. 907 and 908, dated the 22nd August, 1914, and No. 1667-I. B., dated 28th August, 1914, *infra* pp. 370—372.

² Kept in force as long as the war lasts and for six months thereafter by Act I of 1915, *supra* p. 1.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance :—

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Indian Volunteers Ordinance, 1914. Short title and extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas, and applies also to British subjects within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.

2. The members of any corps or portion of a corps of volunteers called out for actual military service under section 27 of the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), shall, whether enrolled before or after the promulgation of this Ordinance, and notwithstanding anything contained in the said Act, be subject in all respects to military law, the officers as officers, and the non-commissioned officers and men as soldiers, and the Army Act shall apply to them accordingly. Law applicable to volunteers on actual military service.

3. Any non-commissioned officer or man of any corps of volunteers who has been enrolled before the promulgation of this Ordinance shall, whether on actual military service or not, and notwithstanding anything contained in section 13 of the said Act, be entitled to quit such corps within one month from the date of promulgation of this Ordinance; and seven days' previous notice in writing shall not be required in the case of non-commissioned officers and men quitting a corps in accordance with this section. Resignation of volunteers enrolled prior to promulgation of this Ordinance.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,

Viceroy and Governor General.

ORDINANCE No. V OF 1914.¹

[5th September, 1914.]

An Ordinance to provide for the control of persons entering British India, whether by sea or land, in order to protect the State from danger of anything prejudicial to its safety, interests or tranquillity.

[Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary of the 5th September 1914.]

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide for the control of persons entering British India, whether by

¹ Kept in force as long as the war lasts and for six months thereafter by Act I of 1915, *supra* p. 1.

For application of this Ordinance to Berar, under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, *see* Notification No. 599-D., dated 29th January, 1915, *infra* p. 357.

sea or land, in order to protect the State from danger of anything prejudicial to its safety, interests or tranquillity :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance :—

24 & 25
Vict., c. 67

Short title
and extent.

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas, the District of Angul, the Shan States and the Pargana of Spiti.

Application
of Ordinance
III of 1914.

2. The Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, shall have effect as if references therein to foreigners included references also to persons not being foreigners as therein defined, who enter British India, whether by sea or land, after the commencement of this Ordinance,¹ subject to the following modifications, namely :—

(1) The power to prohibit entry, conferred by the said Ordinance, shall not be exercised.

(2) No power under the said Ordinance as applied by this Ordinance shall be exercised, unless the authority exercising the same is satisfied that the exercise thereof is desirable in order to protect the State from the prosecution of some purpose prejudicial to its safety, interests or tranquillity.

(3) For the imprisonment provided by section 4 and section 5(2) of the said Ordinance, the following imprisonment shall be substituted, namely, in section 4, one year, and in section 5 (2), one month.

Construction.

3. This Ordinance shall be construed with, and deemed to be part of, the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914.

III of 1914

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

ORDINANCE No. VI OF 1914.²

[14th October, 1914.]

An Ordinance to prohibit financial and other dealings with any State at war with His Majesty and to provide for the punishment of persons contravening any Proclamation or Order in Council of His Majesty the King-Emperor, relating to trade, commercial intercourse or other dealings with His Majesty's enemies.

[Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary of the 14th October, 1914.]

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to prohibit financial and other dealings with any State at war with His

¹ For the insertion of certain words in s. 2 as applied to Berar, see Notification No. 599-D., dated the 29th January, 1915, *infra* p. 357.

² Kept in force as long as the war lasts and for six months thereafter by Act I of 1915, *supra* p. 1.

For application of this Ordinance to Berar under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council 1902, see Notification No. 999-D., dated the 22nd February 1915, *infra* p. 357.

Majesty and to provide for the punishment of persons contravening the provisions of any Proclamation or Order in Council of His Majesty the King-Emperor, for the time being in force, relating to trade, commercial intercourse or other dealings with His Majesty's enemies ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance :—

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Commercial Intercourse with Enemies Ordinance, 1914. Short title
and extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas, the District of Angul, the Shan States and the Pargana of Spiti ; and it applies also to—

- (a) all British and Native Indian subjects of His Majesty within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India ; and
- (b) all servants of His Majesty, whether British subjects or not, within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.

2. (1) During the continuance of a state of war between His Majesty and any State it shall not be lawful to contribute to, or participate in, or assist in, the floating of any loan raised by or on behalf of the Government of such State, or to advance money to, or enter into any contract or dealings with, or otherwise to aid, abet or assist the Government of such State. Prohibition
against
financial and
other dealing
with hostile
State.

(2) Any person contravening the provisions of this section shall be punishable as if he had committed an offence under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code.

3. During the continuance of a state of war between His Majesty and any State, any person who contravenes, [attempts, or directly or indirectly offers, proposes or agrees, or has, since the 14th day of October, 1914, attempted or directly or indirectly offered, proposed or agreed to do any act in contravention of] any of the provisions of any Proclamation or Order in Council of His Majesty, for the time being in force, relating to trade, commercial intercourse or other dealings with any subject of such State, or any person residing, carrying on business or being in the territories, colonies or dependencies of such State shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both. Penalty
for trading
in contraven-
tion of His
Majesty's
direction.

4. Where a company, association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, has done any act which is an offence under this Ordinance, every member or officer of such company, association or body, who is knowingly a party to such act, shall be deemed to have committed such offence. Provision
relating to
companies
and associa-
tions.

¹ By s. 15 of Act XIV of 1915, *supra* p. 12, section 3 is to be read and construed as if these words were inserted.

Certificate of Secretary to Government to be conclusive evidence of certain facts.

Saving.

Trial of offences.

5. A certificate signed by a Secretary to the Government of India, or by any officer of Government authorised in this behalf¹ by the Governor General in Council, certifying to the fact that on the date specified in such certificate any State was or was not at war with His Majesty, shall be conclusive evidence of such fact.

6. Nothing in this Ordinance shall be deemed to prohibit anything done by command of, or under licence granted by or under the authority of, His Majesty or the Governor General.

7. (1) No Court shall proceed to the trial of any offence under this Ordinance unless upon complaint made by order of, or under the authority of, the Governor General in Council, the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council in this behalf.²

(2) No Court inferior to a Court of Session shall try any offence punishable under section 2, and no Court inferior to that of a presidency magistrate or magistrate of the first class shall try any offence punishable under section 3.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,

Viceroy and Governor General.

ORDINANCE No. VII OF 1914.²

[14th October, 1914.]

An Ordinance to amend the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914.

[Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary of the 14th October, 1914.]

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to amend the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914; III of 19

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:— 24 & 25
c. 67.

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be called the Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914.

Amendment of section 3, Foreigners Ordinance, 1914.

2. In section 3, sub-section (2), of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, hereinafter called "the said Ordinance," the following amendments III of 19 shall be made, namely—

¹ For delegation of powers under section 5 to the Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Bombay and Madras, see Notifications No. 1674-W., dated 12th December, 1914, and No. 13574-W., dated 14th August, 1915, *infra* pp. 382, 383.

² Kept in force as long as the war lasts and for six months thereafter by Act I of 1915, *supra* p. 1.

For application of this Ordinance to Berar under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, see Notification No. 990-D., dated the 22nd February, 1915, *infra* p. 357.

(a) in clause (b), the word “and,” where it occurs for the second time, shall be omitted ;

(b) after clause (c), the following shall be added, namely :—

(*Vide supra*, page 48.)

3. After section 3 of the said Ordinance the following section shall be inserted, namely—

Insertion of
new section
after
section 3.

(*Vide supra*, page 49.)

4. (1) Section 4 of the said Ordinance shall be renumbered section 4, sub-section (1), and in the said sub-section as renumbered, for the word “foreigner” the word “person” shall be substituted.

Amendment
of section 4,
Foreigners
Ordinance,
1914.

(2) After section 4 (1) as renumbered, the following sub-section shall be added, namely :—

(*Vide supra*, page 49.)

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,

Viceroy and Governor General.

ORDINANCE No. VIII OF 1914.¹

[14th November, 1914.]

An Ordinance further to amend the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914.

[*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary of the 14th November, 1914.*]

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary further to amend the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance :—

1. This Ordinance may be called the Foreigners (Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1914.

2. In section 3A of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, as amended by the Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914, after the word “foreigner” the following words shall be inserted, namely :—

Amendment
of section
3A of the
Foreigners
Ordinance,
1914.

“or of which a foreigner was, on the 3rd day of August, 1914, a member or officer.”

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,

Viceroy and Governor General.

¹ Kept in force as long as the war lasts and for six months thereafter by Act I of 1915, *supra* p. 1.

For application of this Ordinance to Berar under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, see Notification No. 999-D., dated the 22nd February, 1915, *infra* p. 357.

ORDINANCE No. IX OF 1914.¹

[30th November, 1914.]

An Ordinance to provide power to obtain information as to stocks of articles of commerce and to enable possession to be taken of stocks of articles of commerce unreasonably withheld from the market.

[Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary of the 30th November, 1914.]

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide power to obtain information as to stocks of articles of commerce and to enable possession to be taken of stocks of articles of commerce unreasonably withheld from the market ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance :—

Short title and extent. 1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, 1914.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the District of Angul.

Definitions. 2. In this Ordinance unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context —

(a) "owner" in relation to any article of commerce includes any person who as agent or otherwise has power to sell the article ;

(b) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Ordinance.

Power to call for returns of articles of commerce. 3. (1) The Governor General in Council, as regards the whole or any part of British India, and each Local Government, as regards the whole or any part of the province, may by general or special order,² require any person or class of persons to make a return, giving such particulars as may be required in the order, of any article of commerce of which he or any person belonging to such class is the owner, and to submit such return to such authority, within such time, as may be specified in the order.

(2) The Governor General in Council, or the Local Government, may, for the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return made in

¹ Kept in force as long as the war lasts and for six months thereafter by Act I of 1915, *supra* p. 1.

For application of this Ordinance to Berar under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, see Notification No. 999-D., dated the 22nd February, 1916, *infra* p. 357.

² For such an order see Notification No. 480, dated the 30th March, 1917, *infra* p. 383.

accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1), or of obtaining information in case of a failure to make a return, empower, by general or special order, any person to enter and search any place in which such person has reason to believe that there are kept or stored any articles which have been or were required to be included in the return and of which the person making or required to make the return is or was the owner, and a person so empowered may take such measures as he thinks necessary for testing the accuracy of the return or for obtaining such information.

4. No individual return or part of a return made, and no information obtained in accordance with the provisions of section 3 shall be published or disclosed except for the purposes of a prosecution under this Ordinance.

Returns or information not to be disclosed.

5. Whoever—

Penalties.

- (a) intentionally omits to make a return when so required by an order under section 3 ; or
- (b) makes or causes to be made any return which he knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true ; or
- (c) obstructs or impedes any person empowered under section 3, sub-section (2), in the exercise of any of his powers under that sub-section ; or.
- (d) refuses to answer or gives an answer which he knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true to any question necessary for obtaining the information required to be furnished under this Ordinance,

shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to rupees one thousand, or with both.

¹ 6. (1) If the Governor General in Council or the Local Government is of opinion that any article of commerce is being unreasonably withheld from the market, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, make a declaration ² to that effect.

Power to declare that article of commerce is unreasonably withheld from the market.

(2) The power conferred by sub-section (1) may be exercised in respect of any article of commerce generally or any class of such article or any particular supplies thereof and may be exercised by the Governor General in Council in respect of the whole or any part of British India and by the Local Government in respect of the whole or any part of the province.

(3) Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed as preventing the authorities mentioned in this section from exercising the power conferred thereby without having first obtained or endeavoured to obtain returns under this Ordinance.

¹ For notification under this section in respect of Naphthaline, see Notification No. 481, dated 30th March, 1917, *infra* p. 383.

² For such a declaration by the Government of Bihar and Orissa, in respect of Mica, see *Bihar and Orissa Gazette*, 1917, Part II, p. 384.

Power to
take
possession of
stocks of
article
unreason-
ably
withheld.

7. On the issue of a notification under section 6, any person empowered by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government, by general or special order in that behalf, may take possession of any supplies of the article so notified, which may be found within any area to which such notification extends, on paying the owner such compensation as may be determined by agreement between the person so empowered and the owner of such supplies or, in default of agreement, on payment or tender of payment of such compensation as the person so empowered considers reasonable.

Appeal by
owner of
supplies.

8. (1) If the owner of any supplies taken possession of in accordance with the provisions of section 7 is dissatisfied with the compensation paid or tendered to him in default of agreement, such owner, notwithstanding the fact that he may have accepted payment may, within fourteen days from the date of such payment or tender of payment, or within such longer period as may be prescribed, appeal to the prescribed authority.

(2) The prescribed authority shall consist of at least three persons, one of whom at least shall have commercial experience.

(3) The prescribed authority in deciding the appeal shall have regard to all the circumstances of the case, and may either enhance or reduce the compensation determined as reasonable by the person taking possession of the supplies. If such authority enhances the compensation any sum due in accordance with the award shall be paid to the owner of the supplies. If such authority reduces the compensation any excess which the owner of the supplies has received shall be recoverable from such owner as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Rule-
making
power.

9. (1) The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may make rules¹ for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Ordinance.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may provide for—

(a) the forms in which any return required by this Ordinance shall be submitted ;

(b) subject to the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), the constitution of an authority for the hearing of appeals under section 8, and the procedure to be followed by such authority and by persons appealing to such authority ; and

(c) any other purpose ancillary to this Ordinance.

(3) All rules made under this section shall have effect as if enacted in this Ordinance.

Barring of
jurisdiction
of Courts.

10. No Court shall call into question any order or award made under this Ordinance ; and no suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is, in good faith, done or intended to be done under this Ordinance.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

¹ For rules made by the Government of Bihar and Orissa, see *Bihar and Orissa Gazette*, 1917, Pt. II, p. 384.

ORDINANCE No. I OF 1917.¹

[2nd February, 1917.]

An Ordinance to provide for the Registration of certain European British subjects.

[Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary of the 2nd February, 1917.]

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which renders it necessary to require certain European British subjects to register themselves in the manner hereinafter provided ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance :—

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Registration Ordinance, 1917. Short title
and extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas, and applies also to European British subjects within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.

2. In this Ordinance, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

“ European British subject ” means a European British subject as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 ;

“ Prescribed ” means prescribed by rules made under this Ordinance.

3. (1) Every male European British subject for the time being in India (not being a member of His Majesty's naval or military forces otherwise than as a volunteer enrolled under the Indian Volunteers' Act, 1869) who, for the time being, has attained the age of sixteen years and ²[who for the time being has not attained the age of fifty years] shall within the prescribed period fill up, or cause to be filled up, sign and lodge with the registration authority specified in Schedule I, or such other registration authority ³ as may be prescribed, From A set out in that Schedule, and if any such person claims—

(i) not to be ordinarily resident in British India, or

(ii) to be within exceptions number (2) or (3) set out in Schedule II, he shall lodge with the said form a statement of his claim.

¹ Kept in force as long as the war lasts and for six months thereafter by Act III of 1917, s. 18, *supra* p. 24.

For application to Berar and certain other areas, under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, see Notification No. 1002-D., dated 13th February, 1917, *infra* p. 364.

For extension to the Shan States, see *Burma Gazette*, 1917, Pt. I, p. 118.

² These words were substituted for the words “ had not attained the age of fifty years on the first day of February, 1917,” by section 18 (1) of the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917, (III of 1917), *supra* p. 24.

³ For registration authority in Native States, see Notification No. 1003-D., dated 13th February, 1917, and for Rangoon, see Notification No. 280, dated 23rd February, 1917, *infra* pp. 386 and 387.

(2) If any registration authority has reason to believe that any person is a person to whom the provisions of sub-section (1) are applicable, he may, if he thinks fit, by order in writing, require such person to furnish such particulars as may be specified in the order within such time as may be so specified and such person, whether he is or is not a person to whom that sub-section applies, shall within the specified time furnish the said particulars to such registration authority in such form or manner as such order may require, and shall duly sign the same.

(3) If any person refuses, or without lawful excuse (the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person) neglects—

(a) within the prescribed period to fill up or cause to be filled up to the best of his knowledge and belief the form required by sub-section (1), or to sign or to lodge it with the registration authority as required by that sub-section; or,

(b) to comply with the requirements of any order under sub-section (2),

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(4) Every registration authority under this Ordinance shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of
1860.

4. If any question arises with reference to this Ordinance whether any person is a European British subject, or is within the exceptions set out in Schedule II, or as to the age of any person, the prescribed authority may apply to the District Magistrate or to an officer specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government in the district in which the person to whom the dispute relates is for the time being, and such Magistrate or other officer, after hearing such person or giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard, shall summarily determine the question, and the decision of such Magistrate or other officer shall be final.

Determina-
tion of
disputes
as to
residence
and age.

Power to
make rules.

¹ 5. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Ordinance.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may prescribe registration authorities, provide for the issue of certificates of registration, and the preparation of a register, and for the compilation and correction thereof and for the attendance of persons for that purpose, and for the notification of the address and changes of address of registered persons.

(3) Rules made under this section may provide that any contravention thereof or of any order or notice issued under the authority of any such rule shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

¹ For rules under section 5, see Notifications No. 160, dated 2nd February, 1917, and No. 1242-D., dated 23rd February, 1917, *infra* pp. 383 and 387.

For certain Native States areas, see Notifications Nos. 1533-1537-D., dated 10th March, 1917, *Gazette of India*, 1917, Pt. I, pp. 428 to 436, and No. 421-I.-B., dated 6th April, 1917, *Gazette of India*, 1917, Pt. I, p. 570.

(4) All rules made under this Ordinance shall be published in the Gazette of India, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Ordinance.

6. Nothing in this Ordinance shall apply to any person confined in a prison or lunatic asylum.

Ordinance
not to apply
to persons
confined in a
prison or
lunatic
asylum.

SCHEDULE I.

(See section 3.)

PART 1.

Registration Authorities.

In the case of any person in Government employ.	The Head of the Department.
In the case of any person in the employ of any public authority.	The Chief Executive Officer of such authority.
In the case of any person in the employ of any railway.	The head of the Railway Administration.
In any other case where no special authority is prescribed.	The District Magistrate of the district where the person for the time being is resident, or in the case of a person resident in a presidency-town, the Commissioner of Police.

PART 2.

Form A.

Particulars.

- (a) Name
- (b) Place of residence
- (c) Date of birth
- (d) Whether single, married or widower
- (e) Number of dependants, if any, distinguishing wife, children and other dependants
- (f) Profession or occupation if any, name of business, address of employer, if any, and nature of employer's business
- (g) Whether the work on which he is employed, if any, is work for or under any Government Department
- (h) Whether he has undergone military or naval training of any description. If so, what and for what period

Signature and date.

NOTE—Section 4 (I) (i) of the Code of Criminal Procedure is as follows :—

(i) “European British subject” means—

(i) any subject of Her Majesty born, naturalised or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in any of the European, American or Australian Colonies or possessions of Her Majesty or in the Colony of New Zealand or in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope or Natal ;

(ii) any child or grand-child of any such person by legitimate descent :

SCHEDULE II.

Exceptions.

(1) Members of His Majesty's naval and military forces ¹ [or of the Royal Indian Marine Service] other than Volunteers enrolled under the Indian Volunteers' Act, 1869.

(2) Persons in Holy Orders or regular Ministers of any ²[religious] denomination.

(3) Persons who have at any time since the beginning of the war been prisoners of war, captured, or interned by the enemy or have been released or exchanged.

CHELMSFORD,

Viceroy and Governor General.

ORDINANCE No. I of 1918.

[15th April, 1918.]

An Ordinance to provide that silver held on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council or the Governor General in Council may, if so held in the United States of America or in course of transmission therefrom, be deemed to be part of the reserve referred to in section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

[Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary of the 15th April, 1918.]

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide that silver held on behalf of the Secretary of State for India

¹ These words were inserted by section 18 (2) of the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917, (III of 1917), *supra* p. 24.

² This word was substituted for the word “British” by section 18 (2), *ibid*.

in Council or the Governor General in Council may, if so held in the United States of America or in course of transmission therefrom, be deemed to be part of the reserve referred to in section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1. This Ordinance may be called the Indian Paper Currency Ordinance, 1918. Short title.

2. In this Ordinance—

Definition.

“Silver” means silver coin or silver bullion.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, the Governor General in Council may, by order in writing, direct— Power to direct that silver held in the United States of America or in transmission therefrom may be deemed to be part of the Paper Currency Reserve.

- (a) that silver held in the United States of America on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council or the Governor General in Council, shall be deemed to be part of the reserve referred to in section 19 of the said Act, or
- (b) that silver in course of transmission from the United States of America, which is, at the commencement of such transmission or at any period thereafter, held on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council or the Governor General in Council for transmission to India shall, during the period it is so held, be deemed to be a part of the reserve referred to in section 19 of the said Act.

CHELMSFORD,

Viceroy and Governor General.

PART III.

PROCLAMATIONS AND [NOTIFICATIONS PUBLISHED IN INDIA RELATING TO OUTBREAK OF WAR.

No. 503, dated the 5th August, 1914.—The following Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 5th August, 1914, is published for general information :—

PROCLAMATION.

I, Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, Governor General of India and *ex-officio* Vice-Admiral therein, being satisfied thereof by information received by me do hereby proclaim that war has broken out between His Majesty and Germany.

HARDINGE OF PENSURST.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1294.]

No. 6-W., dated the 5th August, 1914.—It is hereby notified for general information that war has broken out between His Majesty and Germany.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1297.]

No. 666, dated the 13th August, 1914.—The following Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 13th August, 1914, is published for general information :—

PROCLAMTION.

I, Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, Governor General of India and *ex-officio* Vice-Admiral therein, being satisfied thereof by information received by me, do hereby proclaim that war has broken out between His Majesty and Austria-Hungary.

HARDINGE OF PENSURST.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1332.]

Foreign and
Political
Department

No. 89-W., dated the 13th August, 1914.—It is hereby notified for general information that war has broken out between His Majesty and Austria-Hungary.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1336.]

Foreign and
Political
Department.

No. 202-W., dated the 24th August, 1914.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Imperial Government of Japan has declared that a state of war exists between Japan and Germany.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1377.]

Foreign and
Political
Department.

No. 811-W., dated the 1st November, 1914.—It is hereby notified for general information that war has broken out between His Majesty and Turkey.

[See Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated 1st November, 1914.]

Home
Department.

No. 2313, dated the 6th November, 1914.—The following Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 6th November, 1914, is published for general information :—

PROCLAMATION.

I, Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, Governor General of India and *ex-officio* Vice-Admiral therein, being satisfied thereof by information received by me, do hereby proclaim that war has broken out between His Majesty and Turkey.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1762.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 8114-W., dated the 7th June, 1915.—It is announced for general information that the Admiralty have established a blockade on the Asia Minor Coast from noon of the 3rd June, 1915.

* The entrance to the Dardanelles and Samos Strait are included in the area which extends from latitude 37 degrees 35 minutes north to 40 degrees 5 minutes north.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 772.]

No. 2004-W., dated the 16th October, 1915.—It is hereby notified for Foreign and general information that a state of war exists between His Majesty and Bulgaria. Political Department.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 1931]

No. 3531, dated the 18th October, 1915.—The following Proclamation Home by His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 17th October, 1915, Department. is published for general information :—

PROCLAMATION. G

I, Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, Governor General of India and *ex-officio* Vice-Admiral therein, being satisfied thereof by information received by me, do hereby proclaim that war has broken out between His Majesty and Bulgaria.

HARDINGE OF PENS HurST.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 1930]

No. 16050-W., dated the 19th October, 1915.—It is announced for general information that the Admiralty have declared a blockade of the whole of the Bulgarian coast in the Ægean Sea with effect from 6 A.M. of the 16th October, 1915. To enable neutral ships to leave the blockaded area two days' grace from the date of declaration were allowed. Department of Commerce and Industry.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 1935.]

PART IV.

ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS, ORDERS IN COUNCIL, ETC.

ORDER IN COUNCIL, DATED 4TH AUGUST, 1914, RELATING TO "DAYS OF GRACE" TO BE GRANTED TO ENEMY MERCHANT SHIPS.

No. 9-W., dated the 5th August, 1914.—The following Order of His Majesty the King in Council which is to take effect from the 4th August, 1914, is published for general information and guidance.

Foreign and
Political
Department.

At the Court of Buckingham Palace, the 4th day of August, 1914.

Present :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

His Majesty being mindful, now that a state of war exists between this country and Germany, of the recognition accorded to the practice of granting "days of grace" to enemy merchant ships by the Convention relative to the Status of Enemy Merchant Ships at the Outbreak of Hostilities, signed at the Hague on the 18th October, 1907, and being desirous of lessening, so far as may be practicable, the injury caused by war to peaceful and unsuspecting commerce, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. From and after the publication of this Order no enemy merchant ship shall be allowed to depart, except in accordance with the provisions of this Order, from any British port or from any ports in any Native State in India, or in any of His Majesty's Protectorates, or in any State under His Majesty's protection or in Cyprus.

2. In the event of one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State being satisfied by information reaching him not later than midnight on Friday, the 7th day of August, that the treatment accorded to British merchant ships and their cargoes, which at the date of the outbreak of hostilities were in the ports of the enemy, or which subsequently entered them, is not less favourable than the treatment accorded to enemy merchant ships by Articles 3 to 7 of this Order, he shall notify the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty accordingly, and public notice thereof shall forthwith be given in the "London Gazette" and Articles 3 to 8 of this Order shall thereupon come into full force and effect.

3.¹ Subject to the provisions of this Order, enemy merchant ships which—

- (i) at the date of the outbreak of hostilities were in any port in which this Order applies ; or
- (ii) cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, and, after the outbreak of hostilities, enter a port to which this Order applies, with no knowledge of the war :

shall be allowed up till midnight (Greenwich Mean Time), on Friday the 14th day of August, for loading or unloading their cargoes and for departing from such port :

Provided that such vessels shall not be allowed to ship any contraband of war, and any contraband of war already shipped on such vessels must be discharged.

4. Enemy merchant ships which cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, and which with no knowledge of the war arrive at a port to which this Order applies after the expiry of the time allowed by Article 3 for loading or unloading cargo and for departing and are permitted to enter, may be required to depart either immediately, or within such time as may be considered necessary by the Customs Officer of the port for the unloading of such cargo as they may be required or specially permitted to discharge :

Provided that such vessels may, as a condition of being allowed to discharge cargo, be required to proceed to any other specified British port, and shall there be allowed such time for discharge as the Customs Officer of that port may consider to be necessary :

Provided also that, if any cargo on board such vessel is contraband of war or is requisitioned under Article 5 of this Order, she may be required before departure to discharge such cargo within such time as the Customs Officer of the port may consider to be necessary, or she may

Foreign and
Political
Department.

¹ No. 129-W., dated the 17th August, 1914.—In pursuance of the Notifications by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, Nos. -9-W. and 111-W†, dated the 5th and 15th August, 1914, respectively, the Governor General in Council hereby directs that Articles 3 to 8 inclusive, of the Order in Council, relative to the treatment of enemy shipping, shall come into force as regards Austria-Hungary merchant ships only with effect from the 15th day of August, 1914.

The following note to Article 3 of the Order in Council is republished for information :—

Note to Article 3.—Railway standard time for all Ports in India and Burma will be adopted, viz.—

India.—5-30 A.M. succeeding the midnight referred to in Article 3 of the Order in Council.

Burma.—6-30 A.M. succeeding the midnight referred to in Article 3 of the Order in Council.

See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1356.]

† Notification No. 111-W., dated 15th August, 1914, has been superseded by Notification No. 399-W., dated 16th September, 1914, see the Proclamation dated 12th August, 1914, *infra*, p. 74.

be required to proceed, if necessary under escort, to any other of the ports specified in Article 1 of this Order, and shall there discharge the contraband under the like conditions.

5. His Majesty reserves the right recognised by the said Convention to requisition at any time subject to payment of compensation enemy cargo on board any vessel to which Articles 3 and 4 of this Order apply.

6. The privileges accorded by Articles 3 and 4 are not to extend to cable ships, or to sea-going ships designed to carry oil fuel, or to ships whose tonnage exceeds 5,000 tons gross, or whose speed is 14 knots or over, regarding which the entries in Lloyd's Register shall be conclusive for the purposes of this Article. Such vessels will remain liable on adjudication by the Prize Court to detention during the period of the war, or to requisition, in accordance, in either case, with the Convention, aforesaid. The said privileges will also not extend to merchant ships, which show by their build that they are intended for conversion into warships as such vessels are outside the scope of the said Convention and are liable on adjudication by the Prize Court to condemnation as prize.

7. Enemy merchant ships allowed to depart under Articles 3 and 4 will be provided with a pass indicating the port to which they are to proceed, and the route they are to follow.

8. A merchant ship which after receipt of such a pass, does not follow the course indicated therein will be liable to capture.

9. If no information reaches one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State by the day and hour aforementioned to the effect that the treatment accorded to British merchant ships and their cargoes which were in the ports of the enemy at the date of the outbreak of hostilities, or which subsequently entered them, is, in his opinion, not less favourable than that accorded to enemy merchant ships by Articles 3 to 8 of this Order, every enemy merchant ship which, on the outbreak of hostilities, was in any port to which this Order applies, and also every enemy merchant ship which cleared from its last port before the declaration of war, but which, with no knowledge of the war, enters a port to which this Order applies, shall together with the cargo on board thereof, be liable to capture, and shall be brought before the Prize Court forthwith for adjudication.

10. In the event of information reaching one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State that British merchant ships which cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, but are met with by the enemy at sea after the outbreak of hostilities, are allowed to continue their voyage without interferences with either the ship or the cargo, or after capture are released with or without proceedings for adjudication in the Prize Court, or are to be detained during the war or requisitioned in lieu of condemnation as prize, he shall notify the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty accordingly, and shall publish a notification

thereof in the "London Gazette" and in that event, but not otherwise, enemy merchant ships which cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, and are captured after the outbreak of hostilities and brought before the Prize Courts for adjudication, shall be released or detained or requisitioned in such cases and upon such terms as may be directed in the said notification in the "London Gazette."

11. Neutral cargo, other than contraband of war on board an enemy merchant ship which is not allowed to depart from a port to which this Order applies, shall be released.

12. In accordance with the provisions of Chapter III of the Convention relative to certain Restrictions on the Exercise of the Right of Capture in Maritime War, signed at the Hague on the 18th October 1907, an undertaking must, whether the merchant ship is allowed to depart or not, be given in writing by each of the officers and members of the crew of such vessel, who is of enemy nationality, that he will not, after the conclusion of the voyage, for which the pass is issued, engage while hostilities last in any service connected with the operation of the war. If any such officer is of neutral nationality, an undertaking must be given in writing that he will not serve, after the conclusion of the voyage for which the pass is issued, on any enemy ship while hostilities last. No undertaking is to be required from members of the crew who are of neutral nationality.

Officers or members of the crew declining to give the undertakings required by this Article will be detained as prisoners of war.

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and each of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and all Governors, Officers, and Authorities whom it may concern are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1297.]

PROCLAMATION DATED 5TH AUGUST, 1914, PROHIBITING FINANCIAL AND OTHER DEALINGS WITH THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

No. 1100-F., dated the 7th August, 1914.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a state of war exists between Us and the German Emperor;

And whereas it constitutes adherence to Our enemies for any of Our subjects or persons resident or being in Our Dominion during the

continuance of the state of war to contribute to or participate in or assist in the floating of any loan by the Government of the said Emperor or to advance money to or enter into any contract or dealings whatsoever with the said Emperor or his Government (save upon Our command), or otherwise to aid, abet, or assist the said Government ;

Now, therefore, We do hereby warn all Our subjects and all persons resident or being in Our Dominions who may be found doing or attempting any of such treasonable acts as aforesaid that they will be liable to be apprehended and dealt with as traitors, and will be proceeded against with the utmost rigour of the law.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this fifth day of August in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1337.]

PROCLAMATION DATED 5TH AUGUST, 1914, PROHIBITING
BRITISH VESSELS FROM CARRYING CONTRABAND FROM
ONE FOREIGN PORT TO ANOTHER.

No. 7988, dated the 24th August, 1914.—The following Royal Proclamation prohibiting British vessels from carrying contraband from one foreign port to any other foreign port is published for general information :—

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

By the subsequent Proclamation¹ republished in Government of India, Foreign and Political Department Notification No. 111-W., dated Simla, the 15th August, 1914, it was declared that the words " enemy country " shall be deemed as from the twelfth day of August in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen to include the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary.

By THE KING.

A Proclamation.

George, R. I.

WHEREAS a state of war exists between Us on the one hand and the German Empire on the other ;

— And whereas We have by Proclamation warned all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in Our Dominions, that it is contrary to law for them to have any commercial intercourse with any person resident, carrying on business, or being in the said Empire, or to trade in or carry any goods, wares or merchandise destined for or coming

¹ This was superseded by the Proclamation, dated 12th August, 1914, *infra*, p. 74

from the said Empire, or for or from any person resident, carrying on business, or being therein ;

Now We do hereby further warn all Our subjects that conformably with that prohibition it is forbidden to carry in British vessels, from any foreign port to any other foreign port, any article comprised in the list of contraband of war issued by Us, unless the shipowner shall have first satisfied himself that the articles are not intended ultimately for use in the enemy country. Any British vessel acting in contravention of this Proclamation will be liable to capture by Our naval forces and to be taken before Our Prize Courts for adjudication, and any of Our subjects acting in contravention of this Proclamation will be liable to such penalties as the law prescribes.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this fifth day of August in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1381.]

PROCLAMATION DATED 12TH AUGUST, 1914, RELATING TO AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Foreign and
Political
Department.

No. 399-W., dated 16th September, 1914.—In supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 111-W., dated the 15th August, 1914, the following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation extending the scope of certain existing Proclamations and a certain Order in Council connected with the War.

George, R. I.

WHEREAS on the fourth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, a state of war came into existence between Us on the one hand and the German Empire on the other :

And whereas We did on the same date and on the fifth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, issue certain Proclamations and Orders in Council connected with such state of war :

And whereas a state of war now exists between Us on the one hand and the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary on the other :

And whereas it is therefore desirable to extend the scope of certain of the Proclamations and Orders in Council aforesaid :

Now, therefore, We have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Privy Council to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared as follows :—

1. The Proclamation¹ warning all Our subjects and all persons resident or being in Our Dominions, from contributing to or participating in or assisting in the floating of any loan raised on behalf of the German Government, or from advancing money to or entering into any contract or dealings whatsoever with the said Government, or otherwise aiding, abetting, or assisting the said Government shall be deemed as from this date to apply to all loans raised on behalf of, or contracts or dealings entered into with, or to aiding, abetting, or assisting the Austro-Hungarian Government.

2. The Proclamation on Trading with the Enemy shall be deemed as from this date to prohibit with the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary all commercial intercourse, which under the said Proclamation is prohibited with the German Empire, and for this purpose such Proclamation shall be read as if throughout the operative portion thereof, the words " either the German Empire or the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary " were substituted for the words " the German Empire."

3. (1) In the Order in Council issued with reference to the departure from Our Ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such Port or which subsequently entered the same, the word " enemy," as applied to either ships or cargo, shall be deemed as from this date to include Austro-Hungarian ships or cargo.

(2) In the application of this Article to Austro-Hungarian ships the date Saturday, the fifteenth day of August, shall be substituted for the date mentioned in Article 2 of the said Order in Council, and the date Saturday, the twenty-second day of August, shall be substituted for the date mentioned in Article 3 of the said Order in Council. -

4. The Proclamation specifying the Articles which it is Our intention to treat as Contraband of War during the war with Germany shall be deemed to specify the Articles which it is Our intention to treat as Contraband of War during the war with Austria-Hungary.

5. In the Proclamation forbidding the carriage in British vessels from any Foreign Port to any other Foreign Port of any article comprised in the list of Contraband of War issued by Us, unless the ship-owner shall have first satisfied himself that the articles are not intended ultimately for use in the enemy country, the words " enemy country " shall be deemed as from this date to include the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary.

¹ Paragraph 2 has been revoked by paragraph 1 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, dated 9th September, 1914, *infra*, p. 77.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this twelfth day of August in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1433.]

ROYAL WARRANT DATED, 13TH AUGUST, 1914, WITHDRAWING EXEQUATURS GRANTED TO GERMAN OR AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SUBJECTS AS CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

Foreign and
Political
Department.

No. 553-W., dated the 28th September, 1914.—The following Notice issued by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at page 6683 of the "London Gazette," dated the 25th August, 1914, is republished for information:—

George, R. I.

GEORGE by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, etc., etc., etc. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting!

WHEREAS We, and also Her late Majesty Queen Victoria of Happy Memory, and His late Majesty King Edward the Seventh of Happy Memory, have from time to time, by the Grant of Exequaturs, or otherwise, recognized and approved divers persons, being subjects of the German Empire or of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, as Consular Representatives of other foreign Powers within Our Dominions or Protectorates, or within places subject to Our occupation or control;

And whereas a state of war exists between Us and the German Empire, and also between Us and the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary;

And whereas, for divers good causes and considerations Us thereunto moving, We have deemed it expedient no longer to recognise any such persons as such Consular Representatives as aforesaid, and further to withdraw all the Exequaturs heretofore granted to any of such persons:

Now know ye that We do hereby declare, order, and direct that any person, being a subject of the German Empire or of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, and now being a Consular Representative of any other foreign Power within Our Dominions or Protectorates, or within places subject to Our occupation or control, shall henceforth no longer be recognised as such Consular Representative, or permitted to perform any duties, or act in any respect as such Consular Representative within Our Dominions or Protectorates, or within places subject to Our occupation or control, and that We do hereby withdraw accordingly all and singular

the Exequaturs and Exequatur heretofore granted to any of such persons.

Given at Our Court of *St. James* the 13th day of *August*, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

E. GREY.¹

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1564.]

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY PROCLAMATION, No. 2,
DATED 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.

No. 419-W., dated the 31st October, 1914.—In supersession of the Notification in this Department No. 9507-Commerce and Trade, dated the 12th September, 1914, the following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

BY THE KING.

¹ Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy.²

George, R. I.

WHEREAS a state of war has existed between Us and the German Empire as from 11 P.M. on August 4th, 1914, and a state of war has existed between Us and the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary as from midnight on August 12th, 1914 :

And whereas it is contrary to law for any person resident, carrying on business or being in Our Dominions, to trade or have any commercial or financial transactions with any person resident or carrying on business in the German Empire or Austria-Hungary without Our permission :

And whereas by our Proclamation of the 5th August, 1914, relating to trading with the Enemy, certain classes of transactions with the German Empire were prohibited :

And whereas by paragraph 2 of Our Proclamation of the 12th August, 1914, the said Proclamation of the 5th August, 1914, was declared to be applicable to Austria-Hungary.

And whereas it is desirable to restate and extend the prohibitions contained in the former Proclamations, and for that purpose to revoke

¹ For extension to persons of enemy nationality residing in China, Siam, Persia or Morocco, see the Trading with the Enemy (China, Siam, Persia and Morocco) Proclamation, 1915, dated 25th June, 1915, *infra*, p. 91.

² For interpretation of the word "Enemy" see the Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy, dated 14th September, 1915, *infra*, p. 93.

the Proclamation of the 5th August, 1914, and paragraph 2 of the Proclamation of the 12th August, 1914, and to substitute this Proclamation therefor :

And whereas it is expedient and necessary to warn all persons resident, carrying on business or being in Our Dominions of their duties and obligations towards Us, Our Crown, and Government :

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared as follows :—

1. The aforesaid Proclamation of the 5th August, 1914, relating to trading with the Enemy, and paragraph 2 of the aforesaid Proclamation of the 12th August, 1914, together with any public announcement officially issued in explanation thereof, are hereby, as from the date hereof, revoked, and from and after the date hereof, this present Proclamation is substituted therefor.

2. The expression " enemy country " in this Proclamation means the territories of the German Empire and of the Dual Monarchy of Austria Hungary, together with all the colonies and dependencies thereof.

3. The expression " enemy " in this Proclamation means any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies, enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country.

4. The expression " outbreak of war " in this Proclamation means 11 P.M., on the 4th August, 1914, in relation to the German Empire, its colonies and dependencies, and midnight on the 12th August, 1914, in relation to Austria-Hungary, its colonies and dependencies.

5. From and after the date of this Proclamation the following prohibitions shall have effect (save so far as licenses may be issued as hereinafter provided), and We do hereby accordingly warn all persons resident, carrying on business or being in Our Dominions—

(1) Not to pay any sum of money to or for the benefit of an enemy.

(2) Not to compromise or give security for the payment of any debt or other sum of money with or for the benefit of an enemy.

(3) Not to act on behalf of an enemy in drawing, accepting, paying, presenting for acceptance or payment, negotiating or otherwise dealing with any negotiable instrument.

(4) Not to accept, pay, or otherwise deal with any negotiable instrument which is held by or on behalf of an enemy, provided that this prohibition shall not be deemed to be

¹ For interpretation of the word " Enemy " see the Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy, dated 14th September, 1915, *infra*, p. 93.

infringed by any person who has no reasonable ground for believing that the instrument is held by or on behalf of an enemy.

- (5) Not to enter into any new transaction, or complete any transaction already entered into with an enemy in any stocks, shares, or other securities.
- ¹ (6) Not to make or enter into any new marine, life, fire or other policy or contract of insurance (including re-insurance) with or for the benefit of an enemy; nor to accept, or give effect to any insurance of, any risk arising under any policy or contract of insurance (including re-insurance) made or entered into with or for the benefit of an enemy before the outbreak of war; and in particular as regards Treaties or Contracts of re-insurance current at the outbreak of war to which an enemy is a party or in which an enemy is interested not to cede to the enemy or to accept from the enemy under any such Treaty or Contract any risk arising, under any policy or contract of insurance (including re-insurance) made or entered into after the outbreak of war, or any share in any such risk.
- ² (7) Not directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from, an enemy country or an enemy any goods, wares or merchandise, nor directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from any person any goods, wares or merchandise, for or by way of transmission to or from an enemy country or an enemy, nor directly or indirectly to trade in or carry any goods, wares or merchandise destined for or coming from an enemy country or an enemy.
- (8) Not to permit any British ship to leave for, enter or communicate with, any port or place in an enemy country.
- (9) Not to enter into any commercial, financial or other contract or obligation with or for the benefit of an enemy.
- (10) Not to enter into any transactions with an enemy if and when they are prohibited by an ³ [Order of Council made and published on the recommendation of a Secretary of State], even though they would otherwise be permitted by law or by this or any other Proclamation.

And We do hereby further warn all persons that whoever in contravention of the law shall commit, aid, or abet any of the aforesaid acts, is guilty of a crime and will be liable to punishment and penalties accordingly.

¹ This has been substituted for the original clause (6) by Proclamation, dated the 8th October, 1914, relating to Trading with the Enemy, *infra*, p. 80.

² See however, Notification No. 2281-W., dated 29th April 1916, *infra*, p. 390.

³ For interpretation of these words in clause (10), see clause 2 (1), *ibid*.

6. Provided always that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in British, allied, or neutral territory, not being neutral territory in Europe, transactions by or with such branch shall not be treated as transactions by or with an enemy.

7. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be deemed to prohibit payments by or on account of enemies to persons resident carrying on business or being in Our Dominions, if such payments arise out of transactions entered into before the outbreak of war or otherwise permitted.

18. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by Our licence, or by the licence given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State, or the Board of Trade, whether such licences be especially granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.

9. This Proclamation shall be called the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this ninth day of September, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1743.]

PROCLAMATION RELATING TO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY, DATED 8TH OCTOBER, 1914.

Department of Commerce and Industry. No. 556-W., dated the 7th November, 1911.—In modification of the notification in this Department, No. 419-W.—Commerce and Trade, dated 31st October, 1914, the following Royal Proclamation is republished for general information:—

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation² relating to Trading with the Enemy.³

George, R. I.

WHEREAS it is desirable to amend Our Proclamation of the 9th September, 1914, called "The Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2";

¹ For extension of paragraph 8, see clause 3 of the Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy, dated 18th October, 1914, *infra*, p. 82.

² For extension to persons of enemy nationality residing in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco, see the Trading with the Enemy (China, Siam, Persia and Morocco) Proclamation, 1915, dated 25th June, 1915 *infra*, p. 91.

³ For interpretation of the word "Enemy" see the Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy, dated 11th September, 1915, *infra*, p. 93.

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared as follows :—

1. Paragraph 5, heading (6), of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, is hereby revoked and in lieu thereof the following heading shall be inserted in the said paragraph 5 as from the date hereof :—

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(*Vide supra*, page 79.)

2. (1) The expression " Order of Council made and published on the recommendation of a Secretary of State " in paragraph 5, heading (10), of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, shall, as regards persons resident carrying on business or being in Our Dominions beyond the Seas, be taken to mean an Order of the Governor in Council published in the Official Gazette.

(2) The expression " Governor in Council " in this paragraph means as respects Canada the Governor General of Canada in Council, as respects India the Governor General of India in Council, as respects Australia the Governor General of Australia in Council, as respects New Zealand the Governor of New Zealand in Council, as respects the Union of South Africa the Governor General of the Union of South Africa in Council, as respects Newfoundland the Governor of Newfoundland in Council, and as respects any other British Possession the Governor of that Possession in Council.

3. The power to grant licences on Our behalf vested by paragraph 8 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, in a Secretary of State may be exercised in Canada, India, Australia and the Union of South Africa by the Governor General, and in any British Possession not included within the limits of Canada, India, Australia or South Africa by the Governor.

4. In this Proclamation the expression " Governor General " includes any person who for the time being has the powers of the Governor General, and the expression " Governor " includes the Officer for the time being administering the Government.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, where an enemy has a branch locally situated in British, allied, or neutral territory, which carries on the business of insurance or re-insurance of whatever nature, transactions by or with such branch in respect of the business of insurance or re-insurance shall be considered as transactions by or with an enemy.

6. This Proclamation shall be read as one with the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2.

¹ For notifications granting licenses under paragraph 3—See Notifications Nos. 1428-W., dated 12th December, 1914, 149, dated 9th January, 1915, 2281-W., and 2274-W., dated 29th April, 1916, *infra*, pp. 389—394.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this eighth day of October, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1768.]

PROCLAMATION DATED 5TH NOVEMBER, 1914, RELATING
TO TURKEY.

Foreign and
Political
Department.

No. 843-IV., dated the 8th November, 1914.—The following Royal Proclamation is republished for general information and guidance:—

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation extending to the war with Turkey the Proclamations and Orders in Council now in force relating to the war.

George, R. I.

WHEREAS owing to hostile acts committed by Turkish Forces under German Officers, a state of war now exists between Us and the Sultan of Turkey;

And whereas on the 4th day of August, 1914, a state of war came into existence between Us and the German Emperor;

And whereas We did on the same date and on certain other dates subsequent thereto issue certain Proclamations and Orders in Council connected with such state of war:

And whereas on the 12th day of August, 1914, a state of war came into existence between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary:

And whereas certain of the aforesaid Proclamations and Orders in Council have since been extended so as to cover the state of war between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary:

And whereas it is desirable now to provide for the state of war between Us and the Sultan of Turkey:

And whereas the Convention relating to the status of enemy merchant vessels at the outbreak of hostilities, signed at the Hague on the 18th October, 1907, has not been ratified by the Sultan of Turkey, and therefore We do not think fit to extend to Turkish ships the Order in Council issued on the 4th day of August, 1914, with reference to the departure from Our ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such port or which subsequently entered the same:

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows :—

1. The Proclamations and Orders in Council issued with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor, or with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, other than the Order in Council issued on the 4th August, 1914, with reference to the departure from Our ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such port, or which subsequently entered the same, shall, if still in force, apply to the state of war between Us and the Sultan of Turkey as from this 5th day of November, 1914.
2. The Proclamation issued on the 5th day of August, 1914, warning all Our subjects, and all persons resident or being in Our dominions, from contributing to or participating in, or assisting in the floating of, any loan raised on behalf of the German Government, or from advancing money to or entering into any contract or dealings whatsoever with the said Government, or otherwise aiding, abetting, or assisting the said Government, shall be deemed as from this 5th day of November, 1914, to apply to all loans raised on behalf of, or contracts or dealings entered into with, or to aiding, abetting, or assisting the Ottoman Government.
3. The words " enemy country " in any of the Proclamations or Orders in Council referred to in Article 1 of this Proclamation shall include the Dominions of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey other than Egypt, Cyprus, and any territory in the occupation of Us or Our Allies.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this fifth day of November, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1910.]

PROCLAMATION DATED 26TH OCTOBER, 1914, RELATING TO
TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

No. 1682-W., dated the 12th December, 1914.—In supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 420-W.—Commerce and Trade, Department
of Commerce
and Industry,

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this eighth day of October, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1768.]

PROCLAMATION DATED 5TH NOVEMBER, 1914, RELATING TO TURKEY.

Foreign and
Political
Department.

No. 843-IV., dated the 8th November, 1914.—The following Royal Proclamation is republished for general information and guidance :—

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation extending to the war with Turkey the Proclamations and Orders in Council now in force relating to the war.

George, R. I.

WHEREAS owing to hostile acts committed by Turkish Forces under German Officers, a state of war now exists between Us and the Sultan of Turkey ;

And whereas on the 4th day of August, 1914, a state of war came into existence between Us and the German Emperor ;

And whereas We did on the same date and on certain other dates subsequent thereto issue certain Proclamations and Orders in Council connected with such state of war :

And whereas on the 12th day of August, 1914, a state of war came into existence between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary :

And whereas certain of the aforesaid Proclamations and Orders in Council have since been extended so as to cover the state of war between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary :

And whereas it is desirable now to provide for the state of war between Us and the Sultan of Turkey :

And whereas the Convention relating to the status of enemy merchant vessels at the outbreak of hostilities, signed at the Hague on the 18th October, 1907, has not been ratified by the Sultan of Turkey, and therefore We do not think fit to extend to Turkish ships the Order in Council issued on the 4th day of August, 1914, with reference to the departure from Our ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such port or which subsequently entered the same ;

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows :—

1. The Proclamations and Orders in Council issued with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor, or with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, other than the Order in Council issued on the 4th August, 1914, with reference to the departure from Our ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such port, or which subsequently entered the same, shall, if still in force, apply to the state of war between Us and the Sultan of Turkey as from this 5th day of November, 1914.
2. The Proclamation issued on the 5th day of August, 1914, warning all Our subjects, and all persons resident or being in Our dominions, from contributing to or participating in, or assisting in the floating of, any loan raised on behalf of the German Government, or from advancing money to or entering into any contract or dealings whatsoever with the said Government, or otherwise aiding, abetting, or assisting the said Government, shall be deemed as from this 5th day of November, 1914, to apply to all loans raised on behalf of, or contracts or dealings entered into with, or to aiding, abetting, or assisting the Ottoman Government.
3. The words “ enemy country ” in any of the Proclamations or Orders in Council referred to in Article 1 of this Proclamation shall include the Dominions of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey other than Egypt, Cyprus, and any territory in the occupation of Us or Our Allies.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this fifth day of November, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1910.]

PROCLAMATION DATED 26TH OCTOBER, 1914, RELATING TO
TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

No. 1682-W., dated the 12th December, 1914.—In supersession of Department
the Notification in this Department, No. 420-W.—Commerce and Trade, of Commerce
and Industry.

dated the 31st October, 1914, the following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation extending the Prohibitions contained in the Proclamation of the 9th September, 1914, relating to Trading with the Enemy.

George, R. I.

WHEREAS by Our Proclamation, dated the 9th day of September, 1914, called the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, certain prohibitions, as therein more specifically set forth, were imposed upon all persons therein referred to :—

And whereas by Our Proclamation, dated the 30th day of September, 1914, the prohibitions contained in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, were extended, and the importation of sugar was prohibited as therein more specifically set forth :

And whereas by Our Proclamation, dated the 8th day of October, 1914, Our Proclamation of the 9th September, 1914, called the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, was amended as therein more specifically set forth :

And whereas it is desirable to revoke Our Proclamation, dated the 30th day of September, 1914 :

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows :—

1. The aforesaid Proclamation of the 30th day of September is hereby as from the date hereof revoked, and from and after the date hereof this present Proclamation is substituted therefor.

2. The importation into the United Kingdom of all sugar is hereby prohibited, provided that the foregoing prohibition shall not extend to sugar (not being raw or refined sugar made or produced by an enemy or in an enemy country, or refined sugar made or produced from raw sugar made or produced by an enemy or in an enemy country)—

(a) cleared from the port of shipment to this country on or before the 26th October, 1914 ;

(b) imported under contract made prior to the 4th August, 1914.

3. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by Our licence, or by the licence given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade, whether such licence be granted especially to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.

4. The words "enemy" and "enemy country" and "person" shall have the same meaning in this Our Proclamation as in Our said Proclamation of the 9th day of September 1914.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 2070.]

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY (OCCUPIED TERRITORY)
PROCLAMATION, 1915, DATED 16TH FEBRUARY, 1915.

No. 2987-W., dated the 27th March, 1915.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information:—

Department,
of Commerce
and Industry

By THE KING.

A Proclamation¹ relating to Trading with the Enemy² -
(Occupied Territory).

George, R. I.

WHEREAS, as a result of the present war, certain territory forming part of the territory of an enemy country, is or may be in the effective military occupation of Us or Our Allies, or of a Neutral State (in this Proclamation referred to as "territory in friendly occupation"), and certain territory forming part of Our territory or of that of an allied or neutral State, is or may be in the effective military occupation of an enemy (in this Proclamation referred to as "territory in hostile occupation");

And whereas it is expedient in Our interest and in that of Our Allies that the Proclamations relating to trading with the enemy should apply to territory in friendly occupation as they apply to Our territory or that of Our Allies, and should apply to territory in hostile occupation as they apply to an enemy country.

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

¹ For extension of this Proclamation to persons of enemy nationality residing in China, Siam, Persia or Morocco, see the Trading with the Enemy (China, Siam, Persia and Morocco) Proclamation, 1915, *infra*, p. 91.

² For interpretation of the word "Enemy," see the Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy, dated 14th September, 1915, *infra*, p. 93

11. The Proclamations for the time being in force relating to trading with the enemy shall apply to territory in friendly occupation as they apply to Our territory or that of Our Allies, and to territory in hostile occupation as they apply to an enemy country.

2. Any references to the outbreak of the war in any Proclamation so applied shall, as respects territory in friendly or hostile occupation, be construed as references to the time at which the territory so became in friendly or hostile occupation.

3. The certificate of any person authorised by a Secretary of State to give such certificates that any territory is in friendly or hostile occupation within the meaning of this Proclamation, or as to the time at which any territory so became or ceased to be territory in friendly or hostile occupation, shall, for the purposes of this Proclamation, be final and conclusive.

14. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit any thing which may be expressly permitted by Our licence or by a licence given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State, or the Board of Trade, or the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury, whether such licences be specially granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons, or to prohibit any special arrangements which may be made by any such licence or otherwise with Our authority for special treatment of any occupied territory or persons in any such occupied territory entitled to such special treatment.

5. This Proclamation shall be called the Trading with the Enemy (Occupied Territory) Proclamation, 1915.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this sixteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 479.]

ORDER IN COUNCIL DATED 3RD FEBRUARY, 1915, AUTHORIZING PRIZE COURT PROCEEDINGS IN REGARD TO TURKISH SHIPS, VESSELS AND GOODS.

Legislative Department. No. 16, dated the 3rd April, 1915.—The following extract from the London Gazette of Friday, 5th February, 1915, is republished for general information :—

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 3rd day of February, 1915.

¹ See Notification No. 2281-W., dated 29th April, 1916, *infra*, p. 390.

Present :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a state of war now exists between this Country and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, so that His Majesty's Fleets and Ships may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the said Sultan or the Ottoman Government or the Citizens and Subjects thereof, or other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of the said Sultan, and bring the same to judgment in such Courts of Law within His Majesty's Dominions, Possessions, or Colonies, or elsewhere as shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance thereof :

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that a Commission in the form of the draft annexed hereto shall issue under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, authorising the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral to will and require His Majesty's High Court of Justice and the Judges thereof, and His Britannic Majesty's Prize Court in Egypt, His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar in Zanzibar, and the Supreme Court of Cyprus in Cyprus, and all the Judges of those Courts or other persons or person executing the duties of the Office of Judge for the time being, to take cognizance of and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes and reprisals of all ships, vessels, and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the course of Admiralty and the Law of Nations, and the Statutes, Rules, and Regulations for the time being in force in that behalf, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to the Sultan of Turkey or the Ottoman Government or to the Citizens or Subjects thereof, or to any other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of the said Sultan or be otherwise condemnable as Prize.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to Our right trusty and well-beloved The Right Honourable Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, M.P., Admiral of the Fleet, John Arbuthnot, Lord Fisher of Kilverstone, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., Vice-Admiral Sir Frederiek Tower Hamilton, K.C.B., C.V.O., Rear-Admiral Frederiek Charles Tudor Tudor, C.B., Commodore Cecil Foley Lambert, R.N., The Right Honourable George Lambert, M.P., and the Right Honourable Sir Francis John Stephens Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Our Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Dominions thereunto belonging, and to Our Commissioners for executing that office for the time being, Greeting :

Whereas a state of war now exists between this Country and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey so that Our Fleets and Ships may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the said Sultan or the Ottoman Government or the Citizens and Subjects thereof or other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of the said Sultan, and bring the same to judgment in such Courts of Admiralty within Our Dominions, Possessions, or Colonies, or elsewhere as shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance thereof.

These are therefore to authorize and We do hereby authorize and enjoin you, Our said Commissioners, now and for the time being, or any two or more of you to will and require Our High Court of Justice and the Judges thereof, and Our Prize Court in Egypt, Our Court for Zanzibar in Zanzibar, and Our Supreme Court of Cyprus in Cyprus, and all the Judges of those Courts or other persons or person executing the duties of the Office of Judge for the time being, and the said High Court and other the said Courts and the Judges thereof and other the persons or person executing the duties of the Office of Judge for the time being are hereby authorized and required to take cognizance of and judicially to proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes and reprisals of all ships, vessels, and goods already seized and taken, and which hereafter shall be seized and taken, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the course of Admiralty and Law of Nations and the Statutes, Rules, and Regulations for the time being in force in that behalf, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to the Sultan of Turkey or to the Ottoman Government or to the Citizens or Subjects thereof, or to any other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of the said Sultan or which are otherwise condemnable as Prize.

In witness whereof We have caused the Great Seal of the United Kingdom to be put and affixed to these Presents.

Given at Our Court at *Buckingham Palace* this third day of *February*, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the fifth Year of Our Reign.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 488.]

ORDER IN COUNCIL DATED 11TH MARCH, 1915, FOR RESTRICTING THE COMMERCE OF GERMANY.

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 4676-W., dated the 24th April, 1915.—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 11th day of March, 1915.

Present :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the German Government has issued certain Orders which in violation of the usages of war, purport to declare the waters surrounding the United Kingdom a military area, in which all British and allied merchant vessels will be destroyed irrespective of the safety of the lives of passengers and crew, and in which neutral shipping will be exposed to similar danger in view of the uncertainties of naval warfare ;

And whereas in a memorandum accompanying the said Orders neutrals are warned against entrusting crews, passengers, or goods to British or allied ships ;

And whereas such attempts on the part of the enemy give to His Majesty an unquestionable right of retaliation ;

And whereas His Majesty has therefore decided to adopt further measures in order to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany, though such measures will be enforced without risk to neutral ships or to neutral or non-combatant life, and in strict observance of the dictates of humanity :

And whereas the Allies of His Majesty are associated with Him in the steps now to be announced for restricting further the commerce of Germany :

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

I. No merchant vessel which sailed from her port of departure after the 1st March, 1915, shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage to any German port.

Unless the vessel receives a pass enabling her to proceed to some neutral or allied port to be named in the pass, goods on board any such vessels must be discharged in a British port and placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court. Goods so discharged, not being contraband of war, shall, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, be restored by order of the Court, upon such terms as the Court may in the circumstances deem to be just, to the person entitled thereto.

II. No merchant vessel which sailed from any German port after the 1st March, 1915, shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage with any goods on board laden at such port.

All goods laden at such port must be discharged in a British or allied port. Goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court, and, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, shall be detained or sold under the direction of the Prize Court. The proceeds of goods so sold shall be paid into Court and dealt with in such manner as the Court may in the circumstances deem to be just :

Provided that no proceeds of the sale of such goods shall be paid out of Court until the conclusion of peace, except on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown, unless it be shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issue of this Order :

Provided also that nothing herein shall prevent the release of neutral property laden at such enemy port on the application of the proper officer of the Crown.

III. Every merchant vessel which sailed from her port of departure after the 1st March, 1915, on her way to a port other than a German port, carrying goods with an ¹[enemy destination], or which are ¹[enemy property], may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Any goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court, and, unless they are contraband of war, shall, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, be restored by order of the Court, upon such terms as the Court may in the circumstances deem to be just, to the person entitled thereto :

Provided that this Article shall not apply in any case falling within Article-II or IV of this Order.

IV. Every merchant vessel which sailed from a port other than a German port after the 1st March, 1915, having on board goods which are of ¹[enemy origin] or are ¹[enemy property] may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court, and, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, shall be detained or sold under the direction of the Prize Court. The proceeds of goods so sold shall be paid into Court and dealt with in such manner as the Court may in the circumstances deem to be just.

Provided that no proceeds of the sale of such goods shall be paid out of Court until the conclusion of peace except on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown, unless it be shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issue of this Order :

Provided also that nothing herein shall prevent the release of neutral property of enemy origin on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown.

V. (1) Any person claiming to be interested in, or to have any claim in respect of, any goods (not being contraband of war) placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court under this Order, or in the proceeds of such goods, may, forthwith, issue a writ in the Prize Court against the proper Officer of the Crown and apply for an order that the goods should be restored to him, or that their proceeds should be paid to him, or for such other order as the circumstances of the case may require.

(2) The practice and procedure of the Prize Court shall, so far as applicable, be followed *mutatis mutandis* in any proceedings consequential upon this Order.

¹ For interpretation of these terms, see Notification No. 2581-S, dated 10th March, 1917, *infra*, p. 107.

VI. A merchant vessel which has cleared for a neutral port from a British or allied port, or which has been allowed to pass having an ostensible destination to a neutral port, and proceeds to an enemy port, shall, if captured on any subsequent voyage, be liable to condemnation.

VII. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect the liability of any vessel or goods to capture or condemnation independently of this Order.

VIII. Nothing in this Order shall prevent the relaxation of the provisions of this Order in respect of the merchant vessels of any country which declares that no commerce intended for or originating in Germany or belonging to German subjects shall enjoy the protection of its flag.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 612.]

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY (CHINA, SIAM, PERSIA
AND MOROCCO) PROCLAMATION, 1915, DATED 25TH JUNE,
1915.

No. 12221-W., dated the 24th July, 1915.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information:—

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

By THE KING.

A Proclamation relating to Trading with Persons of Enemy
Nationality Resident or Carrying on Business in China,
Siam, Persia, or Morocco.

George, R. I.—

WHEREAS it is expedient that transactions between British subjects and persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco should be restricted in manner provided by this Proclamation:

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared as follows:—

1. The Proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy shall, as from the twenty-sixth day of July, nineteen hundred and fifteen, apply to any person or body of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco in the same manner as they apply to persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in an enemy country.

Provided that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco, nothing in Article 6 of the Trading

with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 shall be construed so as to prevent transactions by or with that branch being treated as transactions by or with an enemy.

2. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be specially permitted¹ by Our license or by a license given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade of the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury.

3. This Proclamation shall be called the trading with the Enemy (China, Siam, Persia, and Morocco) Proclamation, 1915.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 949.]

THE DIAMONDS (PROHIBITION OF IMPORT) PROCLAMATION, DATED, 28TH JULY, 1915.

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 13812-W., dated the 21st August, 1915.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information:—

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation for prohibiting the importation of unset diamonds into the United Kingdom.

George, R. I.

WHEREAS by Section 43 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition gunpowder or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation:

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of unset diamonds should be prohibited except as hereinafter provided:

NOW, THEREFORE, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows:—

As from and after the fourth day of August, 1915, subject as hereinafter provided, all unset diamonds shall be prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that nothing in this Proclamation shall apply to unset diamonds imported under the licence of one of Our Principal Secretaries of State and in accordance with the provisions of such licence.

¹ See Notification No. 2274-W., dated 29th April, 1916, *infra*, p. 391.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Diamonds (Prohibition of Import) Proclamation, 1915.

GIVEN at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 1151.]

PROCLAMATION RELATING TO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY,
DATED 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1915.

No. 15677-IV., dated the 9th October, 1915.—The following Royal Department
Proclamation is published for general information :—
of Commerce
and Industry.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation Relating to Trading with the Enemy.

George, R. I.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen as respects the position under the Proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy of incorporated companies or bodies of persons which, though not incorporated in any enemy country or in territory in hostile occupation, carry on business in any such country or territory.

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the position of those companies or bodies for the purposes of those Proclamations should be defined.

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows :—

For the purposes of the Proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy, the expression "enemy," notwithstanding anything in the said Proclamations, is hereby declared to include, and to have included, any incorporated company or body of persons (wherever incorporated) carrying on business in an enemy country or in any territory for the time being in hostile occupation.

GIVEN at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Fourteenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 1894.]

PROCLAMATION DATED 16TH OCTOBER, 1915, RELATING TO BULGARIA.

Foreign and
Political
Department.

No. 2226-W., dated the 19th November, 1915.—The following Royal Proclamation published in the London Gazette, dated the 16th October, 1915, is republished for general information and guidance:—

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation extending to the war with Bulgaria the Proclamations and Orders in Council now in force relating to the war.

George, R. I.

WHEREAS, owing to the King of the Bulgarians, an Ally of the Central Powers, being now in a state of war with the King of Serbia, Our Ally, a state of war now exists, between Us and the King of the Bulgarians ;

And whereas on the 4th day of August, 1914, a state of war came into existence between Us and the German Emperor ;

And whereas We did on the same date and on certain other dates subsequent thereto issue certain Proclamations and Orders in Council connected with such state of war ;

And whereas, on the 12th day of August, 1914, a state of war came into existence between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary :

And whereas certain of the aforesaid Proclamations and Orders in Council have since been extended so as to cover the state of war between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary ;

And whereas on the 5th day of November, 1914, a state of war came into existence between Us and the Sultan of Turkey ;

And whereas certain of the aforesaid Proclamations and Orders in Council have since been extended so as to cover the state of war between Us and the Sultan of Turkey ;

And whereas We have since the said 5th day of November, 1914, issued certain other Proclamations and Orders in Council with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, and the Sultan of Turkey ;

And whereas it is desirable now to provide for the state of war between Us and the King of the Bulgarians ;

And whereas the Convention relating to the status of enemy merchant vessels at the outbreak of hostilities, signed at the Hague on the 18th day of October, 1907, has not been ratified by the King of the Bulgarians, and therefore We do not think fit to extend to Bulgarian ships the Order in Council issued on the 4th day of August, 1914, with reference to the departure from Our ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such port or which subsequently entered the same :

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

1. The Proclamations and Orders in Council issued with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor, or with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, or with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, and the Sultan of Turkey, other than the Order in Council issued on the 4th day of August, 1914, with reference to the departure from Our ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such ports, or which subsequently entered the same, shall, if still in force, apply to the state of war between Us and the King of the Bulgarians as from this 16th day of October, 1915.

2. The Proclamation issued on the 5th day of August, 1914, warning all Our subjects, and all persons resident or being in Our Dominions, from contributing to or participating in, or assisting in the floating of, any loan raised on behalf of the German Government, or from advancing money to or entering into any contract or dealings whatsoever with the said Government, or otherwise aiding, abetting, or assisting the said Government, shall be deemed as from this 16th day of October, 1915, to apply to all loans raised on behalf of, or contracts or dealings entered into with, or to aiding, abetting or assisting the Bulgarian Government.

3. The words "enemy country" in any of the Proclamations or Orders in Council referred to in Article 1 of this Proclamation shall include the Dominions of the King of the Bulgarians, and the words "persons of enemy nationality" in any of the said Proclamations or Orders in Council shall include subjects of the King of the Bulgarians.

- Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 2014.]

ORDER IN COUNCIL DATED 10TH NOVEMBER, 1915, PROHIBITING BRITISH VESSELS FROM CARRYING ANY CARGO FROM ONE FOREIGN PORT TO ANOTHER FOREIGN PORT.

No. 857-W., ¹dated the 11th December, 1915.—The following order of His Majesty the King in Council is published for general information:—

Department of Commerce and Industry.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace.
The 10th day of November, 1915.

¹ See also Notification No. 2152-W., dated 18th March, 1916, *infra*, p 101.

Present :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a state of war exists between His Majesty and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, the Sultan of Turkey and the King of the Bulgarians :

And whereas His Majesty holds it to be His Prerogative Duty as well as His Prerogative Right to take all steps necessary for the Defence and Protection of the Realm.

And whereas it has been made to appear to His Majesty that it is essential to the Defence and Protection of the Realm that, in the exercise of His Prerogatives as aforesaid, He should prohibit as from and after the First day of December, 1915, the carrying of cargo from any foreign port to any other foreign port by any British Steamship registered in the United Kingdom exceeding 500 tons gross tonnage—and whether or not such ship while carrying such cargo calls at any intermediate port within His Majesty's Dominions—unless the Owner or Charterer of such Steamship has been granted exemption by Licence as hereinafter provided :

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and in exercise of His Prerogatives as aforesaid and of all other powers Him thereunto enabling, to order and it is hereby ordered that, from and after the First day of December, 1915, no British Steamship registered in the United Kingdom exceeding 500 tons gross tonnage shall carry any cargo from any foreign port to any other foreign port—and whether or not such ship while carrying such cargo calls at any intermediate port within His Majesty's Dominions—unless the Owner or Charterer of such Steamship has been granted exemption by Licence as hereinafter provided.

And His Majesty doth hereby declare that the expression " foreign port " herein used shall mean and include any port outside His Majesty's Dominions.

And His Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, and in exercise of His Prerogatives and Powers as aforesaid, is further pleased to authorize and direct the President of the Board of Trade to appoint a Committee of persons to carry out and give effect to the provisions hereof, and that the said Committee shall have power to grant Licences of exemption therefrom to or in favour of Owners and Charterers of such Steamships as aforesaid, which Licences may be general in reference to classes of ships or their voyages or special.

And His Majesty is further pleased to authorize the President of the Board of Trade from time to time to add other persons as members of such Committee, and to substitute as members thereof other persons for such members as may from time to time die, resign, or be or become incapable of acting thereon.

And the President of the Board of Trade is to act and to give instructions and directions accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 2105.]

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY (LIBERIA AND PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA) PROCLAMATION, 1915, DATED 10TH NOVEMBER, 1915.

No. 861-W., dated the 11th December, 1915.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation relating to Trading with Persons of Enemy Nationality resident or carrying on Business in Liberia or Portuguese East Africa.

George, R. I.

WHEREAS it is expedient that transactions between British subjects and persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in Liberia or Portuguese East Africa should be restricted in manner provided by this Proclamation :

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared, as follows :—

1. The Proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy shall, as from the tenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, apply to any person or body of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in Liberia or Portuguese East Africa in the same manner as they apply to persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in an enemy country.

Provided that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in Liberia or Portuguese East Africa nothing in Article 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 shall be construed so as to prevent transactions by or with that branch being treated as transactions by or with an enemy.

2. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be specially permitted by Our licence or by a licence given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade or the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury.

3. This Proclamation shall be called the Trading with the Enemy (Liberia and Portuguese East Africa) Proclamation, 1915.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Tenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Sixth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 2103.]

ORDER IN COUNCIL DATED THE 10TH NOVEMBER, 1915,
APPOINTING COMMISSIONERS TO SEIZE VESSELS AND
GOODS BELONGING TO THE KING OF BULGARIA.

Legislative
Department.

No. 92, dated the 21st December, 1915.—The following extract from the Second Supplement dated the 10th November, 1915, to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, the 9th November, 1915, is published for general information :—

At the Court at Buckingham Palace,
The 10th day of November, 1915.

Present :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a state of war now exists between this Country and His Majesty the King of the Bulgarians, so that His Majesty's Fleets and Ships may lawfully seize all ships, vessels and goods belonging to the said King or the Bulgarian Government or the Citizens and Subjects thereof, or other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of the said King, and bring the same to judgment in such Courts of Law within His Majesty's Dominions, Possessions or Colonies, or elsewhere as shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance thereof :

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that a Commission in the form of the draft annexed hereto, shall issue under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, authorizing the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral to will and require His Majesty's High Court of Justice and the Judges thereof, and His Britannic Majesty's Prize Court in Egypt, His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar in Zanzibar, and the Supreme Court of Cyprus in Cyprus, and all the Judges of those Courts or other the persons or person executing the duties of the Office of Judge, for the time being, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon, all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes and reprisals of all ships, vessels, and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the course of Admiralty and the Law of Nations, and the Statutes, Rules, and Regulations for the time being in force in that behalf, to adjudge and

condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to the King of the Bulgarians or the Bulgarian Government or to the Citizens or Subjects thereof, or to any other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of the said King or be otherwise condemnable as Prize.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to Our right trusty and well beloved The Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, M.P., Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Tower Hamilton, K.C.B., C.V.O., Rear-Admiral Frederick Charles Tudor Tudor, C.B., Commodore Cecil Foley Lambert, R.N., the Most Noble Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, G.C.V.O., and the Right Honourable Sir Francis John Stephens Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Our Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Dominions thereunto belonging, and to Our Commissioners for executing that Office for the time being, Greeting :

WHEREAS a state of war now exists between this Country and His Majesty the King of the Bulgarians, so that Our Fleets and Ships may lawfully seize all ships, vessels and goods belonging to the said King or the Bulgarian Government or the Citizens, and Subjects thereof, or other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of the said King, and bring the same to judgment in such Courts of Admiralty within Our Dominions, Possessions, or Colonies or elsewhere as shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance thereof :

These are therefore, to authorize, and We do hereby authorize and enjoin you, Our said Commissioners, now and for the time being, or any two or more of you, to will and require Our High Court of Justice and the Judges thereof, and Our Prize Court in Egypt, Our Court for Zanzibar in Zanzibar, and Our Supreme Court of Cyprus in Cyprus, and all the Judges of those Courts or other persons or person executing the duties of the Office of Judge for the time being, and the said High Court and other the said Courts and the Judges thereof and other the persons or person executing the duties of the Office of Judge for the time being are hereby authorized and required to take cognizance of, and judicially to proceed upon, all and all manner of captures, seizure, prizes and reprisals of all ships, vessels, and goods already seized and taken, and which hereafter shall be seized and taken, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the course of Admiralty and the Law of Nations, and the Statutes, Rules and Regulations for the time being in force in that behalf to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to the King of the Bulgarians or to

the Bulgarian Government or to the Citizens or Subjects thereof, or to any other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of the said King or which are otherwise condemnable as Prize.

In Witness whereof, We have caused the Great Seal of the United Kingdom to be put and affixed to these Presents.

Given at Our Court at *Buckingham Palace*, this Tenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 2135.]

EXTRACT FROM AN ORDER IN COUNCIL, DATED THE 30TH NOVEMBER, AMENDING THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (CONSOLIDATION) REGULATIONS, 1914.

Foreign and
Political
Department.

No. 425-D., dated the 3rd February, 1916.—The following extract from an Order in Council dated the 30th November further amending the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, made by His Majesty in Council under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, as subsequently amended, is published for general information.

“2. After Regulation 14B the following regulation shall be inserted :—

“14C.—(1) A person coming from or intending to proceed to any place out of the United Kingdom as a passenger shall not, without the special permission of a Secretary of State, land or embark at any port in the United Kingdom unless he has in his possession a valid passport issued to him not more than two years previously, by or on behalf of the Government of the country of which he is a subject or a citizen, or, in the case of a person coming from a place outside the United Kingdom, either such a passport or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality and identity.

“To every such passport and document as aforesaid there must be attached a photograph of the person to whom it relates.

“In the case of British subjects residents in Ireland special permission to embark may be given by the Lord Lieutenant or Ireland instead of by a Secretary of State.

“(2) If any person lands or embarks in contravention of this regulation, or if where any such special permission to land has been granted by a Secretary of State subject to any conditions, the person to whom it was granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

“(3) For the purposes of this regulation the expression ‘passenger’ includes any person carried on a ship other than the master and persons employed in the work or service of the ship.”

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 139.]

ORDER IN COUNCIL, DATED 15TH FEBRUARY, 1916, PROHIBITING BRITISH VESSELS FROM PROCEEDING ON ANY VOYAGE UNLESS ALLOWED BY A LICENCE.

No. 2152-W., dated the 18th March, 1916.—With reference to the Department Notification in this Department No. 857-W., dated the 11th December, 1915, the following Order of His Majesty the King in Council is published for general information :—

At the Court at Buckingham Palace.

The 15th day of February, 1916.

Present :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a state of war exists between His Majesty and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, the Sultan of Turkey and the King of the Bulgarians :

And whereas His Majesty holds it to be His Prerogative Duty as well as His Prerogative Right to take all steps necessary for the Defence and Protection of the Realm :

And whereas His Majesty did by Order in Council dated November 10th, 1915, prohibit the carriage of cargo by any British steamship exceeding 500 tons gross tonnage registered in the United Kingdom from one foreign port to another, unless exempted by licence :

And whereas it has been made to appear to His Majesty that it is essential to the Defence and Protection of the Realm that, in the exercise of His Prerogatives as aforesaid, He should prohibit as from and after the First day of March, 1916, any British steamship registered in the United Kingdom exceeding 500 tons gross tonnage, except steamships engaged in the coasting trade of the United Kingdom, from proceeding on any voyage, unless the owner or charterer of such steamship has been granted a licence as hereinafter provided :

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and in exercise of His Prerogatives as aforesaid and of all other powers Him thereunto enabling, to order and it is hereby ordered that, from and after the First day of March 1916, no British steamship registered in the United Kingdom exceeding 500 tons gross tonnage, except steamships engaged in the coasting trade of the United Kingdom, shall proceed on any voyage, unless a licence to do so has

been granted to or in favour of the owner or charterer of such steamship by the Licensing Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Trade under the provisions of the aforesaid Order in Council of November 10th, 1915, which licence may be general in reference to classes of ships or their voyages or special.

And the President of the Board of Trade is to act and give instructions and directions accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 335.]

THE MARITIME RIGHTS ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1916, DATED THE 7TH JULY, 1916.

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 7117-140-W.-I., dated the 12th August, 1916.—In modification of the Notifications in this Department No. 1203-W., dated the 28th November, 1914, No. 829-W., dated the 11th December, 1915, and No. 2337-W., dated the 29th April, 1916, the following Order in Council is published for general information :—

At the Court at Buckingham Palace.

The 7th day of July, 1916.

Present :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council, dated the 28th day of August, 1914, His Majesty was pleased to declare that during the present hostilities the provisions of the Declaration of London should, subject to certain additions and modifications therein specified, be adopted and put in force by His Majesty's Government :

And whereas the said Declaration was adopted as aforementioned in common with His Majesty's Allies :

And whereas it has been necessary for His Majesty and for His Allies from time to time to issue further enactments modifying the application of the articles of the said Declaration :

And whereas Orders in Council for this purpose have been issued by His Majesty on the 29th day of October, 1914, the 20th day of October, 1915, and the 30th day of March 1916 :

And whereas the issue of these successive Orders in Council may have given rise to some doubt as to the intention of His Majesty, as also as to that of His Allies, to act in strict accordance with the law of nations, and it is therefore expedient to withdraw the said Orders so far as they are now in force :

Now, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Declaration of London Order in Council No. 2, 1914, and all Orders subsequent thereto amending the said Order are hereby withdrawn ;

And His Majesty is pleased further to declare, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and it is hereby declared, that it is and always has been His intention, as it is and has been that of His Allies, to exercise their belligerent rights at sea in strict accordance with the law of nations ;

And whereas on account of the changed conditions of commerce and the diversity of practice doubts might arise in certain matters as to the rules which His Majesty and His Allies, regard as being in conformity with the law of nations, and it is expedient to deal with such matters specifically ;

It is hereby ordered that the following provisions shall be observed :—

- (a) The hostile destination required for the condemnation of contraband articles shall be presumed to exist until the contrary is shown, if the goods are consigned to or for an enemy authority or an agent of the enemy State, or to or for a person in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or to or for a person who, during the present hostilities, has forwarded contraband goods to an enemy authority, or an agent of the enemy State, or to or for a person in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or if the goods are consigned "to order," or if the ship's papers do not show who is the real consignee of the goods.
- (b) The principle of continuous voyage or ultimate destination shall be applicable both in cases of contraband and of blockade.
- (c) A neutral vessel carrying contraband with papers indicating a neutral destination, which, notwithstanding the destination shown on the papers, proceeds to an enemy port, shall be liable to capture and condemnation if she is encountered before the end of her next voyage.
- (d) A vessel carrying contraband shall be liable to capture and condemnation if the contraband, reckoned either by value, weight, volume, or freight forms more than half the cargo.

And it is hereby further ordered as follows :—

- (i) Nothing herein shall be deemed to affect the Order in Council of the 11th March, 1915, for restricting further the commerce of the enemy or any of His Majesty's Proclamations declaring articles to be contraband of-war during the present hostilities.

- (ii) Nothing herein shall affect the validity of anything done under the Orders in Council hereby withdrawn.
- (iii) Any cause or proceeding commenced in any Prize Court before the making of this Order may, if the Court thinks just, be heard and decided under the provisions of the Orders hereby withdrawn so far as they were in force at the date when such cause or proceeding was commenced, or would have been applicable in such cause or proceeding if this Order had not been made.

This Order may be cited as "The Maritime Rights Order in Council, 1916."

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and each of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, all other Judges of His Majesty's Prize Courts, and all Governors, Officers, and Authorities whom it may concern, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1171.]

THE COCAINE AND OPIUM (PROHIBITION OF IMPORT) No. 2 PROCLAMATION, DATED THE 11TH DECEMBER, 1916.

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 739-G., dated the 20th January 1917.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information:—

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation for Prohibiting the Importation of Cocaine and Opium into the United Kingdom.

George R. I.

WHEREAS by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition gunpowder or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation:

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of cocaine or of opium should be prohibited except as hereinafter provided:

Now, THEREFORE, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows :—

As from and after this date, subject as hereinafter provided, all cocaine and all opium shall be prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom :

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that nothing in this Proclamation shall apply to cocaine or opium imported under the licence of one of Our Principal Secretaries of State and in accordance with the provisions of such licence.

The word "cocaine" includes all preparations, salts, derivatives, or admixtures prepared therefrom or therewith and containing 0.1 per cent. (one part in a thousand) or more of the drug, or any solid or liquid extract of the coca leaf containing 0.1 per cent. or more of the drug.

The word "opium" means raw opium, powdered or granulated opium, or opium, prepared for smoking, and includes any solid or semi-solid mixture containing opium.

The Cocaine and Opium (Prohibition of Import) Proclamation, 1916, is hereby revoked.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Cocaine and Opium (Prohibition of Import) No. 2 Proclamation, 1916.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

£ GOD SAVE THE KING.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 130.]

ORDER IN COUNCIL DATED THE 10TH JANUARY, 1917, INTERPRETING CERTAIN TERMS IN THE ORDER IN COUNCIL OF THE 11TH MARCH, 1915, REGARDING THE RESTRICTION OF COMMERCE WITH GERMANY.

No. 2581-S., dated the 10th March, 1917.—The following Order in Council is published for general information, in continuation of the Notification in this Department, No. 4676, dated the 24th April, 1915 :—

At the Court at Buckingham Palace.

The 10th day of January, 1917.

Present :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS on the 11th day of March, 1915, an Order was issued by His Majesty in Council directing that all ships which sailed from their ports of departure after the 1st day of March, 1915, might be required to discharge in a British or Allied port goods which were of enemy origin or of enemy destination or which were enemy property :

And whereas such Order in Council was consequent upon certain Orders issued by the German Government purporting to declare, in violation of the usages of war, the waters surrounding the United Kingdom a military area, in which all British and Allied merchant vessels would be destroyed, irrespective of the lives of passengers and crew, and in which neutral shipping would be exposed to similar danger, in view of the uncertainties of naval warfare :

And whereas the sinking of British, Allied and neutral merchant ships, irrespective of the lives of passengers and crews, and in violation of the usages of war, has not been confined to the waters surrounding the United Kingdom, but has taken place in a large portion of the area of naval operations :

And whereas such illegal acts have been committed, not only by German warships but by warships flying the flag of each of the enemy countries :

And whereas on account of the extension of the scope of the illegal operations carried out under the said German Orders, and in retaliation therefor, vessels have been required under the provisions of the Order in Council aforementioned to discharge in a British or Allied port goods which were of enemy origin or of enemy destination or which were enemy property, irrespective of the enemy country from or to which such goods were going or of the enemy country in which was domiciled the person whose property they were :—

And whereas doubts have arisen as to whether the term " enemy " in articles 3 and 4 of the said Order in Council includes enemy countries other than Germany.

Now, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. In articles 3 and 4 of the said Order in Council of the 11th March, 1915, aforementioned, the terms " enemy destination " and " enemy origin " shall be deemed to apply and shall apply to goods destined for or originating in any enemy country and the term " enemy property " shall be deemed to apply and shall apply to goods belonging to any person domiciled in any enemy country.

2. Effect shall be given to this Order in the application of the said Order in Council of the 11th March, 1915, to goods which previous to the date of this Order have been discharged at a British or Allied port,

being goods of destination or origin or property which was enemy though not German, and all such goods shall be detained and dealt with in all respects as is provided in the said Order in Council of the 11th March, 1915.

J. C. LESLIE.

[See *Gazette of India*, 1917, Part I, page 396.]

ORDER IN COUNCIL, DATED THE 23RD FEBRUARY, 1917,
AMENDING THE PROCLAMATION OF THE 25TH JUNE,
1915, PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF CERTAIN
ARTICLES TO THE NETHERLANDS.

No. 3777-C. W., dated the 7th April, 1917.—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall,

The 23rd day of February, 1917.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by virtue and in exercise of the powers conferred on Him by section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as extended by section one of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, and section one of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1915, His Majesty was pleased to issue a Proclamation,¹ dated the 25th day of June, 1915, declaring that the exportation of the articles mentioned in the second column of the Schedule to that Proclamation is prohibited to the country named in the first column of the said Schedule unless those articles are consigned to the persons referred to in the third column of the said Schedule:

AND WHEREAS by section two of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, any Proclamation made under section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may be varied or added to whilst a state of war exists by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by an Order of Council,¹ dated the 7th day of October, 1915, the said Proclamation¹ of the 25th day of June, 1915, was amended by the substitution of a new Schedule for the Schedule to that Proclamation:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

¹ Not published in India but now virtually cancelled.

That the Proclamation,¹ dated the 25th day of June, 1915, as amended should be further amended by the substitution for the Schedule to that Proclamation, as amended, of the following Schedule :—

Schedule.

Country.	Articles.	Authorized Persons.
The Netherlands .	<p>All articles except :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Printed matter of all descriptions. 2. Empty receptacles returned to the Netherlands. 3. Worn clothing and other personal effects. 4. Live animals other than animals ordinarily used for human food. 5. Sanitary earthenware, without fittings of any kind. 6. Pottery and common earthenware for table and household purposes. 7. Books. 8. Dolls and toys (except electric torches). 9. Wooden clock cases. 10. Slates and slate pencils. 11. Postage stamp albums and picture postcard albums. 12. Tiles. 	<p>The Government of the Netherlands or any Department thereof (provided that the permission of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is previously obtained); any British Diplomatic or Consular Officer in the Netherlands or any Diplomatic or Consular Officer in the Netherlands of an allied or neutral country (provided that in the case of consignments to Diplomatic or Consular Officers of neutral countries the permission of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is previously obtained); the Netherlands Oversea Trust or (in the case of any prohibited or restricted goods which are authorized by license to be exported) the person named in the licence as consignee.</p>

Now, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part 1, page 575.]

¹ Not published in India but now virtually cancelled.

THE PROHIBITION OF IMPORT (CONSOLIDATION AND AMENDMENT) PROCLAMATION, 1917, DATED THE 30TH MARCH, 1917.

No. 4991-C. W., dated the 5th May 1917.—The following Royal Proclamations are published for general information :—

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation relating to the Importation of certain Articles into the United Kingdom.

George R. I.

WHEREAS by Section 43 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation.

And whereas by Proclamations dated the 30th November, 1915 and the 15th February and 10th March, 1916, and entitled the Machine Tools (Prohibition of Import) Proclamation, 1915, the prohibition of Import (Paper, Tobaceo, Furniture, Woods and Stones) Proclamation, 1916, and the prohibition of Import (Canned, Bottled, Dried, and Preserved Fruits) Proclamation, 1916, respectively, and by Proclamations dated the 21st March, 30th March, 10th May, 1st June, 27th June, 28th July, 18th August, 3rd October, 16th November, and 5th December and 22nd December, 1916, and entitled Prohibition of Import Proclamations 1916, and numbered 3 to 13 respectively, and by a Proclamation dated the 23rd February, 1917, and entitled the Prohibition of Import (No. 14) Proclamation, 1917, the importation, of certain goods has been prohibited accordingly :

And whereas it is expedient that the said Proclamations should be revoked, and a Proclamation consolidating the same, with amendments and additions, substituted in their place.

Now, THEREFORE, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling us in that behalf, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, that the above-mentioned Proclamations be and the same are hereby revoked :

And we have further thought fit, by and with the advice aforesaid, and in virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, further to declare, and it is hereby declared, as follows :—

As from and after the date hereof the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods¹ is hereby prohibited, viz.:—

Aerated, mineral and table waters.

Aluminium, manufactures of.

Aluminium powder.

¹ For a consolidated list revised up to 31st December, 1917, see Part VII, *infra*, page 396.

¹Animals, wild.

Antimony ware.

Apparel, not waterproofed.

Art, works of.

Automatic machines for the retail sale of any article.

Baskets and basket-ware.

Baths of metal.

Beer.

Birds, live, including quail but excluding other poultry and game.

Bladders, casings and sausage skins.

Bone, horn, ivory, and celluloid, manufactures of.

Books printed and other printed matter including printed posters and daily, weekly and other periodical publications imported otherwise than in single copies through the post.

Boots and shoes of leather.

Brooms and brushes.

Bulbs, flower roots, plants, trees and shrubs.

Carpet sweepers.

Cash registers.

Cement.

Chinaware, earthenware, and pottery.

Clocks and parts thereof.

Cloisonné wares.

Cocoa, preparations of.

Cocoa, raw.

Coffee.

Cotton yarn, cotton piece-goods, cotton hosiery, cotton lace and cotton manufactures of all kinds.

Curios.

Cutlery.

Diatomite or infusorial earth.

Embroidery and needlework.

Fancy goods, known as Paris goods.

Fatty acids.

Feathers, ornamental, and down.

¹ The importation of this item is prohibited except under a license by the Royal Proclamation of the 10th May 1917, *infra*, p. 116.

Fire extinguishers.

Flowers, artificial.

Flowers, fresh.

Fruit (canned, bottled, dried and preserved) except currants.

Fruit, raw of all descriptions (except lemons and bitter oranges),
and almonds and nuts used as fruit.

Furniture, manufactured joinery, and other wood manufactures.

Glass and manufactures of glass.

Gloves.

Gold, manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin
and articles consisting partly of or containing gold (except
gold consigned for delivery at, and sale to, the Bank of
England).

¹Gum Copal.

¹Gum Kauri.

Guns, carbines and rifles of all kinds.

Hardware and hollow-ware.

Hats and bonnets.

Hides, wet and dry.

Hops.

Horns and hoofs.

Ice.

Incandescent gas mantles.

Ivory, vegetable.

Jewellery of all descriptions.

Jute, raw.

Lawn mowers.

Lacquered wares.

Leather, dressed and undressed, and manufactures of leather
other than belting.

Linen, yarns and manufactures of.

Lobsters, canned.

Machine tools and parts thereof, excluding small tools.

Machinery, agricultural and dairy.

Matches.

Mats and matting.

¹The importation of this item is prohibited except under a license by the Royal Proclamation of the 10th May, 1917, *infra*, p. 116.

Mops.

Moss litter.

Motor cars, chassis, motor cycles, and parts and accessories of motor cars and motor cycles (other than tyres).

Musical instruments (including gramophones and pianolas and other similar instruments) and accessories and component parts and records therefor.

Oilcloth.

Painter's colours and pigments.

Paper and cardboard (including strawboard, pasteboard, millboard, and wood-pulp-board) and manufactures of paper and cardboard.

Paper, materials for the manufacture of, including wood-pulp, esparto grass, and linen and cotton rags.

Perfumery and toilet preparations.

Photographic apparatus.

Pictures, prints, engravings, photographs and maps.

Plated and gilt wares.

Revolvers and pistols.

¹Rubber, manufactures of.

Salmon, canned.

Salt.

Sewing machines.

Silk and artificial silk, manufactures of, not including silk yarns.

Silver, manufactures of, other than silver watches and silver watch cases.

Skins and furs, manufactures of.

Soap.

Soya beans.

Spirits and strong waters, of all kinds.

Stereoscopes.

Stones and slates.

Stoves and ranges.

Straw envelopes for bottles.

Straw plaiting.

Sugar, articles and preparations containing, used for food (except condensed milk).

¹ The importation of this item is prohibited except under a license by the Royal Proclamation of the 10th May, 1917, *infra*, p. 116.

Tanning extracts, the following, viz.:—Chestnut, quebracho
hemlock, oak and mangrove extracts.

Tea.

Tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured (including cigars
and cigarettes).

Tomatoes.

Toys, games and playing cards.

Typewriters.

Vacuum cleaners.

Vegetables, canned, bottled, dried and preserved, and pickles.

Wine.

Wood and timber of all kinds, hewn, sawn or split, planed or
dressed.

Woollen and worsted manufactures of all kinds except yarns

Wingers and mangles.

Yeast.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition
shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under licence
given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provi-
sions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (Con-
solidation and Amendment) Proclamation, 1917.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Thirtieth day of
March, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and
seventeen, and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THE FOREIGN COINS (IMPORTATION PROHIBITION) PRO-
CLAMATION, 1917, DATED THE 30TH MARCH, 1917.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation for prohibiting the Importation into the
United Kingdom, except under Licence of all Foreign
Coins other than Gold and Silver Coins.

George R. I.

WHEREAS by Section two of the Customs Amendment Act, 1886,
We are empowered from time to time to make and when made to revoke
a Proclamation prohibiting the importation into Our United Kingdom
of such coins coined in a foreign country as are in that behalf specified
in such Proclamation.

And whereas by Our Proclamation made the twenty-fifth day of March One thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, We did prohibit the importation into our United Kingdom of all coins coined in any foreign country other than gold or silver coins :

And whereas it is expedient that Our said Proclamation should be revoked, and that the importation into the United Kingdom of such coins coined in a foreign country as are hereinafter specified should be prohibited :

Now, THEREFORE, we, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows :—

1. Subject as hereinafter provided, all coins coined in any foreign country other than gold or silver coins are prohibited to be imported into Our United Kingdom :

Provided always and it is hereby declared, that the foregoing prohibition shall not extend to any coins which are imported under and in compliance with the terms of any special or general licence issued by the Minister of Munitions.

2. Our said Proclamation of the twenty-fifth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, is hereby revoked.

3. This proclamation shall not affect the provisions of the prohibition of Import (Consolidation and Amendment) Proclamation, 1917.

4. This Proclamation may be cited as “The Foreign Coins (Importation Prohibition) Proclamation, 1917,” and shall come into operation on the Thirtieth day of March, 1917.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 793.]

ARMY COUNCIL, ORDER DATED THE 24TH APRIL, 1917, RELATING TO MANUFACTURE OF PACKING CASES.

No. 6856-C. W., dated the 16th June, 1917.—The following Army Council Order, dated the 24th April 1917, is published for general information :—

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER.

Packing cases.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of every other power enabling them in

that behalf, the Army Council hereby prohibit the manufacture of cases and crates, and the use of new cases and crates, for the packing of the goods listed in Schedule A hereto attached: Provided that nothing in this Order shall prohibit (1) the export as now packed of goods already packed for export at the date of this Order; (2) the packing in cases of the goods listed in Schedule B; (3) the packing in crates of the goods listed in Schedule C.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. BRADE.

Schedule A.

Athletic Outfits, Toys, Games.
Blankets and Rugs.
Books, unbound.
Boots and Shoes.
Calicoes.
Carpets and Mats (not pile).
Clothing (cheap ready made).
Confectionery.
Cotton Linings.
Cotton Piece Goods.
Cotton Sateens.
Cottons, white.
Cottons, printed.
Cotton Shawls.
Cotton Yarns.
Curtains (lace or muslin).
Dusters and Household Cloths.

Handkerchiefs (in paper parcels).
Hose and Half Hose (not silk).
Linen Piece Goods.
Paper, Wrapping, Blotting and Un-printed.
Shirts (cotton, linen and woollen).
String and Ropa.
Straw Boards.
Tablecloths and Covers (not pile).
Tinned Foodstuffs.
Towels and Towelling.
Underwear (cotton, linen and woollen).
Wadding (not for medical purposes).
Wool for knitting.
Wool or Worsted Piece Goods (not faced).

Schedule B.

Crepes and Crimps.
Embossed and—or Schreinered Goods.
Expensive Mercerised Yarns.
Figured, Ribbed and Corded Goods.
Fine Muslins, Fine Lawns and Voiles
(valued at over 6d. per sq. yard).
Fine bordered white Dhooties.
Goods usually made up in cartons
(cardboard boxes).

Mercerised goods (silk finished).
Pongees (valued at over 6d. per sq. yard).
Silks (artificial).
Velvets and Plushes.
White and dyed China Lawns.
Yarns made up on cops, pirns, cards or bobbins, or in chesses or balls.

Schedule C.

Athletic Outfits, Toys and Games.

{ Harness and Saddlery.

Tinned Foodstuffs.

THE PROHIBITION OF IMPORT (NO. 16) PROCLAMATION, 1917.

No. 7118-C. W., dated the 23rd June 1917.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

—BY THE KING.

A Proclamation Relating to the Importation of certain Articles
into the United Kingdom.

George R. I.

WHEREAS by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation :

And whereas by the Prohibition of Import (Consolidation and Amendment) Proclamation, 1917, the importation of certain goods has been prohibited accordingly :

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain other goods should be prohibited :

Now, THEREFORE, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows :—

As from and after the date hereof, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, *viz.* :—

Animals, wild.

Gum copal.

Gum kauri.

Manufactures of rubber.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 16) Proclamation, 1917.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the Eighth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PROCLAMATION DATED THE 10TH MAY, 1917, PROHIBITING
THE EXPORTATION OF CERTAIN GOODS FROM THE
UNITED KINGDOM.

No. 7122-C. W., dated the 23rd June, 1917.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

Department
of Commerce
and
Industry.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation prohibiting, under Section 8 of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," and Section 1 of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," and Section 1 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," and Section 1 of "The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914," the Exportation from the United Kingdom of Certain Articles.

George R. I.—

WHEREAS by Section 8 of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," it is enacted that the exportation of arms, ammunition, and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which we shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food for man may be prohibited by Proclamation :

And whereas by Section 1 of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," it is enacted that We may by Proclamation prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely, arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces :

And whereas by Section 1 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," it is enacted that Section 8 of the aforesaid Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if in addition to the articles therein mentioned there were included all other articles of every description :

And whereas it is further enacted by Section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8, as so amended, of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1897," may whilst a state of war exists be varied

or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by Section 1 of " The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914," it is enacted that Section 1 of " The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if, in addition to the articles therein mentioned, there were included all other articles of every description :

And whereas it is further enacted by Section 2 of " The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914," that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of " The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas a Proclamation dated the 10th May, 1916, and various Orders dated respectively the 25th May, the 7th and the 28th June, the 4th and the 26th July, the 15th August, the 8th and the 29th September, the 23rd October, the 17th November, the 12th and the 19th December, 1916, the 15th and the 19th January, the 2nd, the 19th and the 23rd February, the 12th and the 30th March, and the 1st May, 1917, prohibiting the exportation of certain articles therein-referred to from the United Kingdom to certain or all destinations have been issued in pursuance of the aforesaid powers :

And whereas it is expedient that the said Proclamation and Orders should be consolidated, with amendments and additions, and that such Proclamation and Orders should be revoked :

And whereas We have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter enumerated :

Now, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, declaring, and it is hereby declared, that the above-mentioned Proclamation and Orders be and the same are hereby revoked :

And We have further thought fit, by and with the advice aforesaid, and in virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, further to declare and it is hereby declared, as follows :—

That the exportation of the goods mentioned in the Schedule hereto be prohibited as follows :—

- (1) Goods marked (A), to all destinations ;
- (2) Goods marked (B), to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates ;
- (3) Goods marked (C), to all destinations in foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France and French Possessions, Russia, Italy and Italian Possessions, Spain and Portugal, and to all ports in any such foreign countries, and to all Russian Baltic ports.

Schedule.¹

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Accoutrements ; (A) Aerated and mineral waters ; (A) Aeroplane dope ; (A) Aeroplane engines and their component parts ; (c) Agar-agar ; (A) Aircraft of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft ; (A) Albumen ; (c) Algae ; (c) Algin and its compounds ; (n) Alunite ; (A) Aluminium powder ; (A) Aluminium, alloys of aluminium and manufactures of aluminium ; (A) American cotton ties, varnished or blacked ; (A) Anchors ; (A) Aneroids suitable for aircraft ; (A) Animals, living, for food ; (A) Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war ; (n) Antimony and alloys of antimony ; (n) Anvils ; (c) Apparel, waterproof wearing, not otherwise specifically prohibited ; (A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material ; (A) Arms, not being firearms and their component parts ; (c) Arsenical ore ; (n) Asbestos and articles manufactured wholly or partly of asbestos ; (c) Asphalt ; (c) Asphalt, coal tar ; (n) Axes ; (A) Baggings, old ; (c) Bags, wrappers or sacks not otherwise specifically prohibited (except unwoven paper bags), other than such bags, wrappers or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation, and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as such coverings ; (b) Bags and sacks made wholly or partly of jute, other than such bags or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation, and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as such coverings ; (c) Balsams ; (c) Bamboo ; (A) Barographs, suitable for aircraft ; (A) Barometers and their component parts ; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Barrels and casks, empty, and their distinctive component parts, including barrel shooks and staves, other than such barrels or casks as have been previously imported full and are being returned empty whether whole or in parts ; (A) Basio slag ; (c) Baskets and basket ware ; (A) Baudrucho skin ; (B) Bauxite ; (A) Bayonets and their component parts ; (A) Bearings, ball and roller, and steel balls and rollers suitable for bearings ; (c) Bedding (not including bedsteads and parts thereof) ; (A) Beer and ale ; (B) Beeswax ; (c) Belting, woven hair ; (c) Bicycles and their component parts ; (A) Binder twine ; (A) Binoculars ; (A) Binnacles ; (c) Bitumen, liquid or solid ; (A) Bladders ; (c) Blankets ; (B) Boats and craft ; (A) Boiler tubes ; (A) Boilers ; (c) Bone black ; (A) Bones (except fish bones) in any form and bone ash ; (A) Boots and shoes with soles or uppers of leather ; (c) Boots and shoes not otherwise prohibited ; (n) Boots and shoes, materials and tools used in the manufacture of, the following :—
 <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boot and shoe grindery, including clog nails ; Cutters ; Drivers ; Eyclets ; Groovers Hooks ; Shoemakers tools, hand and machine ; </div> (A) Bottles, metal, such as can be used for containing mercury ; (c) Bristles ; (A) Bronze powder ; (c) Brooms and brushes, except dandy brushes ; (A) Brushes, dandy ; (B) Buckets, suitable for camp use ; (c) Burners, acetylene ; (A) Cables, chain ; (B) Cables, insulated ; |
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¹ For a consolidated list revised up to and inclusive of the Order in Council of the 8th March, 1918, see page 466, *infra*.

- (B) Cadmium, alloys of cadmium and cadmium ore;
- (A) Calfskins;
- (A) Calves' stomachs;
- (A) Camel fleece, khaki;
- (B) Camp equipment, military, articles of;
- (B) Camphor;
- (A) Candles manufactured wholly or partly of paraffin wax or tallow;
- (C) Candles (except candles manufactured wholly or partly of paraffin wax or tallow);
- (C) Canes, unmounted;
- (A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts;
- (A) Canvas, old ship;
- (A) Canvas cuttings;
- (B) Capsicum;
- (A) Capsicum, oleo-resin of;
- (A) Carbon, Brazilian;
- (A) Carbon, gas;
- (A) Carbons, suitable for searchlights;
- (A) Card clothing;
- (C) Carpets and carpet rugs made wholly or partly of wool or hair;
- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts;
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts;
- (B) Carts, two wheeled, capable of carrying 15 cwt. or over, and their component parts;
- (A) Casein and preparations thereof;
- (A) Casings;
- (A) Castings, malleable, hematite iron;
- (A) Celluloid;
- (C) Celluloid, articles wholly or partly manufactured of;
- (A) "Celluloid" sheet, non-inflammable, and similar transparent material non-soluble in lubricating oil, petrol or water;
- (A) Cerium and its alloys (except ferro-cerium);
- (C) Charcoal;

Chemicals, drugs, dyes, dye stuffs, and medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, the following:—

- (B) Acetanilide;
- (A) Acetates, all metallic;
- (A) Acetic acid;
- (A) Acetic anhydride;
- (A) Aceto-celluloses;
- (A) Acetones and their compounds and preparations;
- (A) Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) and its preparations;
- (A) Alcohol, absolute;
- (A) Alcohol, methyllic, and its esters;
- (C) Aloes;
- (A) Aluminium nitrate;

- (B) Aluminium, oxides of, and mixtures containing aluminium oxides;
- (C) Aluminium, salts of (except aluminium nitrate and sulphate, aluminoferric and ammonium alum);
- (B) Aluminium sulphate;
- (B) Alumino-ferric;
- (A) Amidol and mixtures containing amidol;
- (B) Amidopyrine;
- (B) Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound (except ammonium nitrate, perchlorate, sulphate and sulphocyanide);
- (B) Ammonia, liquefied;
- (B) Ammonia liquor;
- (B) Ammonium alum;
- (A) Ammonium nitrate, perchlorate, sulphate and sulphocyanide;
- (A) Amyl acetate, and other amyl esters;
- (A) Anthracene oil, and mixtures and preparations containing anthracene oil;
- (C) Antimony, compounds of (except sulphides and oxides of antimony);
- (B) Antimony, sulphides and oxides of;
- (A) Antipyrine (phenazone) and its preparations;
- (A) Anti-tetanus serum;
- (C) Arsenic, compounds of arsenic, and mixtures containing arsenic;
- (B) Barium peroxide;
- (B) Barium sulphate;
- (A) Belladonna and its preparations;
- (A) Belladonna alkaloids, and their salts and preparations;
- (B) Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates;
- (A) Benzol and its compounds and preparations;
- (C) Bismuth and its salts (except bismuth nitrate);
- (A) Bismuth nitrate;
- (A) Bleaching powder;
- (C) Borax and mixtures containing borax;
- (C) Boric acid;
- (C) Boron compounds;
- (B) Bromine and alkaline bromides;
- (B) Caffeine and its salts;
- (A) Calcium carbide;
- (C) Calcium silicide;
- (C) Calcium sulphate;
- (C) Calcium sulphide;
- (C) Cantharides;
- (A) Carbolic acid and compounds thereof, and preparations containing carbolic acid;
- (A) Carbon disulphide;
- (B) Carbon tetrachloride and its preparations;
- (C) Cascara sagrada;
- (B) Cerium, oxide and salts of;
- (B) Chloral and its compounds and preparations;

- (A) Chlorates, all metallic;
- (n) Chlorine;
- (B) Chromium, compounds of (except chromium acetate, chromium chlorate and chromium nitrate), and mixtures containing such compounds of chromium);
- (A) Chromium acetate;
- (A) Chromium chlorate;
- (A) Chromium nitrate;
- (B) Cinchona bark;
- (B) Citric acid;
- (A) Coal tar all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof, suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives;
- (A) Cobalt nitrate;
- (B) Cobalt, oxides and salts of (except cobalt nitrate), and mixtures containing such oxides or salts of cobalt;
- (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations;
- (B) Colchicum and its preparations;
- (A) Collodion;
- (A) Copper acetate;
- (C) Copper, compounds of (except copper acetate, copper iodide, copper nitrate, copper sulphate, and suboxide of copper), and mixtures containing such compounds of copper;
- (B) Copper iodide;
- (A) Copper nitrate;
- (n) Copper, suboxide of, and mixtures containing suboxide of copper;
- (n) Copper sulphate;
- (A) Cresote, and cresote oils (except wood tar oil) and mixtures and preparations containing such cresote or cresote oils;
- (A) Cresol, compounds and preparations of cresol (except saponified cresol) and nitro-cresol;
- (B) Cresol (saponified);
- (A) Cyanamide;
- (A) Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium;
- (A) Dimethylamine;
- (A) Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes or dyestuffs;
- (A) Emetin and its salts;
- (B) Ergot of rye;
- (A) Ether, acetic;
- (A) Ether, formic;
- (A) Ether, sulphuric;
- (A) Eucaine hydrochloride, eucaine (benzamine) lactate, and their preparations;
- (C) Fluorine compounds, not otherwise prohibited;
- (C) Formates, not otherwise prohibited;
- (C) Formic acid;
- (n) Formic aldehyde;
- (A) Fusel oil (amyl alcohol);
- (n) Gentian root;
- (A) Glycerine, and preparations containing glycerine not otherwise specifically prohibited;
- (A) Green oil, and mixtures and preparations containing green oil;
- (n) Guaiacol and guaiacol carbonate;
- (C) Halogen derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons (except carbon tetrachloride);
- (n) Henbane and its preparations;
- (n) Hexamethylene tetramine (urotropin) and its compounds and preparations;
- (n) Hydrobromic acid;
- (n) Hydrochloric acid;
- (n) Hydrogen peroxide;
- (A) Hydroquinone, and mixtures containing hydroquinone;
- (A) Indigo, natural and synthetic;
- (C) Iodine and its compounds and preparations;
- (C) Iridium compounds;
- (C) Iron, oxides of;
- (C) Iron sulphates;
- (A) Ipécacuanha root;
- (C) Jalap;
- (A) Lead compounds, and mixtures containing lead compounds;
- (B) Magnesium chloride and sulphate and mixtures containing magnesium chloride or sulphate;
- (C) Manganese compounds, not otherwise prohibited;
- (A) Manganese, peroxide of, and mixtures and preparations thereof;
- (C) Menthol;
- (B) Mercury, compounds and preparations of (except nitrate of mercury), and mixtures containing such compounds of mercury;
- (A) Mercury nitrate;
- (A) Methylaniline;
- (B) Methyl salicylate;
- (A) Metol, and mixtures containing metol;
- (B) Molybdic acid and its salts;
- (A) Naphthalene and its compounds and preparations;
- (A) Neo-salvarsan;
- (A) Nickel nitrate;
- (n) Nickel, oxides and salts of (except nickel nitrate), and mixtures containing such oxides or salts of nickel;
- (A) Nitrates, all metallic;
- (A) Nitric acid;
- (A) Nitro-toluol;
- (A) Novocain and its preparations;
- (C) Nux vomica and its preparations;
- (C) Nux vomica alkaloids and their salts and preparations;
- (A) Opium and its preparations;
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations;
- (C) Osmium compounds;

- (c) Oxalates, not otherwise prohibited;
- (b) Oxalic acid;
- (c) Palladium compounds;
- (b) Paraffin, liquid medicinal;
- (A) Paraformaldehyde;
- (A) Paraldehyde;
- (A) Perchlorates, all metallic;
- (A) phenacotin and its preparations;
- (A) Phosgene (carbonyl chloride);
- (b) Phosphorus and its compounds;
- (A) Pieric acid and its components;
- (A) Platinum, salts of;
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash;
- (A) Potash, muriate, nitrate (saltpetre), sulphate, and ordo manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances;
- (b) Potash salts, and mixtures containing such potash salts, not otherwise prohibited;
- (A) Potassium chlorate, and mixtures containing potassium chlorate;
- (A) Potassium cyanide, and mixtures containing potassium cyanide;
- (A) Potassium perchlorate;
- (A) Potassium permanganate;
- (A) Potassium prussiates and mixtures containing potassium prussiates;
- (A) Pyridine;
- (A) Pyrogallol acid, and mixtures containing pyrogallol acid;
- (b) Quinine and its salts;
- (A) Radium compounds;
- (c) Rhodium compounds;
- (c) Rhubarb (medicinal);
- (c) Ruthenium compounds;
- (A) Saccharin;
- (b) Salicylic acid and its preparations;
- (b) Salipyrine;
- (b) Salol and its preparations;
- (A) Salvarsan;
- (c) Santonin and its preparations;
- (c) Senega;
- (b) Senna leaves and pods;
- (A) Soda, caustic;
- (c) Soda lime;
- (c) Sodium bicarbonate;
- (b) Sodium carbonate;
- (A) Sodium cyanide, and mixtures containing sodium cyanide;
- (b) Sodium hyposulphite (thiosulphate), and mixtures containing sodium hyposulphite;
- (A) Sodium prussiates and mixtures containing sodium prussiates;
- (b) Sodium salicylate and its preparations;
- (c) Sodium silicate and mixtures containing sodium silicate;
- (c) Sodium sulphate, and bisulphate (nitre cake);
- (c) Sodium sulphide;
- (A) Spent oxide;
- (b) Stramonium leaves and seeds;
- (A) Strontium compounds, and mixtures containing strontium compounds;
- (c) Sulphites, metallic, not otherwise prohibited;
- (A) Sulphonal;
- (A) Sulphur and preparations containing sulphur;
- (A) Sulphur, chlorides of;
- (A) Sulphur dioxide, liquefied;
- (A) Sulphuric acid and mixtures containing sulphuric acid;
- (A) Sulphuric acid, fuming (oleum);
- (b) Tartaric acid, cream of tartar, and alkaline tartarates;
- (b) Theobromine sodium salicylate;
- (c) Thiosulphates, metallic, not otherwise prohibited;
- (b) Thorium, oxide and salts of;
- (b) Thymol and its preparations;
- (b) Tin, chlorides of;
- (c) Tin, compounds of (except chlorides and oxide of tin);
- (b) Tin, oxide of, and mixtures and preparations containing tin oxide;
- (A) Titanium compounds;
- (A) Toluol and its compounds and preparations;
- (A) Trional;
- (A) Trioxymethylene;
- (A) Triphenyl phosphate;
- (b) Tungsten compounds;
- (c) Ultramarine, and mixtures containing ultramarine;
- (c) Uranium compounds;
- (b) Urea and its compounds;
- (c) Vanadium compounds;
- (A) Xylol and its compounds and preparations;
- (b) Zinc chloride and sulphate, and mixtures containing zinc chloride or sulphate;
- (A) Zinc oxide;
- (b) Zinc sulphide;
- (A) Zirconium compounds;
- (c) China stone;
- (b) Chrome ore;
- (A) Chronometers;
- (A) Cinematograph films;
- (c) Clay, China, potters', and ball;
- (b) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal;
- (b) Cobalt, cobalt ore, and alloys of cobalt;
- (b) Coir yarn;
- (A) Coke, petroleum;
- (b) Coke, except petroleum coke;
- (A) Compasses for ships, and component parts thereof;
- (A) Compasses, other than ships' compasses;

(A) Copper manufactures, the following:—

All articles wholly or partly manufactured of copper or its alloys except articles partly manufactured of copper or its alloys in which the total weight of copper and copper alloy does not exceed five per cent. of the total weight of the article and does not exceed 56 lbs;

- (A) Copper ore; regulas, matte, concentrate and precipitate;
- (A) Copper stamps for stamping woven piece goods;
- (A) Copper, whether refined or unrefined, unwrought, wrought or partly wrought of all kinds and descriptions, including brass, bronzo, yellow metal and all other alloys of copper;
- (C) Cork and cork dust and articles manufactured from cork or cork dust;
- (C) Cotton, all manufactures, mixtures and products of, not otherwise specifically prohibited;
- (A) Cotton pulp;
- (A) Cotton rags and rags containing cotton;
- (A) Cotton, raw;
- (A) Cotton, Sea Island, yarn made from or containing;
- (A) Cotton, shoddy;
- (A) Cotton wadding and articles containing cotton wadding;
- (A) Cotton waste and articles containing cotton waste;
- (A) Cotton wool and articles containing cotton wool;
- (B) Crucibles (plumbago);
- (A) Cryolite;
- (A) Curry combs;
- (A) Cylinders, metal, such as can be used for containing compressed gas;
- (B) Deer skins;
- (A) Dextrine, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing dextrine;
- (A) Diamonds suitable for industrial purposes;
- (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts;
- (B) Draw plates, jewelled for drawing-wire;
- (C) Electrical apparatus and plant for the generation, distribution and utilisation of electric power, not otherwise prohibited;
- (B) Electric lamps (except carbon filament lamps, arc lamps for street lighting, and pocket electric lamps and their component parts);
- (C) Electric lamps, pocket, and their component parts;
- (A) Electrodes carbon, for electric furnaces;
- (B) Emery and corundum and manufactures thereof, carborundum,

alundum, crystalon and all other artificial abrasives and manufactures thereof;

- (B) Equipment, military;
- (A) Esparto grass;
- (A) Explosives;
- (B) Fats, all animal and vegetable, and articles and mixtures containing such fats, not otherwise prohibited;
- (B) Fatty acids and articles and mixtures containing fatty acids;
- (C) Feathers and down, except ornamental feathers;
- (C) Felspar;
- (C) Felt (except saddle felt);
- (B) Fencing staples;
- (C) Ferrets;

Ferro alloys, the following:—

- (B) Ferro-cerium;
- (B) Ferro-chromo;
- (B) Ferro-manganese;
- (A) Ferro-molybdenum;
- (B) Ferro-nickel;
- (B) Ferro-titanium;
- (A) Ferro-tungsten;
- (B) Ferro-vanadium;
- (B) Silicon-spiegel;
- (B) Spiegeleisen;
- (A) Ferro-silicon;
- (A) Fibre, New Zealand flax;
- (C) Fibres, vegetable, not otherwise specifically prohibited, and cordage, twine, and yarns made therefrom, except coir yarn;
- (A) Field glasses;
- (A) Firearms, rifled, and their component parts;
- (B) Firearms, unrifled, and their component parts;
- (A) Fire bricks and fire clay;
- (B) Fish bones;
- (C) Fishing gear, including tackle for fishing by rod and line;
- (A) Flax, raw;
- (A) Flax shakings;
- (A) Flax tow;
- (A) Flax waste;

Forage and food which may be used for animals, the following:—

- (A) Beans, all kinds, including haricots;
- (A) Buckwheat;
- (A) Cakes and meals, the following:—
Biscuit meal;
Calf meal;
Coconut and poonac cake;
Compound cakes and meal;
Cotton seed cake, and cotton seed meal;
Fishmeal and concentrated fish;
Gluten meal or gluten feed;
Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;

Hempseed cake and meal;
 Husk meal;
 Linseed cake and meal;
 Locust bean meal;
 Maize germ meal;
 Maize meal and flour;
 Meat meal;
 Palmtree cake and meal;
 Poppy seed cake and meal;
 Rapeseed or colza seed
 cake and meal;
 Sesame seed cake and
 meal;
 Soya bean cake and meal;
 Sunflower seed cake and
 meal;
 Whalo cake;
 Whale meal;

- (A) Chick peas;
- (A) Dari;
- (A) Forage, green;
- (A) Grains, brewers' and dis-
tillers
- (A) Gram or dhol;
- (A) Hay;
- (A) Lentils;
- (A) Lupin seeds;
- (A) Maize;
- (A) Maize germs;
- (A) Malt dust, malt flour, culms,
sprouts or combings;
- (A) Millet;
- (A) Offals of corn and grain, the
following:—
 Bran;
 Middlings;
 Mill dust and screenings;
 Pollard;
 Rice meal (or bran) and
 dust;
 Sharps;
- (A) Patent and proprietary cattle
foods of all kinds;
- (A) Pigeon peas;
- (A) Straw;
- (B) Forges, portable;
- (A) Fuel economisers constructed of
cast iron pipes, used as auxiliary
heating apparatus in connection
with land or marine steam boilers;
- (B) Fuel, manufactured;
- (C) Furs, and manufactures thereof;
- (A) Fuses;
- (B) Fustic (chips and extract);
- (A) Galvanised sheets, corrugated or
flat;
- (A) Glass for optical instruments;
- (B) Gloves, made wholly or partly of
leather;
- (B) Gloves, men's woollen;
- (A) Glucose, and articles, mixtures, and
preparations containing glucose;
- (C) Glue, osseine and concentrated size,
fish glue, isinglass, finings and other
kinds of gelatine;

- (B) Gluestock of all kinds, including
animal hoofs, untanned hides and
pelts not otherwise specifically
prohibited, fish bladders and fish
skins;
- (N) Goat skins;
- (A) Goldbeaters' skin;
- (C) Gold paint containing sulphide of
tin;
- (A) Gramophone and other sound records,
including perforated music rolls;
- (C) Gramophone record compositions;
- (B) Graphite, and mixtures containing
graphite;
- (A) Grenades and their component parts;
- (A) Grindstones;
- (A) Guanos;
- (B) Gum arabic;
- (A) Gum damar;
- (B) Gums containing caoutchouc;
- (C) Gums, not otherwise prohibited;
- (A) Guts;
- (A) Hacksaw blades;
- (N) Hammers;
- (B) Hair, animal, and tops, noils,
mixtures, waste, and yarns thereof;
- (B) Hair, human;
- (C) Hair, all manufactures, mixtures and
products of, not otherwise specific-
ally prohibited;
- (A) Handles and helvcs for grubbers,
pickaxes, spades and shovels;
- (A) Harness and metal fittings therefor;
- (N) Hatchets;
- (A) Heliographs;
- Hemp and hemp manufactures, the
following:—*
 - (A) Hemp ropes, old;
 - (A) Hemp waste;
 - (A) Italian, Russian and Manila
hemp, Maguey fibre, and
manufactures thereof, except
Tagal braid;
 - (N) Other hemp and manufactures
thereof, not otherwise specific-
ally prohibited;
 - (C) Tagal braid;
- (B) Hides and pelts, clippings of;
- (A) Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses;
- (B) Horse, mule and pony shoes;
- (B) Huts, wooden;
- (A) Implements and apparatus designed
exclusively for the manufacture of
munitions of war, for the manu-
facture or repair of arms or of war
material for use on land or sea, the
following:—
 Cordite presses;
 Dies for cartridge cases;
 Gauges for cartridges or shells;
 Incorporators;
 Lapping machines;
 Rifling machines;
 Wire-winding machines;

Insulating materials, the following :—

- (o) Compounds intended for the purpose of electrical insulation ;
 - (o) Leathereoid ;
 - (o) Oiled cloth and tape ;
 - (o) Vulcanised fibre ;
 - (o) Zinc-barium pigments made from zinc salts and barium sulphate (except zinc oxide) ;
 - (o) Iridium and its alloys ;
 - (A) Iron and iron articles containing chrome, cobalt, molybdenum, nickel, tungsten or vanadium ;
 - (A) Iron angles, channels, joists, tees and other sectional material ;
 - (A) Iron bars, including flats, rounds and other sections and shapes ;
 - (A) Iron billets, blooms and slabs ;
 - (A) Iron bridgework, pier work and constructional material ;
 - (A) Iron hoops, and strips ;
 - (A) Iron ingots ;
 - (A) Iron ore ;
 - (A) Iron, pig ;
 - (A) Iron pipes (wrought) ;
 - (A) Iron plates and sheets ;
 - (A) Iron pyrites ;
 - (A) Iron scrap ;
 - (A) Iron sheet bars ;
 - (A) Iron tubes ;
 - (A) Ivory, vegetable ;
 - (B) Jute cordage and twine ;
 - (B) Jute padding ;
 - (B) Jute, piece goods made wholly or partly of ;
 - (A) Jute rags ;
 - (A) Jute, raw and carded ;
 - (B) Jute threads ;
 - (B) Jute twist ;
 - (A) Jute waste ;
 - (B) Jute webbing ;
 - (A) Jute wrappers (Surat tares), other than such wrappers as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation, and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as such coverings ;
 - (B) Jute yarns ;
 - (B) Kettles, camp ;
 - (B) Lacs, not including lac dyo ;
 - (B) Lanterns suitable for camp use ;
 - (B) Lead ore ;
 - (A) Lead, lead alloys, and manufactures of lead or of lead alloys ;
 - (A) Lead coated sheets ;
 - (A) Leather ;
- Leather goods of the following descriptions :—*
- (B) Articles of personal equipment suitable for military purposes ;

- (B) Bandoliers ;
 - (B) Belting, hydraulic leather, pump leather and leather manufactures suitable for textile machinery ;
 - (B) Belts ;
 - (B) Laces ;
 - (B) Penches ;
 - (A) Goods manufactured wholly or partly of leather, not otherwise prohibited ;
 - (o) Leather waste ;
 - (o) Lichens ;
- Linen manufactures, the following :—*
- (o) Canvas hose ;
 - (B) Cloth unbleached woven from bleached or unbleached flax yarns, whether the cloth or yarn is pure or mixed with any other material :—
 - (i) being of a weight per square yard exceeding 8 ounces ; or
 - (ii) if of a weight per square yard of 8 ounces or less, aggregating 96 threads or more per inch warp and weft combined ;
 - (o) Cloth woven from bleached or unbleached flax yarns not otherwise specifically prohibited whether the cloth or yarn is pure or mixed with any other material ;
 - (o) Linon thread ;
 - (o) Linon yarn ;
 - (A) Linen rags ;
 - (A) Linen waste ;
 - (o) Lincelum ;
 - (B) Logwood (chips, extract, and preparations) ;
 - (B) Lubricants and articles and mixtures containing lubricants ;
 - (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof ;
 - (A) Machinery, agricultural, including hand tools which can be used for agricultural purposes ;
 - (o) Machinery, metal-working, and component parts and accessories thereof ;
 - (A) Magnesite and magnesite brieks ;
 - (A) Magnesite, caustic or lightly calcined and dead burnt magnesite ;
 - (A) Magnesium and its alloys ;
 - (A) Magnetos and component parts thereof ;
 - (B) Manganese and manganese ore ;
 - (A) Mantles, incandescent ;
 - (A) Manures, compound ;
 - (A) Manures, organic ;

- (b) Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of four miles to one inch or on any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans ;
- (c) Matches ;
- (b) Matchets ;
- (c) Mats and matting made of fibre, grass or straw ;
- (A) Mercury ;
- (c) Mess tins ;
- (b) Mica, mica splittings, mica powder, micanite, and articles made from and insulating materials containing them ;
- (b) Mineral jellies ;
- (b) Mines and their component parts ;
- (A) Molasses ;
- (b) Molybdenum and molybdenite ;
- (c) Monazite sand ;
- (A) Moss, Carrageen ;
- (c) Mosses, other than Carrageen moss ;
- (b) Motor spirit (except benzol) ;
- (c) Motor vehicles, motor bicycles, and their component parts and accessories ;
- (c) Nails, wire ;
- (A) Nautical instruments ;
- (A) Needles for boot-making machines ;
- (b) Needles, hosiery, machine (latch and bearded) ;
- (b) Nickel, alloys of nickel, and nickel ore ;
- (c) Nickel manufactures, not otherwise prohibited (except nickel-plated goods) ;
- (b) Nightlights ;
- (b) Oakum ;
- (A) Oats ;
- (c) Oil, blast furnace ;
- (b) Oil fuel, except oil fuel allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped for use on board the exporting ship ;
- (b) Oil fuel, shale ;
- (b) Oils, animal, not otherwise specifically prohibited, and articles and mixtures containing such oils ;
- Oils, vegetable, the following, and articles and mixtures containing such oils :—
- (A) Coconut ;
- (A) Cotton seed ;
- (A) Ground nut ;
- (A) Palm kernel ;
- (b) All other vegetable oils except essential oils ;
- (c) Oils, essential (except turpentine oil) ;
- (b) Oil waste ;
- (b) Oil, fish and seal, not otherwise prohibited, and mixtures containing such oils ;
- (A) Oil, sea-elephant, and mixtures containing such oil ;
- (A) Oil, sperm, and mixtures containing such oil ;
- (A) Oil, whale, and mixtures containing such oil ;
- (b) Oil, wood tar ;
- (A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products, not otherwise specifically prohibited ;
- (A) Oleo-margarino ;
- (c) Osmium and its alloys ;
- (b) Ovens, suitable for camp use ;
- (A) Packing cases, empty wooden, and their distinctive component parts, including box shooks and staves, other than such wooden packing cases as have been previously imported full and are being returned empty whether whole or in parts
- (c) Packings, engine and boiler ;
- (c) Palladium and its alloys ;
- (c) Paper coated with gelatine ;
- (c) Paper, Japanese tissue ;
- (A) Paper, waste ;
- (b) Paper, waxed ;
- (b) Paraffin oil ;
- (A) Paraffin wax ;
- (c) Peat ;
- (A) Pegs, wooden, suitable for use in the manufacture of boots and shoes ;
- (A) Pepper ;
- (A) Periscopes and their component parts ;
- (b) Petroleum, fuel oil ;
- (b) Petroleum, lighting oil ;
- (b) Petroleum, gas oil ;
- (b) Petroleum spirit and, articles containing petroleum spirit ;
- (c) Petroleum and its products not otherwise specifically prohibited ;
- (A) Phosphate rock, namely :—
- Apatites ;
- Phosphate of lime and alumina ;
- (A) Photographic sensitive films, plates, and printing paper, whether exposed or not ;
- (A) Pickaxes ;
- (b) Pickled grains and fleshes ;
- (b) Pigskins ;
- (c) Pimento ;
- (A) Pipes, cast iron ;
- (c) Pitch and all mixtures, preparations, and commodities of which pitch forms an ingredient ;
- (A) Platinum, alloys of platinum, and manufactures containing platinum ;
- (b) Plumbago ;
- (A) Plywood ;
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts ;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following:—

- (A) Animals, living, for food;
- (A) Arrowroot;
- (A) Baking powder;
- (A) Barley, barley, meal, and pearled and pot barley;
- (A) Bean flour and meal;
- (A) Beans, all kinds, including haricots;
- (A) Biscuits;
- (A) Bread;
- (A) Butter;
- (A) Cakes;
- (A) Caramel, liquid or solid;
- (A) Cassava powder;
- (A) Cereals, prepared foods wholly or partially derived from;
- (A) Cheese;
- (c) Chicory;
- (A) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof;
- (A) Cocoa husks;
- (A) Cocoa shells;
- (A) Coffee;
- (c) Condiments (except table salt) not otherwise prohibited;
- (A) Cornflour;
- (A) Corn grits;
- (A) Eggs in shells;
- (A) Egg powder;
- (A) Egg, yolk and liquid;
- (A) Farina;
- (A) Fish;
- (A) Fruit and fruit preserves;
- (A) Game;
- (A) Ginger, crystallised or preserved;
- (A) Hominy;
- (A) Honey, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing honey;
- (A) Lard of all kinds (including imitation lard);
- (A) Lentil flour and meal;
- (A) Macaroni;
- (A) Malt;
- (A) Malt extract, and preparations containing malt extract;
- (A) Malt sugar;
- (A) Mandioca;
- (A) Margarine;
- (A) Meat, extract of;
- (A) Meat of all kinds (including tinned and potted meat);
- (A) Milk, condensed or preserved;
- (A) Milk powder;
- (B) Mustard;
- (A) Nuts used as fruit;
- (A) Oatmeal and rolled oats;
- (A) Onions;
- (A) Pea flour and meal;

- (A) Peas;
- (A) Pickles;
- (A) Potatoes;
- (A) Potato flour;
- (A) Poultry;
- (A) Rennet powder, rennet extract, and other preparations of rennet;
- (A) Rice and rice flour, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing rice or rice flour;
- (A) Rye and rye flour and meal;
- (A) Sago and sago flour and meal;
- (c) Sauces;
- (A) Sausages;
- (A) Semolina;
- (A) Soups, compressed and desiccated;
- (A) Spaghetti;
- (A) Sugar, cane and beet, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing sugar, cane or beet;
- (A) Syrups which may be used as food for man;
- (A) Tapioca and tapioca flour;
- (A) Tea;
- (A) Tomato pulp;
- (A) Vegetables of all kinds, whether fresh, dried, preserved, canned or bottled;
- (A) Vermicelli;
- (A) Wheat, wheat flour, and wheatmeal and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing them;
- (c) Yeast, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing yeast;
- (A) Pulp-board waste;
- (A) Quercitron bark extract;
- (c) Quillaia bark;
- (A) Raffia;
- (A) Railway carriages, locomotives and waggons, and their component parts;
- (c) Railway material (except railway carriages, locomotives and waggons, and their component parts, steel rails and steel sleepers);
- (A) Railway material of iron or steel the following:—
 - Rails;
 - Sleepers;
 - Springs;
 - Other railway constructional material;
 - Wheels, axles, and tyres;
- (B) Ramie stockings and ramie fabrics suitable for the manufacture of gas mantles;

- (A) Range finders and their component parts;
- (c) Rattan, woven;
- (A) Rattans;
- (A) Resins, resinous substances (except such as contain caoutchouc), and articles containing resins and resinous substances;
- (B) Resinous substances containing caoutchouc;
- (A) Revolution indicators suitable for aircraft;
- (c) Rhodium and its alloys;
- (c) Rock crystal;
- (B) Rubber (raw, waste, and re-claimed), solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, and any other preparations containing rubber, and also balata, gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber, viz.:—
Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc;
- B Rubber, gutta-percha or balata, goods made wholly or partly of;
- (B) Rubbics, natural or synthetic;
- (c) Rugs (except horse rugs);
- (B) Rugs, horse;
- (c) Ruthenium and its alloys;
- (c) Sabadilla seeds and preparations therefrom;
- (A) Sackings, old;
- (B) Sacks, coal;
- (A) Saddlery, and metal fittings therefor;
- (c) Salt, rock and white (except table salt);
- (B) Sapphires, natural or synthetic;
- (A) Sausage skins;
- (B) Sealskins, untanned hair;
- (B) Search-lights and their component parts;
- Seeds, the following:—*
 - (c) Canary;
 - (A) Carrot;
 - (A) Culliflower;
 - (B) Clover;
 - (B) Grass;
 - (A) Kohl rabi;
 - (A) Mangold;
 - (A) Mustard;
 - (A) Onion;
 - (A) Parsnip;
 - (A) Swede;
 - (A) Turnip;
- (B) Selenium;
- (B) Sheepskins, haired or woolled, and pelts;
- (B) Shellac;
- (A) Shipbuilding materials, the following:—

Condenser tubes;

Engines for use on board ship (including Diesel and other internal combustion engines for

- marine propulsion) and component parts of such engines;
- Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships;
- Machinery for steam-ships and component parts thereof;
- Sectional materials for shipbuilding;
- Ships' auxiliary machinery;
- Ships' telegraphs and component parts thereof;
- Steering gear and component parts thereof;
- Winches;
- Windlasses;
- (B) Signalling lamps and their component parts;
- (A) Silica bricks;
- (A) Silicon-manganese;
- Silk and silk manufactures, the following:—*
 - (A) Cocoons;
 - (A) Raw silk and all threads, yarn and twists thereof;
 - (A) All threads, yarns and twists of Tussah silk and of artificial silk;
 - (A) Silk waste of all kinds (including artificial silk waste) and all threads yarns and twists thereof, including noils and noil yarns;
 - (B) Tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds (including artificial silk), whether pure or mixed with other yarns or materials (except metal threads) in the grey or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed, unweighted or weighted, not including velvets, plushes, nets, laces, gauzes, tulles, muslins, grenadines, voiles, crêpes, crêpe-de-chine and similar diaphanous fabrics, and also not including piece goods of less than 12 inches in width (except braids), trimmings, hosiery and all made-up articles;
- (A) Sisal strings, old;
- (A) Sisal waste;
- (c) Slagwool;
- (A) Soap containing more than one per cent of glycerine;
- (c) Soap (except soft soap) containing one per cent or less of glycerine;
- (B) Soap, soft, containing one per cent or less of glycerine;
- (B) Sodium;
- (c) Sounding machines and gear
- (A) Sparking plugs;
- (A) Spelter and spelter dross;
- (A) Spërmaceti

- (c) Spices and mixtures thereof (except pepper);
- (D) Spiegeleisen;
- (A) Spirits, methylated, and mixtures containing methylated spirits;
- (A) Spirits of a strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof;
- (c) spirits potable, of a strength of less than 43 degrees above proof;
- (c) Sponges raw and prepared;
- (A) Starch, articles containing starch, and mixtures and preparations of starch;
- (A) Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum, and any tools or other articles made from such steel;
- (A) Steel and steel articles containing chrome, cobalt, nickel, or vanadium;
- (A) Steel angles, channels, joists, tees and other steel sectional material;
- (A) Steel bars, including flats, rounds, and other sections and shapes;
- (A) Steel billets blooms and slabs;
- (A) Steel bridgework, pierwork, and structural material;
- (A) Steel flyers;
- (A) Steel hammers;
- (A) Steel hoops;
- (A) Steel ingots;
- (A) Steel plates and sheets;
- (B) Steel rivets, bifurcated;
- (A) Steel scrap;
- (A) Steel sheet bars;
- (A) Steel stampings, suitable for aircraft;
- (A) Steel textile pins of all kinds, including card pins, comb pins, filler pins, gill pins, and hacklo pins;
- (A) Steel travellers;
- (A) Steel tubes;
- (A) Steel wire rope;
- (c) Sticks, unmounted;
- (A) Straw-board waste;
- (B) Submarine sound-signalling apparatus;
- (A) Superphosphates;
- (B) Surgical bandages and dressings (except cotton wadding and cotton wool);
- (B) Surgical instruments;
- (A) Swords and their component parts;
- (B) Syringes, hypodermic;
- (c) Tale, all forms, including French chalk;
- (A) Tallow;
- (A) Tanning extracts and substances for use in tanning;
- (A) Tantalum, alloys of tantalum and ores containing tantalum;
- (A) Tar, coal;
- (B) Tar, vegetable;
- (B) Tar, wood;
- (A) Tarpaulins;
- (A) Telegraphs (including wireless) and telephones, and instruments and material for;
- (A) Telescopes;
- (B) Tents and their component parts;
- (A) Terneplates and receptacles made from terneplates;
- (A) Theodolites;
- (A) Thermometers;
- (A) Thorium and its alloys;
- (B) Tin, and alloys of tin not otherwise specifically prohibited;
- (c) Tin, manufactures of (except hollow-ware, tin plates, and receptacles made from tin plates);
- (B) Tin ore;
- (A) Tin plates and receptacles made from tin plates;
- (c) Tissues manufactured wholly or partly of wool or hair (except khaki woollen or worsted cloth);
- (A) Titanium, alloys of titanium and titanium ores;
- (c) Tobacco;
- (A) Tools, small, the following:—
 - Boring cutters;
 - Chucks;
 - Files, other than shoemakers' seat files;
 - Hacksaws;
 - Lathe tools;
 - Measuring tools;
 - Milling cutters;
 - Reamers;
 - Screwing tackle;
 - Slitting saws;
 - Thread milling hobs;
 - Twist drills;
- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts;
- (B) Torpedo nets;
- (B) Torpedo tubes;
- (A) Tungsten (except tungsten filaments for electric lamps);
- (B) Tungsten filaments for electric lamps;
- (B) Tungsten ores (including ferberite, hubnerite, scheelite, and wolframite);
- (A) Turnbuckles suitable for aeroplanes;
- (B) Turpentine (oil and spirit), and articles containing turpentine;
- (B) Turpentine substitute, and articles containing turpentine substitute;
- (B) Tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles (whether attached to a vehicle or cycle or not); together with articles and materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres;
- (A) Umbrella ribs, tubes, and tube frames;
- (B) Uniform clothing (except second-hand naval and military uniform clothing);
- (A) Uniform clothing, second-hand naval and military;
- (A) Uranium, alloys of uranium, and uranium ores;
- (c) Valves, gas, steam and water;

- (b) Vanadium ;
- (b) Varnishes containing shellac, oil, turpentine or turpentine substitute ;
- (c) Varnishes not otherwise prohibited ;
 - (b) Vessels ;
 - (b) Vices ;
 - (b) Vinegar containing not more than 6 per cent of acetic acid ;
- (A) Vinegar essence and similar preparations containing more than 6 per cent of acetic acid ;
- (b) Waggon, four-wheeled, capable of carrying one ton or over, and their component parts ;
- (A) Waggon covers ;
- (c) Water bottles suitable for military use ;
- (c) Wax, carnauba ;
- (b) Waxes, animal, mineral, vegetable, and composite waxes not, otherwise prohibited ;
- (b) Web equipment ;
- (A) Whalebone ;
- (A) Whale fins ;
- (A) Whalebone meal ;
- (c) Wine ;
- (A) Wire, barbed, and galvanised wire, and implements for cutting ; or fixing such wire ;
- (A) Wire, card ;
- (A) Wire, cord ;
- (A) Wire, iron ;
- (A) Wire, reed ;
- (A) Wire rods, iron ;
- (A) Wire, steel ;
- (A) Wire rods, steel ;
- (b) Wires ; insulated ;
- (c) Wood-screws made of iron or steel ;
- (A) Wood and timber of all kinds, hewn, sawn or split, planed or dressed ;

- (A) Wood pulp ;
- Wool and wool manufactures, the following :—*
 - (A) Saddle felt ;
 - (A) Saddle serge ;
 - (b) Scarves, shawls, jerseys, cardigan jackets, men's gloves, men's socks, men's hosiery and men's underwear of all kinds manufactured wholly or partly of wool ;
 - (b) Stockinette manufactured wholly or partly of wool ;
 - (b) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof ;
 - (b) Wool tops and mixtures thereof ;
- (b) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof ;
- (b) Woollen and worsted yarns and mixtures thereof ;
- (A) Woollen and worsted cloth, khaki, and mixtures thereof ;
- (A) Woollen collar check ;
- (b) Woollen rags, shoddy, and mungo, applicable to other use than manure ;
- (c) Wool, all manufactures, mixtures and products of, not otherwise specifically prohibited ;
- (b) Wool grease ;
- (b) Wolfenite ;
- (b) X-ray apparatus ;
- (A) Zinc ashes ;
- (b) Zinc ore ;
- (A) Zinc, alloys of zinc, manufactures of zinc, and zinc dust ;
- (A) Zirconium and its alloys ;
- (b) Zirconium minerals.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the Eighth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, p. 1099]

THE PROHIBITION OF IMPORT (NO. 17) PROCLAMATION, 1917. DATED 28TH JUNE, 1917:

No. 9230, dated the 11th August, 1917.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation relating to the Importation of certain Articles into the United Kingdom.

George R. I.

WHEREAS by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation :

And whereas by certain Proclamations entitled Prohibition of Import Proclamations the importation of certain goods has been prohibited accordingly :

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain other goods should be prohibited :

Now, therefore, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows :—

As from and after the date hereof, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, *viz.* :—

Carbons for arc lamps.

Carbons for searchlights.

Cartridges of all kinds and parts thereof.

Electric dry cells and carbons therefor.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 17) Proclamation, 1917.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the Eighth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, p. 1339.]

ORDER IN COUNCIL, DATED THE 22ND JUNE, 1917, AMENDING THE PROCLAMATION OF THE 10TH MAY, 1917, PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES.

No. 9231, dated the 11th August, 1917.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

Department
of Commerce
and Industry

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall,

The 22nd day of June, 1917.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,

as amended by the Act now in recital, may whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1917, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1917, should be amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same :—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted :—

- (c) Asphalt ;
- (c) Asphalt, coal tar ;
- (c) Bitumen, liquid or solid ;
- (B) Boots and shoes, materials and tools used in the manufacture of, the following ;—

Boot and shoe grindery, including clog nails ;

Chemicals, etc., the following :—

(B) Paraffin, liquid medicinal ;

Ferro alloys, the following :—

- (B) Ferro-manganese ;
- (A) Ferro-tungsten ;
- (B) Firearms, unfired, and their component parts ;
- (c) Glue, osseine and concentrated size, fish glue, isinglass, finings and other kinds of gelatine ;
- (A) Hacksaw blades ;
- (c) Iridium and its alloys ;
- (A) Ivory, vegetable ;
- (B) Lubricants and articles and mixtures containing lubricants ;
- (B) Mica, mica splittings, mica powder, micanite, and articles made from, and insulating materials containing them ;
- (B) Mineral jellies ;
- (A) Molasses ;

- (B) Motor spirit (except benzol);
- (B) Oil fuel, except oil fuel allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped for use on board the exporting ship;
- (B) Oil fuel, shale;

Oils, vegetable, the following, and articles and mixtures containing such oil:—

- (B) All other vegetable oils except essential oils;
- (C) Osmium and its alloys;
- (C) Palladium and its alloys;
- (B) Paraffin oil;
- (A) Pepper;
- (B) Petroleum, fuel oil;
- (B) Petroleum, lighting oil;
- (B) Petroleum, gas oil;
- (B) Petroleum spirit and articles containing petroleum spirit;
- (C) Petroleum and its products not otherwise specially prohibited;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following:—

- (C) Yeast, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing yeast;
- (C) Rhodium and its alloys;
- (C) Ruthenium and its alloys;

Silk and silk manufactures, the following:—

- (B) Tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds (including artificial silk), whether pure or mixed with other yarns or materials (except metal threads) in the grey or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed, unweighted, or weighted; not including velvets, plushes, nets, laces, gauzes, tulles, muslins, grenadines, voiles, crepes, crepe-de-chine and similar diaphanous fabrics and also not including piece goods of less than 12 inches in width (except braids), trimmings, hosiery, and all made-up articles;
- (A) Tallow;
- (A) Tools, small, the following:—
Hacksaws;
- (B) Turpentine substitute and articles containing turpentine substitute;
- (B) Varnishes containing shellac, oil, turpentine or turpentine substitute;

Wool and wool manufactures, the following:—

- (A) Woollen and worsted cloth, khaki, and mixtures thereof.

(2) That the following headings should be added :—

- (B) Asphalt;
- (B) Asphalt, coal tar;
- (B) Bitumen, liquid or solid
- (A) Bobbins and their component parts;
- (B) Boots and shoes, materials and tools used in the manufacture of, the following :—

Boot and shoe grindery, including clog nails but not including hob nails;

Chemicals, etc., the following :—

- (c) Adrenaline;
- (c) Alypin;
- (c) Aloe juice;
- (c) Amylene;
- (c) Anchusa;
- (c) Anchusin;
- (c) Apiol;
- (c) Chlorides, metallic and metalloïdic, not otherwise prohibited;
- (B) Citrates;
- (c) Digitaline;
- (c) Ergotine;
- (c) Eryngo;
- (c) Eserine;
- (c) Exalgin;
- (c) Hydrastis canadensis;
- (A) Hydrocyanic (prussic) acid and solutions thereof;
- (A) Lactates, not otherwise prohibited;
- (A) Lactic acid;
- (c) Liquorice roots and juice;
- (c) Lithium compounds;
- (c) Lycopodium;
- (A) Manna,
- (A) Mannite;
- (A) Paraffin, liquid medicinal;
- (c) Pepsin;
- (c) Peptone;
- (c) Pilocarpine;
- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate;
- (c) Saffron;
- (B) Sodium peroxide;
- (c) Sulphocyanides, not otherwise prohibited;
- (c) Sulphorcinates;
- (c) Tannalbin;
- (c) Tannigen,
- (c) Vaccines;

(c) Valerianates, not otherwise prohibited ;

(c) Valerianic acid ;

Ferro alloys, the following :—

(A) Ferro manganese ;

(A) Firearms, unfired, and their component parts ;

Forage and food which may be used for animals, the following :—

(B) Fenugreek seed ;

(B) Glue, osseine and concentrated size, fish glue, isinglass, finings and other kinds of gelatine ;

(B) Gum tragacanth ;

(A) Hobnails ;

(c) Insecticides, not otherwise prohibited ;

(c) Iridium and its alloys, and manufactures containing iridium ;

(A) Ivory, vegetable, and manufactures thereof ;

(c) Lithium ;

(A) Lubricants, mineral, and articles and mixtures containing mineral lubricants ;

(B) Lubricants not otherwise specifically prohibited and articles and mixtures containing such lubricants ;

(A) Mica block and mica splittings ;

(B) Mica sheets, mica waste, mica powder, micanite, and articles made from and insulating materials containing mica in any form ;

(A) Mineral jellies ;

(A) Molasses, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing molasses ;

(A) Motor spirit ;

(A) Oil fuel, except oil fuel allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped for use on board the exporting ship ;

(A) Oil fuel, shale ;

Oils, vegetable, the following, and articles and mixtures containing such oils :—

(A) Linseed ;

(B) All other vegetable oils, not otherwise prohibited ;

(c) Osmium and its alloys and manufactures containing osmium ;

(c) Palladium and its alloys and manufactures containing palladium ;

(A) Paraffin oil ;

(B) Pepper ;

(A) Petroleum fuel oil ;

(A) Petroleum gas oil ;

(A) Petroleum lighting oil ;

- (A) Petroleum spirit and articles containing petroleum spirit ;
- (A) Petroleum and its products not otherwise specifically prohibited and mixtures thereof ;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following :—

- (A) Banana meal and banana flour and preparations containing banana meal and banana flour ;
- (A) Levulose ;
- (A) Milk sugar (lactose) ;
- (A) Yeast, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing yeast ;
- (c) Rhodium and its alloys and manufactures containing rhodium ;
- (c) Ruthenium and its alloys and manufactures containing ruthenium ;
- (A) Shuttles and their component parts ;
- (c) Silicon ;

Silk and silk manufactures, the following :—

- (B) Tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds (including artificial silk), whether pure or mixed with other yarns or materials, in the grey, or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed, unweighted or weighted ; with the exception of velvets, plushes, nets, laces, mourning crepe, trimmings, braids, ribbons not exceeding 6 inches in width, furnishing fabrics (embroidered or brocaded), fabrics containing any kind of metal thread, and all made-up articles with the exception of articles for men's wear ;
- (A) Tallow, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing tallow ;
- (c) Tar, oil, not otherwise specifically prohibited ;
- (A) Tools, small, the following :—
Hacksaws, and their component parts ;
- (A) Tungsten alloys ;
- (A) Turpentine substitute and articles containing turpentine substitute ;
- (c) Vanilin ;
- (B) Varnishes containing shellac, oil or turpentine, not otherwise prohibited ;

Wool and wool manufactures, the following :—

- (A) Khaki cloth made from wool or from mixtures of wool with other materials.

Now therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY,

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1339.]

PROCLAMATION, DATED THE 2ND JULY, 1917, CONSOLIDATING THE LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE TREATED AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation Consolidating, with additions and amendments, the lists of Articles to be treated as contraband of war.

George, R. I.

WHEREAS on the 14th day of October, 1915, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities or until We did give further public notice,

And whereas on the 27th day of January, and on the 12th day of April, and on the 27th day of June, and on the 3rd day of October, and on the 23rd day of November, and on the 29th day of December, 1916, We did, by Our Royal Proclamations of those dates, make certain additions to the lists of articles to be treated as contraband of war.

And whereas it is expedient to make certain additions to and amendments in the said lists, and to consolidate and re-issue the same in alphabetical order.

Now, therefore, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that the lists of contraband contained in the Schedules to Our Royal Proclamation of the 14th day of October, 1915, as subsequently amended by Our Proclamations of the 27th day of January, and of the 12th day of April, and of the 27th day of June, and of the 3rd day of October, and of the 23rd day of November, and of the 29th day of December, 1916, aforementioned, are hereby withdrawn, and that in lieu thereof, during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice, the articles enumerated in Schedule I hereto will be treated as absolute contraband, and the articles enumerated in Schedule II hereto will be treated as conditional contraband.

SCHEDULE I.

Abrasive materials. ((See "Emery.")
 Acetic acid and acetates.
 Acetic anhydride.
 Acetic ether.
 Acetones, and raw or finished materials
 usable for their preparation.
 Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes,
 airships, balloons, and their com-
 ponent parts together with acces-
 sories and articles suitable for use in
 connection with aircraft.
 Albumen.
 Alcohols, including fusel oil and wood
 spirit, and their derivatives and
 preparations.
 Aluminium, and its alloys, alumina,
 and salts of alumina.
 Ammonia.
 Ammonia liquor.
 Ammonium salts.
 Aniline and its derivatives.
 Animals, saddle, draught, and pack,
 suitable, or which may become suit-
 able, for use in war.
 Antimony, and the sulphides and oxides
 of antimony.
 Apparatus which can be used for the
 storage or projecting of compressed
 or liquefied gases, flame, acids, or
 other destructive agents capable of
 use in warlike operations, and their
 component parts.
 Armour plates.
 Arms of all kinds, including arms for
 sporting purposes, and their com-
 ponent parts.
 Arsenic and its compounds.
 Arsenical ore.
 Asbestos.
 Asphalt.
 Balata. (See "Rubber.")
 Bambo.
 Barbed wire, and the implements for
 fixing and cutting the same.
 Barium chlorate and perchlorate.
 Barium sulphate (barytes).
 Bauxite.
 Benzine. (See "Mineral Oils.")
 Benzol and its mixtures and derivatives.
 Bitumen.
 Bleaching powder.
 Bone black.
 Bones in any form, whole or crushed;
 bone ash.
 Borax, boric acid, and other boron
 compounds.
 Bromine.
 Cadmium, cadmium alloys, and cad-
 mium ore.
 Calcium acetate, nitrate, and carbide.
 Calcium sulphate.
 Camp equipment, articles of, and their
 component parts.

Camphor.
 Capsicum.
 Carbolic acid. (See "Phenol.")
 Carbon disulphide.
 Carbon, halogen, compounds of.
 Carborundum. (See "Emery.")
 Carbonyl chloride. (See "Phosgene.")
 Cartridges. (See "Projectiles.")
 Caustic potash.
 Caustic soda.
 Celluloid.
 Cerium, and its alloys and compounds
 Charges. (See "Projectiles.")
 Cheques. (See "Gold.")
 Chloride of lime.
 Chlorides, metallic (except chloride of
 sodium) and metalloïdic.
 Chlorine.
 Chromium and its alloys, salts, com-
 pounds and ores.
 Clothing and equipment of a distinc-
 tively military character.
 Cobalt and its alloys, salts, compounds
 and ores.
 Copper pyrites, and other copper. ores.
 Copper, unwrought and part wrought;
 copper wire; alloys and compounds
 of copper.
 Cork, including cork dust.
 Corundum. (See "Emery.")
 Cotton, raw, linters, cotton waste,
 cotton yarns, cotton piece-goods, and
 other cotton products capable of
 being used in the manufacture of
 explosives.
 Coupons. (See "Gold.")
 Credit notes. (See "Gold.")
 Cresol and its mixtures and derivatives.
 Cyanamide.
 Debit notes. (See "Gold.")
 Diamonds suitable for industrial pur-
 poses.
 Electrical appliances adapted for use
 in war and their component parts.
 Electrolytic iron.
 Emery, corundum, carborundum, and
 all other abrassive materials, whether
 natural or artificial, and the manu-
 factures thereof.
 Equipment. (See "Clothing.")
 Explosives, materials used in the manu-
 facture of.
 Explosives specially prepared for use in
 war.
 Fatty acids.
 Felspar.
 Ferro-alloys of all kinds.
 Ferro-silicon.
 Fibres, vegetable, and yarns made
 therefrom.
 Financial documents. (See "Gold.")
 Flax.

Forges, field, and their component parts.
Formic acid and formates.
Formic ether.
Fusel oil. (See "Alcohol.")

Gases for war purposes and materials for production thereof.

Glycerine.

Gold, silver, paper-money, securities, negotiable instruments, cheques, drafts, orders, warrants, coupons, letters of credit, delegation, or advice, credit and debit notes, or other documents which in themselves, or if completed, or if acted upon by the recipient, authorise, confirm, or give effect to the transfer of money credit, or securities.

Goldbeaters' skin.

Gun-mountings and their component parts.

Gutta-percha. (See "Rubber.")

Haematite iron ore.

Haematite pig-iron.

Hair, animal, of all kinds, and tops, and noils and yarns of animal hair.

Harness of all kinds, of a distinctively military character.

Hemp.

Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses

Hydrochloric acid.

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war-material for use on land or sea.

Incendiary materials for war purposes.

Insulating materials, raw and manufactured.

Iodine and its compounds.

Iridium and its alloys and compounds.

Iron (electrolytic).

Iron pyrites.

Kapok.

Lathes, machines, and tools, capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war.

Lead and lead ore.

Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots, or military clothing.

Leather belting; hydraulic leather; pump leather.

Letters of credit, delegation, or advice. (See "Gold.")

Light producing materials for war purposes.

Limbers and limber-boxes and their component parts.

Lithium. (See "Strontium.")

Lubricants.

Machines. (See "Lathes.")

Manganese and manganese ore.

Manganese dioxide.

Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of 4 miles to 1 inch or any larger scale and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise, of such maps or plans.

Mercury.

Metallio sulphites and thiosulphates.

Mineral oils, including benzine and motor-spirit.

Molybdenum and molybdenite.

Monazite sand.

Motor spirit. (See "Mineral Oils.")

Motor vehicles of all kinds, and their component parts and accessories.

Naphtha. (See "Solvent Naphtha.")

Naphthalene and its mixtures and derivatives.

Negotiable instruments. (See "Gold.")

Nickel and its alloys, salts, compounds and ores.

Nitrates of all kinds.

Nitric acid.

Oleum. (See "Sulphuric Acid.")

Orders. (See "Gold.")

Osmium and its alloys and compounds.

Oxalic acid and oxalates.

Palladium and its alloys and compounds.

Paper-money. (See "Gold.")

Peppers.

Phenates.

Phenol (carbolic acid) and its mixtures and derivatives.

Phosgene (Carbonyl Chloride).

Phosphorus and its compounds.

Photographic films, plates, and paper, sensitised.

Pitch.

Platinum and its alloys and compounds.

Potassium salts.

Powder specially prepared for use in war.

Projectiles, charges, cartridges, and granades of all kinds, and their component parts.

Prussiate of soda.

Quebracho wood. (See "Tanning substances.")

Quillaia bark.

Ramie.

Rangefinders and their component parts.

Rattans.

Resinous products.

Rhodium and its alloys and compounds.

Rubber (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber, solutions and jellies containing rubber, and any other preparations containing latex and

gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber, viz.: Borneo, Guayule, Jolutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc), and goods made wholly or partly of rubber.

Ruthenium and its alloys and compounds.

Sabadilla seeds and preparations thereof.

Searchlights and their component parts.

Securities. (See "Gold.")

Salenium.

Silk, artificial, and the manufactures thereof.

Silk, in all forms, and the manufactures thereof; silk cocoons.

Silver. (See "Gold.")

Skins of calves, pigs, sheep, goats, and deer.

Smoke-producing materials for war purposes.

Soap.

Soda lime.

Sodium.

Sodium chlorate and perchlorate.

Sodium cyanide.

Solvent naphtha and its mixtures and derivatives.

Starch.

Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum.

Strontium and lithium compounds and mixtures containing the same.

Submarine sound-signalling apparatus.

Sulphur.

Sulphur dioxide.

Sulphuric acid; fuming sulphuric acid (oleum).

Sulphuric ether.

Talc.

Tanning substances of all kinds, including quebracho wood, and extracts for use in tanning.

Tantalum and its alloys, salts, compounds and ores.

Tar.

Thiosulphates. (See "Metallic Sulphites.")

Thorium and its alloys and compounds. Tin; chloride of tin; tin-ore.

Titanium and its salts and compounds; titanium ore.

Toluol and its mixture and derivatives.

Tools. (See "Lathes.")

Tungsten and its alloys and compounds; tungsten ore.

Turpentine (oil and spirit).

Tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.

Uranium and its salts and compounds; uranium ore.

Urea.

Vanadium and its alloys, salts, compounds and ores.

Vegetable fibres. (See "Fibres.")

Waggons, military, and their component parts.

Warrants. (See "Gold.")

Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

Waxes of all kinds.

Wire, barbed. (See "Barbed wire.")

Wire, steel and iron.

Wood spirit. (See "Alcohols.")

Wood tar and wood-tar oil.

Woods of all kinds capable of use in war.

Wool, raw combed or carded; wool waste; wool tops and noils; woollen or worsted yarns.

Xylol and its mixtures, and derivatives.

Zinc and its alloys.

Zinc ore.

Zirconia.

Zirconium and its alloys and compounds.

SCHEDULE, II.

Algae, lichens, and mosses.

Barrels and casks, empty, of all kinds, and their component parts.

Bladders.

Boots and shoes, suitable for use in war.

Cascine.

Casings.

Casks. (See "Barrels.")

Charcoal. (See "Fuel.")

Chronometers.

Clothing and fabrics for clothing, suitable for use in war.

Docks, floating, and their component parts of docks.

Explosives not specially prepared for use in war.

Field glasses.

Foodstuffs.

Forage and feeding-stuffs for animals.

Fuel, including charcoal, other than mineral oils.

Furs utilisable for clothing suitable for use in war.

Gelatine and substances used in the manufacture thereof.

Glue and substances used in the manufacture thereof.

Guts.

Harness and saddlery.
Horse-shoes and shoeing materials.
Lichens. (See "Algæ.")
Mosses. (See "Algæ.")
Nautical instruments, all kinds of.
Oils and fats, animal, fish, and vegetable other than those capable of use as lubricants, and not including essential oils.
Oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels.
Powder not specially prepared for use in war.
Railway materials; both fixed and rolling stock.

Sausage skins.
Skins utilisable for clothing suitable for use in war.
Sponges, raw and prepared.
Telegraphs, materials for; materials for wireless telegraphs.
Telephones, materials for.
Telescopes.
Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.
Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds.
Yeast.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this second day of July, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the Eighth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ORDER IN COUNCIL, DATED THE 13TH JULY, 1917, FURTHER AMENDING THE PROCLAMATION OF THE 10TH MAY, 1917, PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES.

No. 10226, dated the 1st September, 1917.—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

Department
of Commerce
and Industry

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall,

The 13th day of July, 1917.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1917, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation

from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by an Order of Council, dated the 22nd day of June, 1917, the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1917, as amended and added to by the Order of Council, dated the 22nd day of June 1917, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same :—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted :—

(B) Boots and shoes, materials and tools used in the manufacture of, the following :—

Boot and shoe grindery, including clog nails but not including hobnails ;

Cutters ;

Drivers ;

Eyelets ;

Groovers ;

Hooks ;

Shoemakers' tools, hand and machine.

(A) Hobnails ;

(B) Steel rivets, bifurcated ;

(C) Tobacco ;

(C) Wax, carnauba.

(2) That the following headings should be added :—

(A) Bolts, iron or steel ;

Boots and shoes, materials and tools used in the manufacture of, the following :—

(A) Boot and shoe grindery, including clog nails ;

(B) Cutters ;

(B) Drivers ;

(B) Eyelets ;

(B) Groovers ;

(B) Hooks ;

(A) Parts of shoemakers' machine tools ;

(B) Shoemakers' tools, hand and machine ;

Chemicals, etc., the following :—

(A) Potassium bicarbonate and mixtures containing potassium bicarbonate ;

(C) Sera, except anti-tetanus serum

(C) Sodium sesquicarbonate ;—

(A) Nuts, iron or steel ;

Oils, vegetable, the following, and articles and mixtures containing such oils :—

- (A) Castor ;
- (A) Rivets, iron or steel
- (A) Shovels ;
- (c) Straw plait ;
- (A) Tobacco, unmanufactured ;
- (c) Tobacco, manufactured ;
- (c) Typewriters ;
- (A) Wax carnauba.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

[[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1464.]

ORDER IN COUNCIL, DATED THE 14TH AUGUST, 1917,
FURTHER AMENDING THE PROCLAMATION OF THE
10TH MAY, 1917, PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF
CERTAIN ARTICLES.

No. 11601, dated the 29th September, 1917.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall.

The 14th day of August, 1917.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

¶ Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade.

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1917, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1917, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same :—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted :—

(B) Accoutrements ;

(C) Bicycles and their component parts ;

Boots and shoes, materials and tools used in the manufacture of, the following :—

(A) Parts of shoemakers' machine tools ;

(B) Shoemakers' tools, hand and machine ;

(B) Camp equipment, military, articles of ;

(A) Castings, malleable, hæmatite iron ;

Chemicals, etc., the following :—

(A) Zinc oxide ;

(B) Zinc sulphide ;

(A) Cylinders, metal, such as can be used for containing compressed gas ;

(B) Equipment, military ;

(B) Hair, human ;

(A) Machinery, agricultural, including hand tools which can be used for agricultural purposes ;

(C) Motor vehicles, motor bicycles, and their component parts and accessories ;

Seeds, the following :—

(B) Clover ;

(B) Grass ;

Silk and silk manufactures, the following :—

(B) Tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds (including artificial silk), whether pure or mixed with other yarns or material, in the grey, or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed, unweighted or weighted ; with the exception of velvets, plushes, nets, laces, mourning erêpe, trimmings, braids, ribbons, not exceeding 6 inches in width, furnishing

fabrics (embroidered or brocaded), fabrics containing any kind of metal thread, and all made-up articles with the exception of articles for men's wear ;

- (c) Sounding machines and gear ;
 - (A) Tanning, extracts and substances for use in tanning ;
 - (c) Typewriters ;
 - (c) Valves, gas, steam and water.
- (2) That the following headings should be added :—
- (B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited ;
 - (c) Bicycles and their component parts, not otherwise prohibited ;

Boots and shoes, materials and tools used in the manufacture of, the following :—

- (A) Lasts ;
- (A) Shoemakers' machines and their component parts ;
- (A) Shoemakers' tools, hand and machine ;
- (B) Camp equipment, military, articles of, not otherwise prohibited ;
- (A) Castings, malleable, hæmatite, iron, the following :—
 - Belt fasteners ;
 - Buckles ;
 - Builders' ironmongery ;
 - Chain fittings ;
 - Coat and hat hangers ;
 - Conduit fittings ;
 - Cycle fittings ;
 - Furniture fittings ;
 - Hinges ;
 - Horse clippers ;
 - Lamp fittings ;
 - Motor cycle fittings ;
 - Pipe flanges ;
 - Spurs ;
 - Stove fittings ;
 - Tramway fittings ;

Chemicals, etc., the following :—

- (A) Ethylic alcohol, mixtures and preparations containing (not otherwise prohibited) ;
- (A) Zinc oxide, and mixtures containing zinc oxide ;
- (A) Zinc sulphide, and mixtures containing zinc sulphide ;
- (A) Cylinders, metal, capable of use for the storage of gases or liquids under pressure ;

- (B) Equipment, military, not otherwise prohibited ;
- (B) Hair, human, and tops, noils, mixtures, waste, and yarns thereof ;
- (B) Hides, raw, manufactures of, the following :—
 - Pickers, drop box pickers, pinions, centres and other goods manufactured from raw hide, suitable for textile machinery ;
- (A) Machinery, agricultural, and component parts thereof, including hand tools which can be used for agricultural purposes ;
- (C) Motor vehicles, motor bicycles, and their component parts and accessories, not otherwise prohibited ;
- (B) Nozzles, metal, having an orifice less than one and one-half inches in diameter ;
- (A) Oil, shark, and mixtures containing such oil ;
 - Oils, vegetable, the following, and articles and mixtures containing such oils :—
 - (A) Colza or rapeseed ;
- (C) Pumice stone, including powdered pumice stone ;
 - Seeds, the following :—
 - (A) Beet ;
 - (A) Broccoli ;
 - (A) Brussels sprouts ;
 - (A) Cabbage ;
 - (A) Celery ;
 - (A) Chicory ;
 - (A) Clover ;
 - (A) Grass ;
 - (A) Kale ;
 - (A) Leek ;
 - (A) Lettuce ;
 - (A) Shallot ;
 - (A) Spinach ;
 - (A) Tomato ;

Silk and silk manufactures, the following :—

- (C) Articles of clothing for men's wear, manufactured from tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds (including artificial silk), whether pure or mixed with other yarns or material, in the grey, or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed, unweighted or weighted ;
- (B) Tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds (including artificial silk), whether pure or mixed with other yarns or material, in the grey, or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed, unweighted or weighted ;

with the exception of velvets, plushes, hair nets, in the piece, laces, mourning crêpe, trimmings, braids, ribbons not exceeding six inches in width, *furnishing fabrics* (embroidered or brocaded), fabrics containing any kinds of metal thread, and all made-up articles, not otherwise prohibited;

- (A) Tanning extracts and substances for use in tanning, including cutch;
- (C) Typewriters and parts thereof;
- (B) Valves, metal, of all descriptions;
- (C) Valves, gas, steam and water, not otherwise prohibited.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FIZROY.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1598.]

THE PROHIBITION OF IMPORT (NO. 18) PROCLAMATION,
1917, DATED 22ND AUGUST, 1917.

No. 11611, dated the 29th September, 1917.—The following Royal Department of Commerce and Industry.
Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A proclamation relating to the Importation of certain Articles
into the United Kingdom.

George, R. I.

WHEREAS by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation :

And whereas by certain Proclamations entitled Prohibition of Import Proclamations the importation of certain goods has been prohibited accordingly :

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain other goods should be prohibited :

Now, therefore, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows :—

As from and after the date hereof, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, *viz.* :—

All machinery driven by power and suitable for use in cutting, working or operating on wood, including :—

Sawing machines of all descriptions ;

General joiners ;

Mortise, tenon and boring machines ;

Lathes and rounding machines ;

Box and cask making machines and all machines accessory thereto ;

Scraping and sandpapering machines ;

Wheelwright machinery ;

Firewood-making and bundling machinery ;

Wood wool fibre and pulp machinery ;

Saw-sharpening and setting machines ;

Saw stretchers and brazing apparatus ;

All machines for grinding, planing or moulding irons.

Electrical motors up to one-half horse power.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under license given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such license.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 18) Proclamation, 1917.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-second day of August, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the Eighth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1600.]

THE PROHIBITION OF IMPORT (NO. 19) PROCLAMATION, 1917, DATED 29TH AUGUST, 1917.

No. 12219, dated the 13th October, 1917.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation relating to the Importation of certain Articles into the United Kingdom.

Goerge, R. I.

WHEREAS by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation :

And whereas by certain Proclamations entitled Prohibition of Import Proclamations the importation of certain goods has been prohibited accordingly :

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain other goods should be prohibited :

Now, therefore, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows :—

As from and after the date hereof, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, viz. :—

Bacon.

Butter.

Hams.

Lard (other than neutral Lard).

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under license given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 19) Proclamation, 1917.

- Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-ninth day of August, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the Eighth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1664.]

ORDER IN COUNCIL, DATED THE 28TH AUGUST, 1917,
FURTHER AMENDING THE PROCLAMATION OF THE
10TH MAY, 1917, PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF
CERTAIN ARTICLES.

No. 12222, dated the 13th October, 1917.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall.

The 28th day of August, 1917.

Department
of Commerce
and
Industry.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1979, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied

or added to by an order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1917, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1917, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same :—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted :—

(B) Beeswax ;

Chemicals, etc., the following :—

(A) Saccharin ;

(c) *Fibres, vegetable, not otherwise specifically prohibited, and cordage twine, and yarns made therefrom, except coir yarn ;*

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following :—

(A) Malt extract, and preparations containing malt extract ;

(A) Malt sugar ;

(A) Quercitron bark extract ;

(A) Tanning extracts and substances for use in tanning, including eutch ;

(A) Telegraphs (including wireless) and telephones, and instruments and material for ;

(c) Vanillin ;

(A) Wire, iron ;

(A) Wire, steel.

(2) That the following headings should be added :—

(A) Beeswax ;

Chemicals, etc., the following :—

- (c) Dyes, vegetable, and dyestuffs and their extracts used in the preparation of vegetable dyes, and articles containing such dyes, dyestuffs and extracts, not otherwise prohibited ;
- (A) Saccharin, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing saccharin ;
- (A) Cutch and extracts thereof ;
- (c) Fibres, vegetable, not otherwise prohibited, and tissues and manufactures of such fibres, not otherwise prohibited ;
- (A) Gall nuts and extracts thereof ;
- (A) Gambier and extracts thereof ;

Linen manufactures, the following :—

- (c) Goods manufactured wholly or partly of flax not otherwise prohibited ;
- (c) Marjoram leaves ;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following :—

- (A) Invert sugar, and articles, mixtures and preparations containing invert sugar ;
- (A) Malt sugar (maltose), and articles and preparations containing malt sugar ;
- (c) Pyrites cinders ;
- (A) Quercitron bark and extracts thereof ;
- (A) Tanning extracts and substances for use in tanning ;
- (A) Telegraphs (including wireless) and telephones, and instruments and material for, including valves for wireless telegraphic apparatus ;
- (c) Thyme leaves ;
- (B) Vanadium ore ;
- (c) Vanillin, vanilla and vanilla pods ;
- (A) Wire, iron, and articles wholly manufactured thereof ;
- (A) Wire, steel, and articles wholly manufactured thereof ;

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

ORDER IN COUNCIL, DATED THE 22ND AUGUST, 1917, RELATING TO PASSENGER STEAMERS' CERTIFICATES.

No. 12498, dated the 20th October, 1917.—In modification of the Notifications in the Department of Finance and Commerce No. 2941, dated the 21st August 1884, and No. 2181, dated the 18th December 1884, the following Order in Council is published for general information :—

At the Court at Buckingham Palace,
The 22nd day of August, 1917.

Present :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord President.

Lord Newton.

Lord Chamberlain.

Sir Albert Stanley.

Mr. G. H. Roberts.

WHEREAS by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, it is enacted as follows :—

“ Where the Legislature of any British Possession provides for the survey of, and grant of certificates for, Passenger Steamers, and the Board of Trade report to Her Majesty the Queen that they are satisfied that the Certificates are to the like effect, and are granted after a like survey, and in such manner as to be equally efficient with the Certificates granted for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under this Act, Her Majesty in Council may :—

- (1) declare that the Certificates granted in the said British Possession shall be of the same force as if granted under this Act ; and
- (2) declare that all or any of the provisions of this Part of this Act which relate to Passenger Steamers' Certificates shall, either without modification or with such modifications as to Her Majesty may seem necessary, apply to the Certificates granted in the said British Possession ; and
- (3) impose such conditions and make such regulations with respect to the Certificates, and to the use, delivery, and cancellation thereof, as to Her Majesty may seem fit, and impose fines not exceeding £50 for the breach of those conditions and regulations : ”

And whereas by Orders in Council-dated respectively the 26th day of June, 1884, and the 17th day of October, 1884, Her late Majesty was pleased to direct that, subject to the modifications contained in such Orders, Certificates granted by the Governments of Bombay and Bengal respectively should be of the same force as if they had been granted for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping :

And whereas it is made to appear expedient to His Majesty that during the present War the modifications contained in the above-recited Orders in Council, dated respectively the 26th day of June, 1884, and the 17th day of October, 1884, should be suspended :

And whereas on account of urgency this Order in Council should come into immediate operation :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, in virtue of the powers vested in Him by the above-recited provision, and by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to direct that during the continuance of the present War :—

1. The Certificates granted by the Governments of Bombay and Bengal respectively for Passenger Steamers shall be of the same force as if they had been granted for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the provisions of the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping.
2. That all the provisions of the said Acts which relate to Certificates granted for Passenger Steamers under those Acts shall apply to the Certificates referred to in this Order without modification, and that during the continuance of the present War the modifications in the above recited Orders in Council dated the 26th day of June, 1884, and 17th day of October, 1884, be, and the same are hereby, suspended.

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to direct that this Order do come into operation *provisionally*¹, in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, from the date hereof.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1704.]

PROCLAMATION DATED THE 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1917, PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK AND THE NETHERLANDS.

No. 73-D., dated the 10th November, 1917.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

Department
of Commerce
and
Industry.

BY THE KING.

A proclamation prohibiting under Section 1 of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," and Section 1 of "The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914," the Exportation from the United Kingdom of Certain Articles to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the Netherlands.

George, R. I.

Whereas by Section 1 of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," it is enacted that We may by Proclamation prohibit the exportation of

¹ For final Order in Council see p. 158, *infra*.

all or any of the following articles, namely, arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces :

And whereas by Section 1 of " The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914," it is enacted that Section 1 of " the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if, in addition to the articles therein mentioned, there were included all other articles of every description :

And whereas by virtue of a Proclamation dated the 18th August, 1916, made in pursuance of the said Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as amended by the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, all articles whatsoever other than those excepted by the said Proclamation are now prohibited to be exported to the Kingdom of Sweden:

And whereas by virtue of a Proclamation dated the 10th May, 1917, made in pursuance of the said Acts, and by subsequent Orders of Council issued under the authority of the later Act certain goods are now prohibited to be exported to, *inter alia*, the Kingdoms of Norway, Denmark, and the Netherlands :

And whereas We have deemed it expedient to revoke the said Proclamation dated the 18th August, 1916, and to prohibit the exportation to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the Netherlands, of all articles whatsoever other than those hereinafter excepted :

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, declaring and it is hereby declared, that the above-mentioned Proclamation dated the 18th August, 1916, be, and the same is hereby, revoked as from the 8th day of October, 1917, and that the exportation of the following articles be prohibited on and after that date to all ports and destinations in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the Netherlands, *viz.* :—

All articles which are not by virtue of any Proclamation for the time being in force made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by any Act, or under the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as amended by any Act, prohibited to be exported to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the Netherlands, except :—

(1) Printed matter of all descriptions:

(2) Personal effects accompanied by their owners:

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the Eighth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ORDER IN COUNCIL, DATED THE 18TH OCTOBER, 1917, FURTHER AMENDING THE PROCLAMATION OF THE 10TH MAY, 1917, PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES.

No. 1489-D., dated the 15th December, 1917.—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

Department
of Commerce
and
Industry.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall.

The 18th day of October, 1917.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1917, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1917, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same:—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted:—

(a) Aluminium, alloys of aluminium and manufactures of aluminium;

(c) Arsenical ore;

Chemicals, etc., the following:—

(c) Arsenic, compounds of arsenic, and mixtures containing arsenic;

- (a) Cresol, compounds and preparations of cresol (except saponified cresol) and nitro-cresol;
- (b) Cresol (saponified);
- (b) Fencing staples;
- (c) Fishing gear, including tackle for fishing by rod and line;
- (b) Goat skins;
- (b) Hair, animal, and tops, noils, mixtures, waste, and yarns thereof;
- (b) Lead ore;

Leather goods of the following descriptions:—

- (b) Belting, hydraulic leather, pump leather and leather manufactures suitable for textile machinery;
- (a) Machinery, agricultural, and component parts thereof, including hand tools which can be used for agricultural purposes;
- (c) Nails, wire;
- (b) Needles, hosiery, machine (latch and bearded);
- (b) Oil, fish and seal, not otherwise prohibited and mixtures containing such oils;
- (c) Oils, essential (except turpentine oil);
- (c) Paper, Japanese tissue;
- (b) Sheepskins, haired or woolled and pelts;
- (b) Waxes, animal, mineral, vegetable, and composite waxes, not otherwise prohibited;
- (c) Wool-screws made of iron or steel;

Wool and wool manufactures, the following:—

- (b) Wool, raw, and mixture thereof;
- (b) Wool tops and mixtures thereof;
- (b) Wool roils and wool waste and mixtures thereof;
- (b) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof;
- (b) Woollen rags, shoddy, and mungo, applicable to other uses than manure.

(2) That the following headings should be added:—

- (a) Aluminium, alloys of aluminium and manufactures of aluminium, or of its alloys;
- (b) Arsenical ore;

Chemicals, etc., the following:—

- (a) Acriflavine, proflavine and other acridine derivatives having antiseptic or therapeutic properties, and mixtures or preparations containing any of those substances;
- (b) Arsenic, compounds of arsenic, and mixtures containing arsenic;
- (a) Cresol, compounds and preparations of cresol and nitro-cresol.
- (a) Fibre, coir;

- (a) Fish hooks ;
- (c) Fishing gear, including tackle (other than fish hooks) for fishing by rod and line ;
- (a) Goat skins ;
- (a) Hair, animal, and tops, noils, mixtures, waste, and yarns thereof ;
- (a) Lead ore ;

Leather goods of the following descriptions :—

- (b) Belting, leather manufactures suitable for textile machinery and leathers cut or shaped for hydraulic or pump purposes ;
- (a) Machinery, agricultural, or farming, and component parts thereof, including hand tools for agricultural or farm purposes ;
- (a) Needles, hosiery, machine (latch and bearded) ;
- (b) Oil, fish, not otherwise prohibited, and mixtures containing such oil ;
- (b) Oil, sandalwood ;
- (a) Oil, seal, and mixtures containing such oil ;
- (c) Oils, essential (except sandalwood and turpentine oils) ;
- (c) Paper, Japanese tissue and similar cellulose paper, whether in the piece or roll or cut into shapes for domestic or other uses ;
- (b) Sandalwood for medicinal purposes ;
- (a) Sheepskins, haired or woolled and pelts ;
- Seeds, the following :—
 - (c) Vegetable, not otherwise prohibited ;
- (b) Watches ;
- (b) Waxes, animal, mineral, and vegetable, not otherwise prohibited ;
- (a) Waxes, composite ;
- (a) Wood-screws made of iron or steel ;

Wool and wool manufactures, the following :—

- (a) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof ;
- (a) Wool tops and mixtures thereof ;
- (a) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof ;
- (a) Woollen and worsted yarns and mixtures thereof ;
- (a) Woollen rags, shoddy, and mungo, applicable to other uses than manure.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

ORDER IN COUNCIL, DATED THE 23RD OCTOBER 1917,
RELATING TO PASSENGER STEAMERS' CERTIFICATES.

No. 14095., dated the 22nd December, 1917.—In continuation of the Notification in this Department No. 12498, dated the 20th October 1917, the following Order in Council is published for general information :

At the Court at Buckingham Palace.

The 23rd day of October, 1917.

Present :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord President.

Lord Steward.

Mr. Secretary Long.

Sir Frederick Ponsonby.

WHEREAS by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, it is enacted as follows :—

“ Where the Legislature of any British Possession provides for the survey of, and grant of Certificates for, Passenger Steamers, and the Board of Trade report to Her Majesty the Queen that they are satisfied that the Certificates are to the like effect, and are granted after a like survey, and in such manner as to be equally efficient with the Certificates granted for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under this Act, Her Majesty in Council may :—

- (1) declare that the Certificates granted in the said British Possession shall be of the same force as if granted under this Act ; and
- (2) declare that all or any of the provisions of this Part of this Act which relate to Passenger Steamers' Certificates shall, either without modification or with such modifications as to Her Majesty may seem necessary, apply to the Certificates granted in the said British Possession ; and
- (3) impose such conditions and make such regulations with respect to the Certificates, and to the use, delivery, and cancellation thereof, as to Her Majesty may seem fit, and impose fines not exceeding £50 for the breach of those conditions and regulations :

And whereas by Orders in Council dated respectively the 26th day of June, 1884, and the 17th day of October, 1884, Her late Majesty was pleased to direct that, subject to the modifications contained in such Orders, Certificates granted by the Governments of Bombay and Bengal respectively should be of the same force as if they had been granted for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping :

And whereas it is made to appear expedient to His Majesty that during the present War the modifications contained in the above-recited Orders in Council, dated respectively the 26th day of June, 1884, and the 17th day of October, 1884, should be suspended :

And whereas the provisions of Section 1 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, have been complied with :

Now therefore, His Majesty, in virtue of the powers vested in Him by the above-recited provision, and by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to direct that during the continuance of the present War :—

1. The Certificates granted by the Governments of Bombay and Bengal respectively for Passenger Steamers shall be of the same force as if they had been granted for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the provisions of the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping.
2. That all the provisions of the said Acts which relate to Certificates granted for Passenger Steamers under those acts shall apply to the Certificates referred to in this Order without modification, and that during the continuance of the present War the modifications in the above-recited Orders in Council dated the 26th day of June, 1884, and 17th day of October, 1884, be, and the same are hereby, suspended.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 2028.]

THE PROHIBITION OF IMPORT (NO. 20) PROCLAMATION, 1917,
DATED 16TH NOVEMBER, 1917.

No. 332-D., dated the 12th January, 1918.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

Department
of Commerce
and
Industry.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation relating to the Importation of certain Articles
into the United Kingdom.

George, R. I.

WHEREAS by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation :

And whereas by certain Proclamations entitled Prohibition of Import Proclamations the importation of certain goods has been prohibited accordingly :

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain other goods should be prohibited :

Now, therefore, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows :—

As from and after the date hereof, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, viz. :—

- Abrasive wheels.
- Binder or reaper twine.
- Brass rod and brass wire.
- Cycles, other than motor cycles.
- Electric meters.
- Electrical motors over one-half horse-power.
- Electric hand lamps and torches.
- Magnetos.
- Measuring tapes and rules of all descriptions including verniers.
- Micrometers.
- Pens, penholders, pencils and all other stationery of which the importation is not already prohibited.
- Vegetables in brine.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 20) Proclamation, 1917.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Sixteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the Eighth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 25.]

**ORDER IN COUNCIL, DATED THE 27TH NOVEMBER, 1917,
FURTHER AMENDING THE PROCLAMATION, DATED THE
10TH MAY, 1917, PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF
CERTAIN ARTICLES.**

No. 625-D., dated the 19th January, 1918.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall.

The 27th day of November, 1917.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council

made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1917, and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1917, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same :—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted :—

(b) Anvils ;

(b) Asbestos and articles manufactured wholly or partly of asbestos ;

(b) Axes ;

Chemicals, etc., the following :—

(c) Cascara sagrada ;

(b) Cinchona bark ;

(c) Formic acid ;

(c) Iridium compounds ;

(c) Osmium compounds ;

(c) Palladium compounds ;

(b) Quinine and its salts ;

(a) Radium compounds ;

(c) Rhodium compounds ;

(c) Ruthenium compounds ;

(b) Fats, all animal and vegetable, and articles and mixtures containing such fats, not otherwise prohibited :

(b) Fatty acids and articles and mixtures containing fatty acids ;

Forage and food, etc., the following :—

(a) Beans, all kinds, including haricots :

(b) Hammers ;

(c) Iridium and its alloys and manufactures containing iridium ;

Linen manufactures, the following :—

(c) Canvas hose ;

(b) Cloth unbleached woven from bleached or unbleached flax yarns, whether the cloth or yarn is pure or mixed with any other material :—

(i) Being of a weight per square yard exceeding 8 ounces ; or

(ii) if of a weight per square yard of 8 ounces or less aggregating 96 threads or more per inch warp and weft combined ;

(c) Linen yarn ;

(a) Lubricants, mineral, and articles and mixtures containing mineral lubricants ;

(b) Lubricants, not otherwise specifically prohibited, and articles and mixtures containing such lubricants ;

(c) Machinery, metal-working, and component parts and accessories thereof ;

(a) Mica block and mica splittings ;

(b) Mica sheets, mica waste, mica powder, micanite, and articles made from and insulating materials containing mica in any form ;

(b) Oils, animal, not otherwise specifically prohibited, and articles and mixtures containing such oils ;

Oils, vegetable, the following, and articles and mixtures containing such oils :—

(a) Castor ;

(a) Cocoanut ;

(a) Colza or rapeseed ;

(a) Cotton seed ;

(a) Ground nut ;

(a) Linseed ;

(a) Palm kernel ;

(b) All other vegetable oils not otherwise prohibited ;

(a) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products, not otherwise specifically prohibited ;

(c) Osmium and its alloys and manufactures containing osmium ;

(c) Palladium and its alloys and manufactures containing palladium ;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following :—

(c) Chicory ;

- (c) Rhodium and its alloys, and manufactures containing rhodium;
- (c) Ruthenium and its alloys and manufactures containing ruthenium;
- (c) Tobacco, manufactured;
- (a) Tobacco, unmanufactured;
- (a) Turpentine substitute, and articles containing turpentine substitute;
- (c) Typewriters and parts thereof;
- (b) Vices.

(2) That the following headings should be added:—

- (a) Anvils;
- (a) Asbestos and articles manufactured wholly of partly of asbestos;
- (a) Axes;

Chemicals, etc., the following:—

- (c) Araroba or Goa powder;
- (c) Arcca or betel nuts;
- (c) Arccoline;
- (c) Buchu leaves;
- (c) Calabar beans;
- (c) Cascara sagrada and its preparations;
- (c) Chrysarobin;
- (a) Cinchona bark, its alkaloids and their salts;
- (c) Cocoa leaves;
- (c) Colocynth;
- (c) Cubebs;
- (c) Cuprea bark;
- (a) Formic acid;
- (b) Indian hemp (*Cannabis indica*);
- (b) Iridium compounds;
- (b) Osmium compounds;
- (b) Palladium compounds;
- (a) Radium and its compounds;
- (c) Rhatany root;
- (b) Rhodium compounds;
- (b) Ruthenium compounds;
- (c) St. Ignatius beans;
- (c) Soda, nitrite of;
- (c) Squills;
- (a) Fats, all animal and vegetable, and articles and mixtures containing such fats, not otherwise specifically prohibited;
- (a) Fatty acids and articles and mixtures containing fatty acids, not otherwise specifically prohibited;

Forage and food, etc., the following :—

- (a) Beans, all kinds, including haricots, but not including Calabar and St. Ignatius beans ;
- (b) Hammers, not otherwise specifically prohibited ;
- (a) Handles for adzes, axes, forks (agricultural, stone, roadmaking and coke), hammers (hand) hooks (brushing and reaping) ;
- (b) Iridium and its alloys and manufactures containing iridium ;

Linen manufactures, the following :—

- (a) Canvas hose ;
- (a) Cloth, unbleached, woven from bleached or unbleached flax yarns, whether the cloth or yarn is pure or mixed with any other material :—
 - (i) being of a weight per square yard exceeding 8 ounces ; or
 - (ii) If of a weight per square yard of 8 ounces or less, aggregating 96 threads or more per inch warp and weft combined ;
- (a) Linen yarn ;
- (a) Lubricants, not otherwise specifically prohibited, and articles and mixtures containing such lubricants ;
- (c) Machinery, metal-working and component parts and accessories thereof, not otherwise specifically prohibited ;
- (a) Mica block, mica sheets and mica splittings ;
- (b) Mica waste, mica powder, micanite, and articles made from and insulating materials containing mica in any form ;
- (a) Oils, fixed, all animal and vegetable, and articles and mixtures containing such oils, not otherwise specifically prohibited ;
- (a) Oilstones ;
- (a) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products of all kinds ;
- (b) Osmium and its alloys and manufactures containing osmium ;
- (b) Palladium and its alloys and manufactures containing palladium ;
- (c) Parchment ;
- (a) Pencils, carpenters' ;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following :—

- (a) Chicory ;
- (a) Coffee essence, including coffee essence containing chicory ;

- (b) Rhodium and its alloys and manufactures containing rhodium ;
- (b) Ruthenium and its alloys and manufactures containing ruthenium ;
- (c) Saponaceous berries (soap nuts and saparita), barks and roots ;

Ships' rigging, fittings for, the following :—

- (a) Belaying pins ;
- (a) Blocks, wood and iron rigging ;
- (a) Bolts ;
- (a) Chains, rigging ;
- (a) Cleats ;
- (a) Deadeyes ;
- (a) Eyeplates ;
- (a) Screws, rigging, set or stretching ;
- (a) Shackles ;
- (a) Thimbles ;
- (b) Terebene, and articles containing terebene ;
- (a) Tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured ;
- (a) Tools, small, the following :—
 - Adzes ;
 - Augers ;
 - Bars, boring, jumping and pinching ;
 - Braces and bits ;
 - Chisels ;
 - Cramps ;
 - Crowbars ;
 - Drilling posts ;
 - Forks, stone, roadmaking and coke ;
 - Gimlets ;
 - Gouges ;
 - Hammers (hand varieties) ;
 - Knives, carpenters', coopers', farriers', glaziers',
painters' and saddlers' ;
 - Levels, spirit ;
 - Pincers ;
 - Pipe cutters ;
 - Planes, wood and iron ;
 - Railbenders (or Jimcrows) ;
 - Saws, hand ;
 - Screwdrivers (or turnscrews) ;
 - Shaves, coopers' and saddlers' ;
 - Shears and snips, tinman's ;
 - Spanners ;
 - Spokeshaves ;
 - Squares, carpenters', fitters', and smiths' ;

Tongs, farriers' ;

Wrenches ;

- (a) Turpentine substitute, not otherwise specifically prohibited, and articles containing such substitute ;
- (a) Typewriters and parts thereof ;
- (c) Vellum ;
- (a) Vices.

- (3) That on and after the 7th day of December, 1917, the heading “(b) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal” should be deleted and there be substituted therefor the heading “(a) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.”

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 51.]

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY. (ENEMY SUBJECTS INTERNED IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES) PROCLAMATION, 1917.

ent
erce No. 694-D., dated the 19th January, 1918.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation Relating to Trading¹ with certain Persons of Enemy Nationality interned in Neutral Countries.

George, R. I.

WHEREAS it is expedient that transactions between British subjects and persons of enemy nationality who have been removed from Our Dominions and are interned in neutral countries should be restricted in manner hereinafter provided :

Now, therefore, We, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, think fit to declare, and it is hereby declared, as follows :—

- 1. The Proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy shall, as from the date of this Proclamation,

apply to any persons of enemy nationality who have been removed from any part of our Dominions for the purpose of being interned in and are interned in any neutral country, in the same manner as they apply to persons resident or carrying on business in an enemy country.

2. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be specially permitted by Our licence or by a licence given on Our behalf by the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury or the Board of Trade.

3. This Proclamation may be cited as the Trading with the Enemy (Enemy Subjects interned in Neutral Countries) Proclamation, 1917.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-seventh day of November in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the Eighth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 58.]

ORDER IN COUNCIL, DATED THE 18TH DECEMBER, 1917,
FURTHER AMENDING THE PROCLAMATION, DATED THE
10TH MAY, 1917, PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF
CERTAIN ARTICLES.

No. 1325-D., dated the 9th February, 1918.—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

Department
of Commerce
and Indus-
try.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall.

The 18th day of December, 1917.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1917, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1917, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same :—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted :—

(b) Bags and sacks made wholly or partly of jute, other than such bags or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation, and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as such coverings ;

(b) Boats and craft ;

(a) Coke, petroleum ;

(b) Coke, except petroleum coke ;

(a) Fire bricks and fire clay ;

(b) Fuel, manufactured ;

Insulating materials, the following :—

(c) Zinc-barium pigments made from zinc salts and barium sulphate (except zinc oxide) ;

(b) Jute cordage and twine ;

(b) Jute padding ;

(b) Jute, piece goods made wholly or partly of ;

(b) Jute threads ;

(b) Jute twist ;

(b) Jute webbing ;

(b) Jute yarns ;

Linen manufactures, the following :—

(c) Linen thread ;

(c) Matches ;

(b) Nightlights ;

(b) Terebene, and articles containing terebene ;

(a) Tools, small, the following :—

Knives, carpenters', coopers', farriers', glaziers',
painters', and saddlers' ;

Shaves, coopers', and saddlers' ;

- (b) Turpentine (oil and spirit) and articles containing turpentine ;
- (a) Turpentine substitute, *not otherwise specifically prohibited*, and articles containing such substitute ;
- (b) Varnishes containing shellac, oil or turpentine, *not otherwise prohibited* ;
- (b) Vessels.
- (b) Watches.

2) That the following headings should be added :—

- (a) Bags and sacks made wholly or partly of jute, other than such bags or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation, and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as such coverings ;

(a) Boats and craft ;

(a) Coke and manufactured fuel ;

(a) Fireclay, and articles manufactured of fireclay, including firebricks ;

(a) Flax cordage and twine ;

Harness and saddlery, materials and tools used in the manufacture of, the following :—

(a) Harness and saddlery making machines and their component parts ;

(a) Harness and saddlery tools, hand and machine ;

(a) Needles for harness and saddlery making machines ;

(a) Incandescent gas mantle rings ;

(a) Jute cordage and twine ;

(a) Jute padding ;

(a) Jute, piece goods made wholly or partly of ;

(a) Jute threads ;

(a) Jute twist ;

(a) Jute webbing ;

(a) Jute yarns ;

Linen manufactures, the following :—

(a) Linen thread ;

(a) Matches ;

(a) Nightlights manufactured wholly or partly of paraffin wax or tallow ;

(c) Nightlights (except nightlights manufactured wholly or partly of paraffin wax or tallow) ;

(a) Terebene, and articles containing terebene ;

(a) Tools, small, the following :—

Knives, carpenters', coopers', farriers', glaziers', and painters' ;

Shaves, coopers' ;

- (a) Turpentine (oil and spirit), and articles containing turpentine ;
- (a) Turpentine substitute, and articles containing turpentine substitute ;
- (a) Vessels ;
- (b) Watches and watch movements ;

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons who it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 158.]

THE PROHIBITION OF IMPORT (NO. 21) PROCLAMATION, 1917, dated 21st December, 1917.

No. 1481-D., dated the 9th February, 1918.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation Relating to the Importation of certain Articles into the United Kingdom.

George R. I.

WHEREAS by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation :

And whereas by certain Proclamations entitled Prohibition of Import Proclamations the importation of certain goods has been prohibited accordingly :

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain other goods should be prohibited :

Now, therefore, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows :—

As from and after the date hereof, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, *viz.* :—

All bonds, debentures, stock or share certificates, scrip and other documents of title relating to any stocks, shares or other securities ;

with the exception of matured bonds redeemable in the United Kingdom and coupons falling due for payment in the United Kingdom.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under licence given by or on behalf of Our Treasury, and subjects to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 21) Proclamation, 1917.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine Hundred and Seventeen, and in the Eighth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 160.]

ORDER IN COUNCIL, DATED THE 22ND JANUARY, 1918, FURTHER AMENDING THE PROCLAMATION OF THE 10TH MAY, 1917, PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES.

No. 2924-D., dated the 9th March, 1918.—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

Department
of Commerce
and
Industry.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall.

The 22nd day of January, 1918.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1917, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Sec-

tion 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1917, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same :—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted :—

- (c) Algin and its compounds ;
- (b) Asphalt ;
- (b) Asphalt, coal tar ;
- (c) Baskets and basketware ;
- (b) Bitumen, liquid or solid ;
- (c) Celluloid, articles wholly or partly manufactured of ;
- Chemicals, etc., the following :—

- (b) Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound (except ammonium nitrate, perchlorate, sulphate and sulphocyanide) ;
- (b) Ammonia, liquefied ;
- (b) Ammonia liquor ;
- (b) Ammonium alum ;
- (a) Cinchona bark, its alkaloids and their salts ;
- (c) Hydrastis canadensis ;
- (b) Nickel, oxides and salts of (except nickel nitrate) and mixtures containing such oxides or salts of nickel ;
- (b) Phosphorous and its compounds ;
- (b) Sodium carbonate ;
- (c) Sodium sesquicarbonate ;
- (c) Cork and cork dust and articles manufactured from cork or cork dust ;
- (b) Fustic (chips and extract) ;
- (b) Glue, osseine and concentrated size, fish glue, isinglass, finings and other kinds of gelatine ;

Leather goods of the following descriptions :—

- (c) Goods manufactured wholly or partly of leather, not otherwise prohibited ;
- (c) Linoleum ;
- (b) Logwood (ships, extract, and preparations) ;
- (c) Spirits, potable, of a strength of less than 43 degrees, above proof ;
- (c) Wine.

(2) That the following headings should be added :—

(b) Algin and its compounds ;

(a) Asphalt ;

(a) Asphalt, coal-tar ;

(a) Baskets and basketware ;

(a) Bitumen, liquid or solid ;

(a) Celluloid, articles wholly or partly manufactured of ;
Chemicals, etc., the following :—

(b) Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound, and mixtures containing such salts (except ammonia liquor, liquefied ammonia, ammonium alum, ammonium carbonate, chloride, nitrate, perchlorate, sulphate and sulphocyanide, and nickel ammonium sulphate, and mixtures containing such ammonium salts) :

(a) Ammonia, liquefied ;

(a) Ammonia liquor ;

(a) Ammonium alum and mixtures containing ammonium alum ;

(a) Ammonium carbonate and mixtures containing ammonium carbonate ;

(a) Ammonium chloride, including muriate of ammonia and sal ammoniac, and mixtures containing these substances ;

(a) Cinchona bark, its alkaloids and their salts, and preparations of any of these substances ;

(c) Hydrastis canadensis and hydrastine ;

(a) Nickel ammonium sulphate and mixtures containing nickel ammonium sulphate ;

(b) Nickel, oxides and salts of (except nickel ammonium sulphate and nickel nitrate) and mixtures containing such oxides or salts of nickel ;

(a) Phosphorous and its compounds ;

(a) Sodium carbonate in all forms, including sodium sesquicarbonate and mixtures containing any of these substances ;

(a) Cork and cork dust ;

(c) Cork or cork dust, articles manufactured therefrom, not otherwise prohibited ;

(a) Fustie (chips and extract) ;

(a) Glue, osseine and concentrated size (and other sizes and sizings made from glue), fish glue, isinglass, finings and other kinds of gelatine ;

Leather goods of the following descriptions :—

(b) Goods manufactured wholly or partly of leather, not otherwise prohibited ;

- (a) Linoleum ;
- (a) Logwood (chips, extract and preparations) ;
- (a) Motor cars of 30 horse-power and over ;
- (a) Respirators and self-contained breathing sets intended to afford protection to the wearer against toxic atmospheres ;
- (b) Size and sizings of all kinds (whether nitrogenous or not), not including articles the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations under the prohibitions attaching to farinaceous substances, dextrine, concentrated size and other size and sizings made from glue ;
- (a) Spirits, potable, of a strength of less than 43 degrees above proof ;
- (a) Tools, small, the following :—
 - Saws, cross cut, frame and pit ;
- (a) Willows and osiers ;
- (a) Wine.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 358.]

THE PROHIBITION OF IMPORT (NO. 22) PROCLAMATION, 1918, dated 16th January, 1918.

No. 2928-D., dated the 9th March, 1918.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation relating to the Importation of certain Articles into the United Kingdom.

George, R. I.

WHEREAS, by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation :

And whereas by certain Proclamations entitled Prohibition of Import Proclamations the importation of certain goods has been prohibited accordingly :

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain other goods should be prohibited :

Now, therefore, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows :—

As from and after the date hereof, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, viz. :—

Antimony ore ; antimony, crude and regulus ; and antimony sulphide.

Carpets and rugs of all descriptions not otherwise prohibited.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 22) Proclamation, 1918.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the Eighth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 360.]

ORDER IN COUNCIL, DATED THE 8TH FEBRUARY 1918, FURTHER AMENDING THE PROCLAMATION OF THE 10TH MAY, 1917, PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES.

No. 1483, dated the 13th April, 1918.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall.

The 8th day of February, 1918.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists,

be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1917, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1917, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same :—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted :—

(A) Candles manufactured wholly or partly of paraffin wax or tallow ;

(C) Candles (except candles manufactured wholly or partly of paraffin wax or tallow) ;

(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts ;

Chemicals, etc., the following :—

(A) Soda, caustic ;

(B) Tin, chlorides of ;

(C) Tin, compounds of (except chlorides and oxide of tin) ;

(B) Tin, oxide of, and mixtures and preparations containing tin oxide ;

(A) Fibre, coir ;

(A) Fibre, New Zealand flax ;

(C) Fibres, vegetable, not otherwise specifically prohibited and tissues and manufactures of such fibres, not otherwise prohibited ;

(A) Firearms, rifled, and their component parts ;

(A) Firearms, unrifled, and their component parts ;

(B) Gum tragacanth ;

Linen manufactures, the following :—

- (A) Canvas hose ;
- (A) Cloth, unbleached, woven from bleached or unbleached flax yarns, whether the cloth or yarn is pure or mixed with any other material :—
 - (i) being of a weight per square yard exceeding 8 ounces ; or
 - (ii) if of a weight per square yard of 8 ounces or less, aggregating 96 threads or more per inch warp and weft combined ;
- (c) Cloth woven from bleached or unbleached flax yarns not otherwise specifically prohibited, whether the cloth or yarn is pure or mixed with any other material ;
- (c) Goods manufactured wholly or partly of flax not otherwise prohibited ;
- (A) Linen thread ;
- (A) Linen yarn ;
- (A) Nightlights manufactured wholly or partly of paraffin wax or tallow ;
- (c) Nightlights (except nightlights manufactured wholly or partly of paraffin wax or tallow) ;
- (B) Oakum ;
- (B) Sealskins, untanned hair ;

Silk and silk manufactures, the following :—

- (B) Tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds (including artificial silk), whether pure or mixed with other yarns or material, in the grey, or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed, unweighted or weighted ; with the exception of velvets, plushes, hair nets in the piece, laces, mourning crêpe, trimmings, braids, ribbons not exceeding six inches in width, furnishing fabrics (embroidered or brocaded), fabrics containing any kind of metal thread, and all made up articles, not otherwise prohibited ;
- (B) Tin, and alloys of tin not otherwise specifically prohibited ;
- (c) Tin, manufactures of (except hollow-ware, tin plates and receptacles made from tin plates) ;
- (B) Tin ore ;
- (A) Wire, iron, and articles wholly manufactured thereof ;
- (A) Wire rods, iron ;
- (A) Wire, steel and articles wholly manufactured thereof ;
- (A) Wire rods, steel ;

(2) That the following headings should be added :—

- (A) Ambergris ;
- (A) Candles ;
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot gun cartridges ;

Chemicals, etc., the following :—

- (A) Soda, caustic, and mixtures containing caustic soda ;
- (A) Tin, chlorides of ;
- (B) Tin, compounds of (except chlorides and oxide of tin) ;
- (A) Tin, oxide of, and mixtures and preparations containing tin oxide ;
- (A) Fibres, vegetable, not otherwise specifically prohibited ;
- (c) Fibres, vegetable ;—Tissues and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specifically prohibited ;
- (A) Firearms and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for use in connection therewith ;
- (A) Flax and linen, all goods wholly or partly manufactured of, except made-up articles of wearing apparel ;
- (c) Flax and linen, made-up articles of wearing apparel wholly or partly manufactured of ;
- (A) Gum tragacanth ;
- (A) Nightlights ;
- (A) Oakum ;
- (A) Pencils, copying ink ;
- (A) Sealskins, fur and hair ;

Silk and silk manufactures of, the following :—

- (B) Tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds (including artificial silk), whether pure or mixed with other yarns or material, in the grey, or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed, unweighted or weighted ; with the exception of velvets, plushes, laces, mourning crêpe, trimmings, braids, ribbons not exceeding six inches in width, furnishing fabrics (embroidered or brocaded), fabrics containing any kind of metal thread, and all made-up articles not otherwise prohibited ;
- (A) Tapers ;
- (A) Tin and alloys of tin ;
- (B) Tin, manufactures of (except hollow-ware, tin plates and receptacles made from tin plates) ;
- (A) Tin ore ;
- (A) Wire rods, and wire of iron or steel, and articles manufactured wholly of such wire rods or wire.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 513.]

ORDER IN COUNCIL, DATED THE 26TH FEBRUARY, 1918, FURTHER AMENDING THE PROCLAMATION OF THE 10TH MAY, 1917, PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES.

No. 2499, dated the 4th May, 1918.—The following Orders in Council are published for general information :—

Departm
of Com
and Ind

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall.

The 26th day of February, 1918.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act, now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade ;

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1917, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited.

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1917, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same :—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted :—

(A) Asphalt ;

(A) Bitumen, liquid or solid ;

Chemicals, etc., the following :—

(A) Ammonium nitrate, perchlorate, sulphate and sulphocyanide ;

(C) Felt (except saddle felt) ;

(A) Fireclay, and articles manufactured of fireclay, including firebricks ;

(C) Pitch and all mixtures, preparations, and commodities of which pitch forms an ingredient ;

(A) Soap containing more than one per cent. of glycerine ;

(C) Soap (except soft soap) containing one per cent. or less of glycerine ;

(B) Soap, soft, containing one per cent. or less of glycerine.

(2) That the following headings should be added :—

(A) Asphalt, and articles containing asphalt ;

(A) Bitumen, liquid or solid, and articles containing bitumen ;

Chemicals, etc., the following :—

(A) Ammonium nitrate and mixtures containing ammonium nitrate ;

(A) Ammonium perchlorate and mixtures containing ammonium perchlorate ;

(A) Ammonium sulphate and sulphocyanide ;

(A) Felt, roofing ;

(C) Felt, not otherwise specifically prohibited ;

(A) Fireclay, and articles wholly manufactured of fireclay, including firebricks ;

(A) Notes, Russian rouble ;

(C) Pitch, and all mixtures, preparations, and commodities of which pitch forms an ingredient, not otherwise specifically prohibited ;

(A) Soap, including soft soap.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons

whom it may concern, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

ORDER IN COUNCIL, DATED THE 8TH MARCH, 1918, FURTHER
AMENDING THE PROCLAMATION OF THE 10TH MAY, 1917,
PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall.

The 8th day of March, 1918.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1917, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1917, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same :—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted :—

- (c) Bedding (not including bedsteads and parts thereof) ;
- (c) Belting, woven hair ;
- (c) Blankets ;
- (c) Bristles ;

- (c) Brooms and brushes, except dandy brushes ;
- (A) Camel fleece, khaki ;
- (c) Carpets and carpet rugs made wholly or partly of wool or hair ;
- (c) Flax and linen, made-up articles of wearing apparel wholly or partly manufactured of ;
- (c) Hair, all manufactures, mixtures, and products of, not otherwise specifically prohibited ;

Hemp and hemp manufactures, the following:—

- (A) Italian, Russian and Manila hemp, Maguey fibre, and manufactures thereof, except Tagal braid ;
- (B) Other hemp and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specifically prohibited ;
- (B) Hides, raw, manufactures of, the following :—
Pickers, drop box pickers, pinions, centres and other goods manufactured from raw hide, suitable for textile machinery ;

Leather goods of the following descriptions :—

- (B) Belting, leather manufactures suitable for textile machinery and leathers cut or shaped for hydraulic or pump purposes ;
- (c) Leather waste ;
- (c) Rugs (except horse rugs) ;

Silk and silk manufactures, the following :—

- (c) Articles of clothing for men's wear, manufactured from tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds (including artificial silk), whether pure or mixed with other yarns or material, in the grey, or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed, unweighted or weighted ;
- (c) Tissues manufactured wholly or partly of wool or hair (except khaki woollen or worsted cloth) ;

Wool and wool manufactures, the following :—

- (A) Khaki cloth made from wool or from mixtures of wool with other materials ;
- (B) Scarves, shawls, jerseys, cardigan jackets, men's gloves, men's socks, men's hosiery and men's underwear of all kinds manufactured wholly or partly of wool ;
- (B) Stockinette manufactured wholly or partly of wool ;
- (c) Wool, all manufactures, mixtures and products of, not otherwise specifically prohibited.

(2) That the following headings should be added :—

- (B) Bedding (not including bedsteads and parts thereof);
- (B) Belting, woven hair;
- (C) Belting, not otherwise prohibited;
- (B) Blankets, manufactured wholly or partly of wool or hair;
- (C) Blankets, not otherwise prohibited;
- (B) Bristles;
- (C) Brooms and brushes, not otherwise specifically prohibited;
- (A) Brushes, tooth;
- (B) Carpets and carpet rugs made wholly or partly of wool or hair;
- (C) Carpets and carpet rugs, not otherwise prohibited;
- (B) Felt made wholly or partly of wool or hair (except roofing felt and saddle felt);
- (C) Flax and linen, made-up articles of wearing apparel wholly or partly manufactured of, not otherwise prohibited;
- (B) Hair, all manufactures, mixtures and products of, except such as are prohibited to all destinations;

Hemp and hemp manufactures, the following :—

- (A) Hemp of all kinds (including Indian hemp used in textile manufacture), Maguey fibre and manufactures thereof, except Tagal braid;

Hides, manufactures of, the following :—

- (A) Pickers and drop box pickers;
- (B) Pinions, centres and other goods manufactured from hide, suitable for textile machinery not otherwise specifically prohibited;

Leather goods of the following descriptions :—

- (B) Belting, leather manufactures suitable for textile machinery (except pickers and drop box pickers) and leathers cut or shaped for hydraulic or pump purposes;
- (A) Leather waste;
- (A) Pickers and drop box pickers;
- (B) Rugs manufactured wholly or partly of wool or hair;
- (C) Rugs, not otherwise prohibited;

Silk and silk manufactures, the following :—

- (C) Articles of clothing for men's wear, not otherwise prohibited, manufactured from tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds (including artificial silk), whether pure or mixed with other yarns or material, in the grey, or discharged, undyed dyed or printed, unweighted or weighted;

--- Wool and wool manufactures, the following :—

- (B) Wool, all manufactures, mixtures and products of, except such as are prohibited to all destinations.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 661.]

PART V.

NOTIFICATIONS AND ORDERS UNDER ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE FOREIGNERS ACT, 1864 (III of 1864).

No. 577, dated the 8th August, 1914.—Whereas the Governor General ^{Home} in Council considers it necessary to take further precautions in respect ^{Department.} of foreigners residing in or travelling in British India ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864), the Governor General in Council is pleased to order that the provisions of section 5 and of all the subsequent sections of the said Act shall, for a period of six months¹ from the date of this notification, be in force in British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the District of Angul.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1320.]

No. 473, dated the 5th February, 1915.—In exercise of the powers ^{Home} conferred by section 5 of the Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864), and ^{Department.} in continuation of the Home Department notification² No. 577, dated the 8th August, 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of section 5 and of all subsequent sections of the said Act shall remain in force in British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the District of Angul during the continuance of the present war.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 229.]

No. 1103-D., dated the 26th February, 1915.—In exercise of the ^{Foreign and} powers conferred by section 5 of the Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864), ^{Political} and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in ^{Department.} the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1443-I.B., dated the 14th August, 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order that the provisions of section 5 and of all the subsequent sections of the

¹ The period was extended by Notification No. 473, dated 5th February, 1915, *infra*.

² Printed *supra*, but it is spent.

said Act shall, during the continuance of the present war, remain in force in the areas specified in the first column of the schedule to the like notification¹ No. 1442-I. B., dated the 14th August, 1914.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 347.]

No. 578, dated the 8th August, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt—

- (a) from the provisions of section 5 and all the subsequent sections of the said Act, all foreigners being Asiatics² [other than Asiatic subjects of the Ottoman Empire], and
- (b) from the provisions of sections 10 to 19 of the said Act, all non-Asiatic foreigners not being of³ [German, Austrian or Bulgarian] nationality,² [or European subjects of the Ottoman Empire].

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 1329.]

No. 1444-I. B., dated the 14th August, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864), as applied to the areas specified in the first column of the schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, ¹No. 1442-I. B., dated the 14th August, 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt—

- (a) from the provisions of section 5 and all the subsequent sections of this Act, as so applied, all foreigners being Asiatics⁴ [other than Asiatic subjects of the Ottoman Empire], and
- (b) from the provisions of sections 10 to 19 of the said Act, as so applied, all non-Asiatic foreigners not being of⁵ [German, Austrian or Bulgarian nationality] ⁴[or European subjects of the Ottoman Empire].

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1337.]

¹ Printed on page 356, *infra*.

² These words in clauses (a) & (b) were added by Notification No. 68-C., dated 4th November, 1914. See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1905.

³ Substituted by Notification No. 3527, dated 18th October, 1915. See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 1930.

⁴ These words in clauses (a) and (b) were inserted by Notification No. 188-D., dated the 13th November, 1914. See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1874.

⁵ Inserted by Notification No. 329-D., dated the 3rd December, 1915. See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 2053.

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE INDIAN VOLUNTEERS ACT, 1869
(XX OF 1869).

No. 702, dated the 5th August, 1914.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 27 (I) of the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869 (XX of 1869), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that by reason of the state of war now existing between certain foreign powers an emergency has arisen in which the Governor General in Council may under the said section call out any corps or any portion of any corps of volunteers for actual military service.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1309.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE COURT FEES ACT, 1870 (VII OF 1870).

No. 120-F., dated the 14th January, 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make in the whole of British India the remissions hereinafter set forth in the fees leviable under Articles 11, 12 and 12-A of the first schedule of the said Act, on the property of any person subject to military law either under the Army Act (44 & 45 Vict., c. 58) or under the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), who is killed or dies of wounds inflicted, accident occurring or disease contracted within twelve months before death, while on active service in the present war, namely:—

- (a) where the amount or value of property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters of administration is made or which is specified in the certificate under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, or in the certificate under Bombay Regulation No. 8 of 1827, does not exceed Rs. 5,000, to remit the whole of the fees leviable in respect of that property;
- (b) where the said amount or value exceeds Rs. 5,000, to remit the whole of the said fees in respect of the first Rs. 5,000; and
- (c) where any property passes more than once in consequence of such deaths, to remit, in the case of second and subsequent successions, the whole of the said fees irrespective of the value or amount of such property.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 160.]

No. 371-F., dated the 25th February, 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit, in the whole of British

India, the fees chargeable under Article 1 (a) and (b) of Schedule II of the said Act on applications for mutation of names in respect of the property of any person subject to military law either under the Army Act (44 & 45 Viet., c. 58) or under the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), who is killed or dies of wounds inflicted, accident occurring or disease contracted within twelve months before death, while on active service in the present war.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 350.]

No. 1178-I. B., dated the 18th June, 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), as applied to or as in force in the areas specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make in the said areas the remissions hereinafter set forth in the fees leviable under Articles 11, 12 and 12-A of the first Schedule of the said Act, as so applied or as in force, on the property of any person subject to military law either under the Army Act (44 and 45 Viet., c. 58) or under the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), who is killed or dies of wounds inflicted, accident occurring or disease contracted within twelve months before death, while on active service in the present war, namely :—

- (a) Where the amount of value of property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters of administration is made or which is specified in the certificate under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, as applied or as in force does not exceed Rs. 5,000, to remit the whole of the fees leviable in respect of that property ;
- (b) where the said amount or value exceeds Rs. 5,000, to remit the whole of the said fees in respect of the first Rs. 5,000 ; and
- (c) where any property passes more than once in consequence of such deaths, to remit in the case of second and subsequent successions the whole of the said fees irrespective of the value or amount of such property.

2. The Governor General in Council is further pleased, in exercise of the same powers to remit in the said areas the fees chargeable under Article 1 (a) and (b) of the second Schedule of the said Act, on applications for mutation of names in respect of the property of any such person.

Schedule.

1. The Railway lands described in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 784-I B., dated the 9th April, 1913, as subsequently amended, and in the first and second columns of the Schedule annexed thereto.

2. The Baroda Cantonment.

3. The Administered Areas in Central India, as described in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2365-I. B., dated the 14th November, 1912.

4. The Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State as described in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I. B., dated the 22nd March, 1913.

5. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

6. The Abu area, as described in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 679-I. B., dated the 2nd April, 1913.

7. The British Reserve, Manipur, as defined in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 533-I. B., dated the 12th March, 1909.

8. Berar.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 788.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

No. 80-W., dated the 8th January, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking by land of such metal-workers' tools and materials as are capable of being used in the manufacture of arms from the North-West Frontier Province to the tribal territories adjoining that Province.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 48.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI of 1878).

No. 1424, dated the 12th August, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemptions made by entry No. 13 of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules 1909, in favour of Europeans who are not natural-born or naturalized subjects of His Majesty shall not extend to any subjects of the German or Austrian Empires.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1331.]

Foreign and
Political
Department.

No. 156-W., dated the 19th August, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as applied to the Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong, Sehore, Agar and Guna, the Indore Residency Bazars and the Civil Lines of Nowgong, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemptions made by entry No. 13 of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, as applied to the said areas, in favour of Europeans who are not natural-born or naturalized subjects of His Majesty shall not extend to any subjects of the German or Austrian Empires.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 138.]

Foreign and
Political
Department.

No. 160-W., dated the 19th August, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemptions made by clause 5 of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1877-I., dated the 1st June, 1894, in favour of Europeans who are not British-born subjects of His Majesty shall not extend to any subjects of the German or Austrian Empires.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1358.]

Home
Department.

No. 407-C., dated the 23rd November, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemptions made by entry No. 13 of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, shall cease to apply to subjects of the Ottoman Empire.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1936.]

Foreign and
Political
Department.

No. 754-D., dated the 15th December, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (X I of 1878), as applied to the Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong, Sehore, Agar, and Guna, the Indore Residency Bazars, and the Civil Lines of Nowgong, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemptions made by entry No. 13 of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, as applied to the said areas, in favour of subjects of the Ottoman Empire, shall cease to apply to such subjects.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 2239.]

Foreign and
Political
Department.

No. 758-D., dated the 15th December, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as

applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemptions made by clause 5 of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1877-I., dated the 1st June, 1894, in favour of subjects of the Ottoman Empire, shall cease to apply to such subjects.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 2239.]

No. 87-C., dated the 9th November, 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption made by entry No. 13 of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules 1909, shall cease to apply to subjects of the Kingdom of Bulgaria. Home Department.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 1095.]

No. 256-D., dated the 26th November, 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as applied to the Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong, Sehore. Agar and Guna, the Indore Residency Bazars, and the Civil Lines of Nowgong, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemptions made by entry No. 13 of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, as applied to the said areas, in favour of Europeans who are not natural-born or naturalised subjects of His Majesty, shall not extend to any subjects of the Kingdom of Bulgaria. Foreign and Political Department.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 2039.]

No. 260-D., dated the 26th November, 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemptions made by clause 5 of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1877-I., dated the 1st June, 1894, in favour of Europeans who are not British-born subjects of His Majesty, shall not extend to any subjects of the Kingdom of Bulgaria. Foreign and Political Department.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 2039.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI of 1898).

Department
of Commerce
and Industry

No. 1321-8, dated the 19th February, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 25 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), as amended by Act III of 1912, the Governor General in Council is

- pleased to empower the officers noted in the margin* to search, or cause search to be made, for dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products in course of transmission by post to any place out of British India the taking of which by sea or by land out of British India is prohibited by the notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 13879-W., dated the 21st August, 1915,
- * (1) The Presidency Postmaster, Deputy Postmaster, and Assistant Postmasters at Bombay.
 - (2) The Postmaster, Belgaum (Bombay).
 - (3) The Postmaster and Deputy Postmaster of Karachi.
 - (4) The Postmaster of Quetta and the Sub-Postmaster of Dalbandin (for articles for Seistan and Khorasan in Persia).]
 - (5) The Presidency Postmaster, Deputy Postmaster, and Assistant Postmasters at Madras.
 - (6) The Postmaster and Deputy Postmaster, Dhannshkodi.
 - (7) The Postmaster, Negapatam.
 - (8) The Postmaster, Pondicherry.
 - (9) The Postmaster, Deputy Postmaster, and Assistant Postmasters at Rangoon.
 - (10) The Presidency Postmaster, Deputy Postmaster, and Assistant Postmasters at Calcutta.

and to direct that the said officers shall deliver all postal articles reasonably believed or found to contain such dyes and dyestuffs to the nearest Collector of Customs.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 191.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899 (II of 1899).

Finance
Department.

No. 1483-F., dated the 1st November, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9, clause (a) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit, with effect from the 4th August, 1914, the duty chargeable under the said Act on receipts given by officer prisoners of war and ex-Ottoman Government Officials for their pay and allowances while interned in India.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1668.]

Finance
Department.

No. 997-F., dated the 4th May, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9 (a) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899),

¹ Substituted by Notification No. 10678, dated 8th September, 1917, see Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1503.

the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under the said Act, on the instruments hereinafter described, namely :—

Agreements to refer to arbitration claims against Government in respect of the taking up of river-craft in Mesopotamia and awards made in virtue of such agreements.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 759.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE INDIAN ARMY ACT, 1911 (VIII OF 1911).

No. 991, dated the 22nd June, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 6 and 113 of the Indian Army Act 1911 (VIII of 1911), and in supersession of the Army Department Notification No. 1103, dated 5th November, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the officers mentioned in the first column of the subjoined table as the officers who, during the continuance of the present war, are to exercise, as regards persons subject to the said Act serving under their orders, the powers under the Act and the Rules made thereunder and specified in the second column :—

The Table.

Officers.	Powers.
<i>Europe.</i>	
(a) The Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force (France).	The powers of an officer commanding an army.
(b) The General Officer Commanding the Salonica Force.	
(c) Inspectors-General of Communications	
(d) General Officers Commanding Armies in which Indian troops are serving.	
(e) General Officers Commanding Army Corps in which Indian troops are serving.	
(f) General Officers Commanding Cavalry Corps in which Indian troops are serving.	The powers of an officer commanding a division.
(g) General Officers Commanding-in-Chief of Commands in the United Kingdom.	
(h) General Officers Commanding Divisions in which Indian troops are serving.	
(i) The General Officer Commanding the London District.	The powers of an officer commanding a brigade.
(j) Base Commandants	
(k) Officers Commanding Brigades in which Indian troops are serving.	

Officers.	Powers.
<i>Egypt.</i>	
<p>(a) The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Egyptian Expeditionary Force.</p> <p>(b) The Inspector-General of Communications .</p> <p>(c) General Officers Commanding Divisions in which Indian troops are serving.</p> <p>(d) Base Commandants</p> <p>(e) Officers Commanding Brigades in which Indian troops are serving.</p>	<p>The powers of an officer commanding an army.</p> <p>The powers of an officer commanding a division.</p> <p>The powers of an officer commanding a brigade.</p>
<i>East Africa.</i>	
<p>(a) The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the East African Expeditionary Force.</p> <p>(b) The Inspector-General of Communications</p> <p>(c) General Officers Commanding Divisions in which Indian troops are serving.</p> <p>(d) Base Commandants</p> <p>(e) Officers Commanding Brigades in which Indian troops are serving.</p>	<p>The powers of an officer commanding an Army.</p> <p>The powers of an officer commanding a division.</p> <p>The powers of an officer commanding a brigade.</p>
<i>Mesopotamia.</i>	
<p>(a) The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force.</p> <p>(b) General Officers Commanding Army Corps .</p> <p>(c) The Inspector-General of Communications .</p> <p>(d) General Officers Commanding Divisions in which Indian troops are serving.</p> <p>(e) The Officer Commanding Tigris Line of Communication Defences.</p> <p>(f) The Officer Commanding Euphrates Line of Communication Defences.</p> <p>(g) The Officer Commanding Euphrates Front .</p> <p>(h) The Officer Commanding Karun Front .</p> <p>(i) The Base Commandant</p> <p>¹[(j) The Officer Commanding Advanced Lines of Communication Defences.]</p> <p>¹[(k) The Commandant Advanced Section Lines of Communication.]</p> <p>²(l) Officers Commanding Brigades in which Indian troops are serving.</p>	<p>The powers of an officer commanding an army.</p> <p>The powers of an officer commanding a division.</p> <p>The powers of an officer commanding a brigade.</p>
<i>Persia.</i>	
<p>(a) The Officer Commanding the Bushire Force .</p> <p>(b) The Officer Commanding the British Mission Escort in South Persia.</p>	<p>The powers of an officer commanding a division.</p>

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1128.]

¹ Added by Notification No. 687, dated 5th April, 1918, see Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 502.

² Re-lettered by *ibid.*

No. 401, dated the 16th March, 1917.—In exercise of the powers Army
conferred by Section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), Department.
the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that persons wish-
ing to serve as labourers for one year or for the duration of the war,
whichever is less, in the Indian Labour Corps for duty in Europe shall
be enrolled and attested on the following form :—

FORM No. III-C.

NON-COMBATANTS.

(INDIAN LABOUR
PORTER CORPS.)

Enrolment of
No. _____ Name _____ as a Non-
Combatant (Labourer) in the Indian Labour Corps.

Questions to be put before Enrolment.

You are warned that if after enrolment it is found that you have
given a wilfully false answer to any of the following nine questions you
will be liable to be punished as provided in the Indian Army Act.

1. What is your name ? 1. _____
2. What is your father's name ? 2. _____
3. What is your religion, class, and tribe ? 3. _____
4. What is your Village, Thana, Pergunnah and District ? 4. { Village _____
Thana _____
Pergunnah _____
Tahsil _____
District _____
5. Have you ever been imprisoned by the Civil Power ? 5. _____
6. Do you now belong to His Majesty's Forces, the Reserve or the Imperial Service Troops of any Native State, or the Nepal State Army ? 6. _____

7. Have you ever served in His Majesty's Forces, the Reserve or the Imperial Service Troops of any Native State or in the Nepal State Army? If so, state in which and the cause of discharge. (I). 7. _____
8. Have you truly stated the whole, if any, of your former service? 8. _____
9. Are you in receipt of any allowance from Government; if so, on what account? 9. _____
10. Are you willing to be enrolled in the Indian ^{Labour} _{Porter} Corps. 10. _____
11. Are you willing to go wherever ordered by land or sea, and to allow no caste usages to interfere with the duties for which you are enrolled? 11. _____
12. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated? 12. _____
13. Are you willing to serve for one year or for the period of the war, whichever is less, provided that His Majesty shall so long require your services, on the following condition? 13. _____

When you have served till the conclusion of the period of your engagement, you will be discharged with all convenient speed?

I _____ do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements made.

Signature or thumb impression of person enrolled _____

Signature of Witness _____

Certificate of Enrolling Officer.

The conditions of the service for which he is now enrolled were read and explained to the above-named person by me (in my presence).

(I) If so, the person should be asked to produce his discharge certificate.

After having cautioned him that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions Nos. 1 to 9, he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Indian Army Act, I put these questions to him and his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to.

I am satisfied that he fully understands the questions put to him and consents to the conditions of service.

Signed at _____
day of _____ 19 .

Signature of Enrolling Officer _____

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 465.]

No. 700, dated the 4th May, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that persons wishing to serve as labourers for one year or less as may be required by Government shall be enrolled on the following form :—

FORM No. III-D.

NON-COMBATANTS.

Indian Labour and Porter Corps and unorganised labour.

Enrolment of
No. _____ Name _____ as a Non-Combatant.

Questions to be put before enrolment.

You are warned that if after enrolment it is found that you have given a wilfully false answer to any of the following seven questions you will be liable to be punished as provided in the Indian Army Act.

1. What is your name ? 1. _____
2. What is your Father's name ? 2. _____
3. What is your religion, class and tribe ? 3. _____

4. What is your Village, Thana, Pergunnah and District ?

4. { Village _____
Thana _____
Pergunnah _____
Tahsil _____
District _____

Questions, etc.—contd.

5. Do you now belong to His Majesty's Forces, the Reserve or the Imperial Service Troops of any Native State or the Nepal State Army ? 5. _____
6. Have you ever served in His Majesty's Forces, the Reserve or the Imperial Service Troops of any Native State or the Nepal State Army ? If so, in which and the cause of discharge (a) ? 6. _____
7. Are you in receipt of any allowance from Government ? If so, on what account ? 7. _____
- ¹ [8. Are you willing to be enrolled as a Labourer (Porter, Artizan, Dhobi, Gardener, Sweeper, Bhisti, Langri) with effect from the date of your leaving jail for Field Service ?] 8. _____
9. Are you willing to go wherever ordered by land or sea, and to obey all orders given you by your superior officers ? 9. _____
10. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated ? 10. _____
- ² [11. Are you willing to serve for the period of the present war or less as may be required by Government ?] 11. _____

(a) If so, the person should be asked to produce his discharge certificate.

I _____ do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements made.

Signature or thumb impression of person enrolled _____

Signature of witness _____

¹ Substituted by Notification, No. 2270, dated 28th December, 1917, see Gazette of India, 1917, Pt. I, page 2077.

² Substituted by Notification, No. 1665, dated 28th September, 1917, see Gazette of India, 1917, Pt. I page 1621.

CERTIFICATE OF ENROLLING OFFICER.

The conditions of the service for which he is now enrolled were read and explained to the above-named person by me (in my presence).

After having cautioned him that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions, Nos. 1 to 7, he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Indian Army Act, I put these questions to him and his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to.

I am satisfied that he fully understands the questions put to him and consents to the conditions of service.

Signed at _____ this _____ day of _____ 19 .

Signature of Enrolling Officer _____

DESCRIPTION ON ENROLMENT.

(To be completed by Enrolling Officer.)

- Apparent age :—

Height :—

(To be completed by Medical Officer.)

I consider him * _____ for the service for which enrolled.

Identification marks or cause of unfitness _____

Date _____

Place _____

Signature _____
Medical Officer.

* Insert here "fit" or "unfit."

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 835.]

No. 1091, dated the 6th July, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Officer Commanding the Mohmand Blockade Line shall be the prescribed officer for the purposes of section 102 of the said Act in respect of Summary Courts Martial held for the trial of persons subject to that Act serving in the Mohmand Blockade Line.

Provided that when the officer who held the trial is himself the Officer Commanding the Mohmand Blockade Line he shall forward the proceedings to superior authority.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1217.]

Army
Department.

No. 1791, dated the 19th October, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that persons wishing to serve as combatants in the Indian Signal Company for the duration of the present war, shall be enrolled and attested on the following form:—

FORM No. I-C.

COMBATANTS.

Enrolment of

No. _____ Name _____ as a combatant in the
Indian Signal Company.

Questions to be put before Enrolment.

You are warned that if after enrolment it is found that you have given a wilfully false answer to any of the following nine questions you will be liable to be punished as provided in the Indian Army Act.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. What is your name ? | 1. _____ |
| 2. What is your father's name ? | 2. _____ |
| 3. What is your religion, class and tribe ? | 3. _____ |
| 4. What is your Village, Thana,
<small>Pergunnah</small>
<small>Tahsil</small> and District ? | 4. { Village _____
Thana _____
Pergunnah _____
Tahsil _____
District _____ |
| 5. Have you ever been imprisoned by the Civil Power ? | 5. _____ |
| 6. Do you now belong to His Majesty's Forces, the Reserve, or the Imperial Service Troops of any Native State or the Nepal State Army ? | 6. _____ |
| 7. Have you ever served in His Majesty's Forces, the Reserve, or the Imperial Service Troops of any Native State or the Nepal State Army ? If so, state in which, and the cause | 7. _____ |

of discharge * and also whether you desire your previous service in His Majesty's Forces to reckon towards good conduct pay, pension or gratuity, by refunding any gratuity or pension you may have received on or since discharge in not more than 36 monthly instalments, counting from date of re-enlistment ;

8. Have you truly stated the whole, if any, of your former service ? 8. _____
9. Are you in receipt of any allowance from Government, if so, on what account ? 9. _____
10. Are you willing to be enrolled in the Indian Signal Company ? 10. _____
11. Are you willing to go wherever ordered, by land or sea, to any place except on overseas theatre of operations and allow no caste usages to interfere with your military duty ? 11. _____
12. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated ? 12. _____
13. Are you willing to serve until discharged in accordance with the following condition provided His Majesty shall so long require your services ? 13. _____

When you have served till the conclusion of the present war, you will be entitled to receive your discharge with all convenient speed.

I _____ do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements made.

Signature of Recruit _____

Signature of Witness _____

* If so, the recruit should be asked to produce his discharge certificate.

CERTIFICATE OF ENROLLING OFFICER.

The conditions of the service for which he is now enrolled were read and explained to the above-named person by me (in my presence).

After having cautioned him that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions Nos. 1 to 9, he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Indian Army Act, I put these questions to him and his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to.

I am satisfied that he fully understands the questions put to him and consents to the conditions of service.

Signed at _____ this _____ day of _____ 19 .

Signature of Enrolling Officer _____

ATTESTATION.

Certified that the above-named person took the prescribed ^{oath} affirmation before me at _____ this _____ day of _____ 19 .

Signature of Attesting Officer _____

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1735.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE INDIAN AIRCRAFT ACT, 1911
(XVII OF 1911).

Home
Department.

No. 555-C., dated the 27th November, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911), as amended by the Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Act, 1914 (XVI of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit absolutely the navigation of aircraft over, and the entry of aircraft by flight into, British India, including the territorial waters adjacent thereto.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1936.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT,
1913 (VII OF 1913).

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 1079-2, dated the 25th December, 1915.—In pursuance of the proviso to sub-section (3) of Section 277 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the requirement of sub-section (3) of the said section the Henke's

Tile Works, Feroke, provided that the said exemption shall be subject to the condition that the said Company shall, once at least in every year and at intervals of not more than fifteen months, file with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Madras, a statement of its affairs in Form F of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, in regard to its operations in British India, so long as it continues to carry on business under the license which it holds under section 4 (1) of the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 2146.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT) ACT, 1915 (IV OF 1915).

No. 1095, dated the 22nd March, 1915.—In exercise of the powers Home conferred by Section 1, sub-section (3), of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that sections 3 to 11 of the said Act shall come into force with effect from the date of this notification in the districts of the Punjab specified in the schedule annexed hereto.

Schedule.

Lahore Division	<div> <div>Lahore District.</div> <div>Amritsar District.</div> <div>Gurdaspur District.</div> <div>Sialkot District.</div> <div>Gujranwala District.</div> </div>
Jullundur Division	<div> <div>Kangra District.</div> <div>Hoshiarpur District.</div> <div>Ludhiana District.</div> <div>Jullundur District.</div> <div>Ferozepore District.</div> </div>
Multan Division	<div> <div>Multan District.</div> <div>Jhang District.</div> <div>Lyallpur District.</div> <div>Montgomery District.</div> <div>Dera Ghazi Khan District.</div> <div>Muzaffargarh District.</div> </div>

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 473.]

No. 1379, dated the 23rd April, 1915.—In exercise of the powers Home conferred by Section 1, sub-section (3), of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that sections 3 to 11 of the said Act

shall come into force with effect from the date of this notification in the districts of the Presidency of Bengal specified in the schedule annexed hereto :—

Schedule.

Burdwan Division . . .	{ Midnapore District. Howrah District. Hooghly District.
Presidency Division . . .	{ 24-Parganas District. Khulna District.
Dacca Division . . .	{ Dacca District. Faridpur District. Mymensingh District. Backerganj District.
Rajshahi Division . . .	{ Rajshahi District. Dinajpur District. Rangpur District. Jalpaiguri District. Pubna District.
Chittagong Division . . .	{ Tippera District. Noakhali District. Chittagong District.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 605.]

Home
Department.

No. 1789, dated the 10th June, 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 1, sub-section (3), of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that sections 3 to 11 of the said Act shall come into force, with effect from the date of this notification in the Nadia district of the Presidency of Bengal.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 768.]

Home
Department.

No. 3208, dated the 22nd September, 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 1, sub-section (3), of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that sections 3 to 11 of the said Act shall come into force with effect from the date of this notification in the Balasore District of the province of Bihar and Orissa.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 1830.]

No. 3412, dated the 7th October, 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 1, sub-section (3) of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that sections 3 to 11 of the said Act shall come into force with effect from the date of this notification in the Benares District of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 1491.]

No. 187, dated the 28th January, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 1, sub-section (3), of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Sections 3 to 11 of the said Act shall come into force, with effect from the date of this notification, in the following four districts of the province of Burma, namely, Rangoon Town, Amherst, Yamethin and Mandalay.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 119.]

No. 1211, dated the 11th April, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 1, sub-section (3), of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Sections 3 to 11 of the said Act shall come into force with effect from the date of this notification in that part of the Presidency of Bengal in which the said sections are not already in force.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 433.]

No. 2430, dated the 17th August 1916.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 1, sub-section (3) of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 1915, (IV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that sections 3 to 11 of the said Act shall come into force with effect from the date of this notification in the district of Patna in Bihar and Orissa.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1231.]

No. 2584, dated the 26th October, 1917.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (3) of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that sections 3 to 11 of the said Act shall

come into force, with effect from the date of this notification in the Shahabad and Gaya Districts of the province of Bihar and Orissa.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, Page 1760.]

Home
Department.

No. 535, dated the 6th March, 1918.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (3), of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that sections 3 to 11 of the said Act shall come into force with effect from the date of this notification in the districts of Sylhet and Cachar in the province of Assam.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 352.]

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (CONSOLIDATION) RULES, 1915.

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- 15. Power of search, arrest and seizure.
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- 19. Prohibition of photographing of naval and military works.
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23. Dissuasion from enlistment.
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29. Penalty for contravention not otherwise provided for.
30. Cognizance of contraventions of the rules.
31. Interpretation of the rules.
32. Rescission of former rules and savings.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (CONSOLIDATION) RULES, 1915.

Legislative Department. ¹ No. 86, dated the 9th December 1915.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), read with the Defence of India Ordinance, 1915 (III of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

Short title. 1. These rules may be called the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915.

Definitions. 2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(i) "The Act" means the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915.

IV of 1915

(ii) "Competent Military authority" means the Commander-in-Chief in India, the General Officer Commanding an Army, a Division, a Divisional Area, a Brigade, or any British Commissioned Officer in independent command of a corps or detachment of His Majesty's Forces.

(iii) "Defended harbour" means any area declared by a notification ² in this behalf of the Governor General in Council in the Gazette of India to be a defended harbour for the purpose of these rules.

¹ For application to Berar and certain other areas, see Notifications, Nos. 148-D. and 149-D., dated 14th January, 1916, *infra*, pages 261 and 262.

² For a notification, under r. 2 (iii), see Notification No. 163, dated 11th February, 1916, *infra*, page 235.

3. Where, in the opinion of the Local Government, there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has acted, is acting, or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India, the Local Government may, by order in writing, direct that such person—

Powers to deal with suspects.

- (a) shall not enter, reside or remain in any area specified in the order ;
- (b) shall reside or remain in any area in British India so specified ;
- (c) shall conduct himself in such manner or abstain from such acts or take such order with any property in his possession or under his control as may be specified in such order :

Provided that a Local Government shall not make an order under clause (b) of this rule specifying an area outside the province without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

98. 4. An order made under rule 3 shall be served on the person in respect of whom it is made in the manner provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for service of a summons, and upon such service such person shall be deemed to have had due notice thereof.

Service of orders under rule 3.

5. Whoever being a person in respect of whom an order has been made under rule 3 knowingly disobeys any direction in such order shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Penalty for breach of orders under rule 3.

6. (1) Every person in respect of whom an order has been made under rule 3 shall, if so directed by any officer authorised in this behalf by general or special order of the Local Government,—

Power of photographing, etc., persons against whom orders under rule 3 have been made.

- (a) permit himself to be photographed;
- (b) allow his finger impressions to be taken ;
- (c) furnish such officer with specimens of his handwriting and signature ;
- (d) attend at such times and places as such officer may direct for all or any of the foregoing purposes.

(2) If any person fails to comply with, or attempts to evade, any direction given in accordance with the provisions of this rule, he shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or with both.

998. 7. The power to issue search-warrants conferred by section 98 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall be deemed to include a power to issue warrants authorising the search of any place in which any Magistrate, mentioned in that section, has reason to believe that an offence under the foregoing rules or any offence prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India has been, is being, or is about to be committed, and the seizure of anything found therein or thereon which the officer executing the warrant has reason to believe is being u

Powers of search.

or intended to be used for any such purpose as aforesaid, and the provisions of the said Code so far as they can be made applicable shall apply to searches made under the authority of any warrant issued under this rule and to the disposal of any property seized in any such search.

Power to
take possession of land,
etc.

8. (1) In any area¹ in which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that the provisions of this rule shall be in force, it shall be lawful for the competent military authority and any person duly authorised by him by order in writing where, for the purpose of securing the public safety or the defence of British India, it is necessary so to do—

- (a) to take possession of any land and to construct military works, including roads, thereon, and to remove any trees, hedges, and defences therefrom;
- (b) to take possession of any buildings or other property, whether moveable or immovable, including works for the supply of gas, electricity, or water, and of any sources of water supply;
- (c) to take such steps as may be necessary for placing any buildings or structures in a state of defence;
- (d) to cause any buildings or structures to be destroyed or any property of any kind to be moved from one place to another, or to be destroyed; and
- (e) to do any other act involving interference with private rights of property which is necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

(2) The Chief Presidency Magistrate in a presidency-town, and the District Magistrate elsewhere, may, on the application of any person who has suffered loss by the exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1), award to such person such compensation as he thinks reasonable, and such award shall be final.

Power to
require
extinguish-
ment of
lights.

²8A. (1) In any area in which the Governor General in Council may, by³ notification in the Gazette of India, declare that the provisions of this rule shall be in force, it shall be lawful for the competent military authority and any person duly authorised by him by order in writing, where, for the purpose of securing the public safety or the defence of British India it is necessary so to do, to direct by general or special order in writing that all lights or lights of any specified class or description shall be extinguished or obscured in such manner between such hours, within such area, and during such period, as may be specified in the order.

¹ The town and harbour of Bombay were declared under r. 8 (1), see Notification No. 1107, dated 26th April 1917, *infra*, page 237.

For declaration of certain areas in Madras, see Notification No. 2326, dated 20th September, 1917; *infra*, page 237.

² Rule 8A. was inserted by Notification No. 835, dated 25th May, 1917, *Gazette of India*, 1917, Pt. I, page 975.

³ For notifications issued under this rule, see Notifications No. 1387, dated 25th May, 1917; and No. 452, dated 22nd February, 1918; *infra*, pages 238 and 239, respectively.

(2) If any light is not extinguished or obscured as required by an order made under sub-rule (1), any person having control of the light for the time being, and the occupier or other person having control or management of, or being in charge of, any place, vehicle or vessel in or on which such light is displayed shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

9. The competent military authority and any person authorised by him by order in writing shall have right of access to any land or buildings, or other property whatsoever, and may also by order provide for the temporary suspension of rights-of-way over such land, building or other property. Right of access to land.

10. The competent military authority may, by order, if he considers it necessary so to do for the purposes of any military operation or work of defence or other defended military work, or of any work for which it is deemed necessary for the purposes of the Act to afford military protection, close or divert any road or pathway over or adjoining the land on which such work is situate for so long as the order remains in force : Power to close roads.

Provided that, where any such road or pathway is so closed or diverted, the competent military authority shall—

- (1) give notice in writing to the public or local authority (if any) in whose charge such road or pathway is ;
- (2) publish notice thereof in such manner as he may consider best adapted for informing the public, and, where any road or pathway is stopped up by means of any physical obstruction, cause lights sufficient for the warning of passengers to be set up every night whilst the road or pathway is so stopped up ; and
- (3) restore any such road or pathway to its original use and condition as soon as the military necessities of the case permit this to be done.

11. Where a competent military authority so orders, all persons residing or owning or occupying land, houses, or other premises in such area as may be specified in the order, or such of those persons as may be so specified, shall, within such time as may be so specified, furnish a list of all goods, animals and other commodities of any nature or description so specified, which may be in their custody or under their control within the specified area, on the date on which the order is issued, stating their nature and quantity, and the place in which they are severally situated, and giving any other details that may reasonably be required. If any person attempts to evade this rule by destroying, removing, transferring or secreting any goods, animals or commodities to which an order issued under this rule relates, he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules. Power to require information as to goods, etc.

Power to
require
particulars
of certain
articles.

11A. (1) The Governor General in Council or any officer of Government authorised by him in this behalf may, by order in writing, require any person engaged in the production, manufacture, purchase, sale, distribution, transport, storage or shipment of any product, article or thing which can, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be utilised in connection with the prosecution of the present war to give such particulars as to his business to such authority and within such time as may be specified in the order² [and may by the same order require any such person to refrain from disposing of any part of his stock of any such product, article or thing until such particulars have been given, and for such further period thereafter not exceeding fourteen days as may be specified in the order.]

(2) Orders may be made under sub-rule (1) in respect of any class of persons, and in respect of any class of product, article or thing, and the particulars required may amongst others include particulars as to machinery, working of plant, output, labour force, wages, cost of production or manufacture, sources of supply, sales, deliveries, shipments, stock in hand, purchases and prices.

(3) If any person fails to comply with any order made under sub-rule (1) or with any requirement made thereunder, he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

(4) Any authority having power to make an order under sub-rule (1) may, for the purpose of testing the accuracy of any particulars furnished in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (1), or of obtaining particulars in a case where an order under that sub-rule has not in the opinion of such authority been sufficiently complied with, empower by general or special order any person to enter and search any place in which such person has reason to believe that any product, article or thing referred to in sub-rule (1) is produced, manufactured, kept or stored, and to take such measures as such person thinks necessary for ascertaining and recording accurate and sufficient information with regard to any such product, article or thing.

(5) If any person, except as authorized by the authority under whose orders the information was obtained, discloses or makes use of any information obtained in accordance with the provisions of this rule, he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

¹ Rules 11A. and 11AA. were substituted by Notification No. 641, dated 27th April, 1917, *Gazette of India*, 1917, Pt. I, page 751.

For notifications issued under rule 11A., see Notifications No. 774, dated 18th May, 1917; No. X.-38, dated 10th November, 1917; No. 209-X., dated 12th December, 1917; No. H.-343-341, dated 4th February, 1918; No. 134-J. (i), dated 23rd March, 1918; *infra*, pages 239-241, respectively.

² These words were added to r. 11A. by Notification No. G.-93, dated 19th October, 1917, *Gazette of India*, 1917, Pt. I, page 1742.

11AA. (1) Where, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, any product, article or thing or class of product, article or thing can be utilized in connection with the prosecution of the present war, the Governor General in Council or any officer of Government authorized by him in this behalf may by order in writing, require the owner or person in charge of such product, article or thing, to place the same at the disposal of the Governor General in Council at such time and place as may be specified in the order, and the Governor General in Council may dispose of and use the same in such manner as he may consider necessary or expedient.

Power to take possession of certain articles.

(2) Where, in accordance with an order made in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1), any product, article or thing has been placed at the disposal of the Governor General in Council, the Governor General in Council shall pay to the owner thereof such compensation for any loss immediately attributable to such order and for any services rendered or expenditure incurred in complying therewith as in default of agreement may be decided to be just and reasonable having regard to the circumstances of the case, by the arbitration of a person having expert knowledge of matters such as that in dispute to be nominated in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, and such decision shall be final.

(3) If the owner or any person in charge of any product, article or thing disobeys or neglects to comply with any order made in the exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1), such owner or person shall be deemed to have contravened these rules, and the authority making the order may forthwith take possession of the product, article or thing specified in the order, and may dispose of and use the same in such manner as he may consider necessary or expedient.

(4) If, after an order has been made under sub-rule (1), any person in charge of any product, article or thing specified in such order (without the consent of the authority making the order) sells, removes or secretes the same or any part thereof or deals with it in any way contrary to any conditions imposed in any license, permit or order, that may have been granted in respect thereof, he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

² [(5) Where, in pursuance of sub-rule (2), any person determines the compensation to be paid in respect of any product, article or thing placed at the disposal of the Governor General in Council in pursuance of an order made under sub-rule (1) such person need not in determin-

¹ See first footnote on page 212.

For notifications issued under rule 11AA., see Notifications No. 1222-S.-17—II, dated 22nd August, 1917; No. 634-S.-17, dated 13th September, 1917; No. 634-S.-16—V, dated 5th October, 1917; No. 634-S.-17—IV, dated 5th October, 1917; No. 634-S.-17—VI, dated 5th October, 1917; No. 634-S.-17—VII, dated 5th October, 1917; No. 601-T.-17, dated 23rd November, 1917; No. H.-343-341, dated 4th February, 1918; *infra*, pages 241 and 242—244, respectively.

² Sub-rule (5) of rule 11AA. was inserted by Notification No. G.-93-A., dated 24th December, 1917, *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated 24th December, 1917.

ing such compensation have regard to the market-value of such product, article or thing, but shall have regard—

- (a) if the owner of the product, article or thing was the producer or manufacturer thereof, to the cost of production or manufacture and to the rate of profit usually earned in respect of similar products, articles or things before the war and to whether such rate of profit was unreasonable or excessive and to any other circumstances of the case ;
- (b) if the owner of the product, article or thing was not the producer or manufacturer thereof, to the price paid by the owner therefor and to whether such price was unreasonable or excessive and to the rate of profit usually earned in respect of the sale of similar products, articles or things before the war and to whether such rate of profit was unreasonable or excessive and to any other circumstances of the case :

Provided that, if the owner of the product, article or thing himself acquired the same otherwise than in the usual course of his business, no allowance or an allowance at a reduced rate on account of profit shall be made :

Provided further that the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, fix maximum prices to have effect within any area therein named for or in respect of any product, article or thing or class of product, article or thing which can in his opinion be utilized in connection with the prosecution of the present war, and that where a maximum price has been so fixed in respect of any product, article or thing for which compensation is determined under sub-rule (2) no sum shall be awarded as the price or value thereof in excess of such maximum price.]

Power to
requisition
vessel
suitable
for river
navigation.

^{111B.} (1) The Director, or any gazetted officer of the Indian Marine Service generally or specially authorised by the Governor General in Council in this behalf, may, by order in writing, require the owner or other person in charge of any vessel which is, in the opinion of the Director or such officer, suitable for river navigation, to place such vessel at his disposal for the service of His Majesty at such time and place as may be specified in the order.

(2) Where, in accordance with an order made in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1), any vessel has been placed at the disposal of the Director or such officer, the Governor General in Council shall pay to the owner of such vessel compensation for any loss immediately attributable to such order, and for any services rendered or expenditure incurred in complying therewith.

(3) The amount payable as such compensation shall, in default of agreement, be determined by a committee of arbitration consisting of

¹Rule 11B. was inserted by Notification No. 356, dated 31st March, 1916, *Gazette of India*, 1916, Pt. I, page 405.

three members, of whom the Governor General in Council and the owner shall each appoint one, and the third shall be such person as may be agreed upon by the Governor General in Council and the owner, or, in default of agreement in this respect, shall be a person appointed by the Governor General in Council.

(4) The decision of the committee shall be determined by the opinion of the majority and shall be final.

(5) If the owner of any vessel, or any person in charge thereof fails to comply with any order made under sub-rule (1), he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules, and the authority making the order may forthwith take possession of the vessel specified in the order, and may dispose of and use the same in such manner as he may consider necessary or expedient.

1899. ¹[(6) Save as otherwise provided in this rule an arbitration under this rule shall be subject to the provisions of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899.]

11C. (1) The Governor General in Council or any other authority empowered by him in this behalf may, by order in writing, require the occupier or other person in charge of any building which, in the opinion of the authority making the order, can be utilised in connection with the treatment of the sick or wounded of His Majesty's naval or land Forces, ³ [or for any other purposes connected with the war] to place at the disposal of the Governor General in Council at such time as may be specified in the order, such building, together with the whole or any part which may be specified in the order of any fixtures, fittings, furniture or other things for the time being in the building, and the Governor General in Council may dispose of and use such building or other thing in such manner as he may consider necessary or expedient.

Power to requisition buildings, etc., for treatment of sick or wounded of His Majesty's Forces.

(2) The Governor General in Council shall pay to the owner of any building or thing which has been so placed at his disposal in accordance with an order made under sub-rule (1), such compensation for the use of such building or thing and for any loss immediately attributable to such order and for any services rendered or expenditure incurred in complying therewith, as, in default of agreement, may be decided to be just and reasonable, having regard to the circumstances of the case, by the arbitration of a person having expert knowledge of matters such as that in dispute, to be nominated in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, and such decision shall be final.

(3) If the occupier or other person in charge of a building disobeys or neglects to comply with any order made in the exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1), such occupier or other person shall be deemed

¹ Sub-rule (6) of r. 11B. was added by Notification No. 871, dated 1st June, 1917, *Gazette of India*, 1917, Pt. I, page 1002.

² Rule 11C. was inserted by Notification No. 627, dated 2nd June, 1916, *Gazette of India*, 1916, Pt. I, page 670.

³ These words in r. 11C. were inserted by Notification No. 161, dated 2nd February, 1917, *Gazette of India*, 1917, Pt. I, page 188.

to have contravened these rules, and the authority making the order may forthwith take possession of the building and of any other thing specified in the order, and may dispose of and use the same in such manner as such authority may consider necessary or expedient.

(4) The expression 'building' in this rule shall include any portion or portions of a building whether separately occupied or not.

Power to
regulate or
prohibit work
in any mine,
etc.

¹11CC. (1) Where, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, any product, article or thing or class of product, article or thing can be utilised in connection with the prosecution of the present war, the Governor General in Council or any officer of Government authorised by him in this behalf may, with a view to maintaining or increasing the production of any such product, article or thing, or class of product, article or thing, by order in writing regulate, restrict or prohibit the carrying on of any work in any mine, quarry, mineral deposit, industrial concern or business or the engagement of any workman or all or any classes of workmen therein.

(2) If the owner or person in charge of any mine, quarry, mineral deposit, industrial concern or business in respect of which an order has been made in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1), or any other person affected by such order fails to comply therewith or disobeys any direction contained therein, he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules, and the authority making the order may take such action as he thinks necessary to give effect to the same.

Utilization
of any mine,
quarry,
mineral
deposit,
industrial
concern or
business for
war purposes.

²11D. (1) Where, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, any mine, quarry, mineral deposit, industrial concern or business can be utilised in connection with the present war, the Governor General in Council may, by order in writing, require the owner or person in charge of such mine, quarry, mineral deposit, industrial concern or business—

- (a) to place at the disposal of the Governor General in Council at such time and place, as may be specified in the order, the mine, quarry, mineral deposit, industrial concern or business, together with all buildings, works and plant connected therewith, or any part thereof which may be specified in the order, and the Governor General in Council may, for and during the continuance of the Act, dispose of the mine, quarry, mineral deposit, industrial concern or business in such manner as he may consider necessary or expedient; or
- (b) to place the Governor General in Council in control of the mine, quarry, mineral deposit, industrial concern or business as from the date of the order or from any later date mentioned in the order, and with effect from such date the owner, agent and manager of every such mine, quarry, mineral deposit,

¹ Rule 11CC. was inserted by Notification No. 1195-D., dated 5th December, 1917, *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated 5th December, 1917.

² Rule 11D. was inserted by Notification No. 641, dated 27th April, 1917, *Gazette of India*, 1917, Pt. I, page 751.

industrial concern or business, and every officer thereof, and where the owner of the same is a company, every director of the company, shall comply with the directions of the Governor General in Council or of any officer of Government authorised by him in this behalf as to the management and user of the mine, quarry, industrial concern or business ;

- ¹(c) in the case of any industrial concern or business which manufactures or produces or can manufacture or produce or carries out or can carry out any operation or process required in the manufacture, production, renovation or repair of any product, article or thing which can, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be utilised in connection with the prosecution of the present war, to carry on the work thereof in accordance with such directions as he may from time to time receive from the Governor General in Council or any officer of Government authorised by him in this behalf.

(2) Where any order made in the exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1) has been complied with, the Governor General in Council shall pay to the owner of such mine, quarry, mineral deposit, industrial concern or business such compensation for any loss immediately attributable to such order and for any services rendered or expenses incurred in complying therewith as, in default of agreement, may be decided to be just and reasonable, having regard to the circumstances of the case, by the arbitration of a person having expert knowledge of matters such as that in dispute, to be nominated in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, and such decision shall be final.

(3) If any person disobeys or neglects to comply with any order made or direction given in exercise of the power conferred by or under sub-rule (1), he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules, and the authority making the order or giving the direction may take such action as he thinks necessary to give effect to the same, and in particular may, in the case of an order under clause (a) take possession, or in the case of an order under clause (b) assume control, of the mine, quarry, mineral deposit, industrial concern or business.

²[(4) Where in pursuance of sub-rule (2) any person determines the compensation to be paid to the owner of any mine, quarry, mineral deposit, industrial concern or business for any loss immediately attributable to an order made under sub-rule (1), such person need not in determining such compensation have regard to the rate of profit earned by such owner at the time of or immediately prior to such order, but shall have regard to the rate of profit usually earned before the war by the owner of a concern or business of like nature and to whether such rate of profit

¹ For notification issued under this clause, see Notification No. H.-343—341, dated 4th February, 1918, see *infra*, page 241.

² Sub-rule (4) of rule 11D. was inserted by Notification No. G.-93- A., dated 24th December, 1917, *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated 24th December, 1917.

was unreasonable or excessive and to any other circumstances of the case.]

Prohibition of transfer of mines or interest therein to persons other than British subjects or to foreign-controlled companies.

111D.D. (1) No owner of a mine shall, without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council transfer such mine or any interest therein to any person other than a British subject or to a foreign-controlled company.

For the purposes of this rule—

- (a) The expression 'British subject' means a person who is a natural-born British subject within the meaning of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, and includes a subject of a State in India;
- (b) the expression 'foreign-controlled company' includes any company, firm or association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not—
 - (i) which is not established in and subject to the laws of some part of His Majesty's Dominions or of some British Protectorate, and has not its principal place of business therein, or
 - (ii) of which the majority of the directors or the partners or persons occupying the position of directors or partners by whatever name called are not British subjects, or
 - (iii) of which the majority of the voting power or the predominant interest is in the hands of persons who are not British subjects or of persons who exercise their voting power or hold their interest directly or indirectly on behalf of persons who are not British subjects, or
 - (iv) of which the control is by any other means whatever in the hands of persons who are not British subjects, or
 - (v) of which the managing body is a foreign-controlled company, or the majority of the managing body are appointed by a foreign-controlled company;
- (c) the expression 'mine' includes a quarry and any mineral deposit or land known or believed to contain a mineral deposit of commercial value;
- (d) the expression 'owner' includes a lessee or any person having a transferable interest or any agent of such owner, lessee or person.

- (2) (a) Any person to whom a transfer of any mine has been made in contravention of this rule, and

¹ Rule 11DD. was added by Notification No. 11917, dated 6th October, 1917, and (Corrigendum) Notification No. 12349, dated 13th October, 1917, *Gazette of India*, 1917, Part I, pages 1640 and 1667, respectively.

- (b) any agent entrusted with the charge, control or management of a mine by or on behalf of such transferee and having reason to believe that such a transfer has been made,

who works such mine or removes any produce or output thereof shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

¹ 11E. (1) The Governor General in Council ²[or any officer of Government authorised by him in this behalf] may, for the purpose of facilitating the collection of any article or thing which is, ³[in the opinion of the Governor General in Council,] capable of utilisation in the prosecution of the present war, make orders for all or any of the following purposes:—

Power to require railways to give facilities for transport in certain cases.

- (a) for requiring the railways to give special facilities as to the transport of such article or thing,
- (b) for enforcing the prompt loading or unloading of trucks or waggons, and
- (c) for controlling ⁴* traffic in order to expedite the transport of such article or thing.

(2) Any order made under sub-rule (1) may be made so as to apply generally to all railways, or to any class of railways, or to any particular, railway.

(3) If any person acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, the provisions of an order made in the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1), he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

⁵ 11E.E. In any local area to which the Governor-General in Council may by notification ⁶ in the *Gazette of India* declare the provisions of this rule to apply no person shall despatch by Railway nor shall any railway transport or accept for transport tanned skins of sheep or goats except in accordance with the terms of a license issued by the Governor-General in Council or by an officer of Government authorised by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf.

Power to prohibit the transport by railway of tanned skins of sheep or goats except under a license.

⁷ 11F. Where, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council there is reason to apprehend that the holding of any fair will impede or delay the production, repair or transport of war material or the transport of troops, the Governor General in Council may, by order in writing, restrict or prohibit for such period as may be specified in

Power to control the issue of railway tickets to intending pilgrims.

¹ Rule 11E. was inserted by Notification No. 403-T.-17, dated 25th July, 1917, *Gazette of India*, 1917, Part I, page 1311.

² These words in r. 11E. (1) were inserted by Notification No. 1195-D., dated 5th December, 1917, *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated 5th December, 1917.

³ These words in r. 11E. (1) were substituted for the words "in his opinion" by *ibid.*

⁴ The word "other" in r. 11E. (c) was omitted by *ibid.*

⁵ Rule 11E.E. was inserted by Notification No. 180-H., dated the 24th April, 1918, *Gazette of India* 1918, Part I, page 656.

⁶ For Notification issued under this Rule, see *infra*, page 244.

⁷ Rule 11F. was inserted by Notification No. 544-T.-17, dated the 19th December, 1917, *Gazette of India*, 1917, Part I, page 2047.

the order the issue of tickets by any railway administration for any destination therein named to persons intending or believed to be intending to take part in such fair.

Power to control dealings in war material.

¹ 11G. (1) The Governor General in Council may by ² order in writing regulate, restrict or prohibit the purchase, sale, delivery of or other dealing in any war material or any product, article or thing required for or in connection with the manufacture, production or supply thereof.

(2) Orders may be made under sub-rule (1) in respect of any person or class of persons and in respect of any class of war material or class of product, article or thing.

(3) If any person fails to comply with any provision of any order made in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1), he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules, and if such person is a company every director and officer thereof shall be deemed to have contravened these rules unless he proves that the failure to comply took place without his knowledge or consent.

Power to regulate or prohibit issues of Government salt.

³ 11H. (1) The Governor General in Council or any officer of Government authorised by him in this behalf may, by order in writing from time to time, regulate, restrict or prohibit the issue or delivery of salt on behalf of Government.

(2) Where an order has been made in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1), no salt shall be issued or delivered on behalf of Government save in accordance with such order.

Maintenance of supply of commodities of general use for the purpose of securing the public safety.

⁴ 11J. Where in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council it is necessary for the purpose of securing the public safety to control the supply of any commodity of general use, he may by notification⁵ in the *Gazette of India* make a declaration to that effect, which may extend either to the whole of British India or to such part thereof as may be specified in the notification.

(2) In any area, in which a declaration under sub-rule (1) is in force, the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government may exercise all or any of the following powers in regard to the commodity to which the declaration relates, namely—may

(a) by general or special order in writing require any trader to make a return in such form and within such time and to

¹ Rule 11G. was inserted by Notification No. G. 93-A., dated the 24th December, 1917, *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 24th December, 1917.

² For such order, see Notifications No. H. 84-314, dated the 11th January, 1918, No. G. 783, dated 16th March, 1918; No. 686-T-17, dated the 21st March, 1918; No. 134-J. (ii), dated the 23rd March 1918; *infra*, pages 244—245.

³ Rule 11H. was inserted by Notification No. 372-D., dated 12th January, 1918, *Gazette of India*, 1918, Part I, page 26.

⁴ Rule 11J. was inserted by Notification No. 1165-D., dated 30th January, 1918, *Gazette of India*, 1918, Part I, page 130.

⁵ For Notifications issued under r. 11-J., see Notifications No. 1167-D., dated 30th January, 1918; No. 2583-D., dated 2nd March, 1918; No. 915, dated 6th April, 1918; No. 2508, dated 4th May, 1918; No. 3093, dated 11th May, 1918; No. 3242, dated 18th May, 1918; No. 3244, dated 18th May, 1918; *infra*, pages 245—247.

such authority as may be specified in the order, as to the stocks of such commodity held by him or consigned to him or under order on his account; as to any contracts for the supply to or by him of such commodity or for or in connection with the production or manufacture of such commodity, and as to any other dealing by him therein, and as to the persons with whom and the prices at which any such contracts or other dealings were made or had, or at which such commodity had been bought or sold by him; as to the cost of production of such commodity, so far as the same may be known to him, and the profits usually made or expected by him on the sale thereof; and as to any other matters specified in the order with respect to which in the opinion of the authority making the order it is desirable to obtain information for the purpose of controlling the price of such commodity;

(b) by notification in the *Gazette of India* or the Local Official Gazette as the case may be prescribe the conditions under which (including the maximum price at which) such commodity may be sold, and such conditions may be general for the whole area or may vary as regards different localities therein, and different conditions may be prescribed for different classes of such commodity; and

(c) where a price for sale has been fixed in accordance with the provisions of clause (b), by order in writing require a trader to place the whole or any portion of his stock, whether immediately available or not at the disposal of the Governor-General in Council at such time and place and in such manner as may be specified in the order on receiving payment therefor at the price or prices so fixed.

(3) Any authority having power to make an order under sub-rule (2) (a) may, for the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return made in accordance therewith or for obtaining information in a case where an order under that sub-rule has not, in the opinion of such authority, been sufficiently complied with, empower by general or special order any person to enter and search any place, in which such person has reason to believe that any commodity in respect of which an order has been made under sub-rule (2) (a) is kept or stored and to take such measures as such person thinks necessary for testing the accuracy of the return or for obtaining such information.

(4) If any person except as authorised by the authority under whose orders the information was obtained discloses or makes use of any information obtained in accordance with the provisions of this rule, he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

(5) If any person disobeys or neglects to comply with any order made in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (2), or any condition of sale prescribed under that rule other than a condition as to

maximum price, he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules, and the authority making the order may take such action as he thinks necessary to give effect to the same.

(6) If by a notification published in pursuance of sub-rule (2) a maximum price has been fixed for any commodity, and any person sells such commodity at a price in excess thereof, such person shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or to three times the price received by him for the commodity so sold, whichever is most, and if such person is a company, every director and officer thereof shall be liable in like manner as if he had sold the commodity himself unless he proves that the contravention of the order took place without his knowledge or consent.

(7) The Governor-General in Council may by order in writing authorise any officer of Government to exercise the powers referred to in sub-rule (2), clauses (a) and (c).

¹ [(7 a). Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule requiring a previous declaration by the Governor-General in Council, the Local Government, of its own motion, or any officer of Government authorised in this behalf by the Local Government by general or special order in writing, may exercise, in any area within the province and in respect of any commodity of general use the power referred to in sub-rule (2) clause (a) and the provisions of this rule shall apply accordingly].

(8) In this rule the expression "trader" includes a manufacturer, producer, warehouse keeper or vendor, and in the case of a vendor whether wholesale or retail, and whether acting on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person, and if not acting on his own behalf the person on whose behalf he is acting.

² 11K. (1) Where in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council it is necessary for the purpose of securing the public safety, to control and regulate the housing of artisans and labourers and their families in any area which is a defended harbour, he may by notification³ in the *Gazette of India* make a declaration to that effect which may extend to the whole of such area or to such part thereof as may be specified in the notification.

(2) In any area in which a declaration under sub-rule (1) is in force, the Local Government, or any officer of Government authorised by it in this behalf, may require the owner or person in charge of any house, which in its opinion is or has been rented for housing artisans or labourers, to furnish particulars in such form within such time and to such authority as may be specified in the order, as to the rent, at and the

¹ Sub-rule (7 a) was inserted by Notification No. 1976, dated 20th April, 1918, see *Gazette of India*, 1918, Part I, page 587.

² Rule 11K. was inserted by Notification No. 1272-D., dated 2nd February, 1918, *Gazette of India*, 1918, Part I, page 131.

³ For Notifications issued under r. 11K, see Notifications No. 1274-D., dated 2nd February, 1918; No. 2950-D., dated 9th March, 1918; *infra*, page 247.

Power to
control and
regulate the
housing of
artisans and
labourers.

manner in, which such house was let during the year 1914 or any subsequent year, and as to any other matters specified in the order with respect to which in the opinion of the authority making the order it is desirable to obtain information for the purpose of determining the rent which should be charged for the accommodation of artisans or labourers therein, and further may for the same purpose require any such person to produce such accounts, rent-receipts, books or other documents at such time and to such authority as may be specified in the order and to submit the same to the examination of such authority.

(3) In any area in which a declaration under sub-rule (1) is in force, the Local Government may by order in writing fix maximum rates for the rents to be charged to artisans or labourers or their families of houses or classes of houses which in the opinion of the Local Government were in the year 1914 let, or, if unlet in that year, were of a class which would have been let, at rents not exceeding rupees 10 per mensem or any equivalent thereof.

(4) If any person disobeys or neglects to comply with any order made in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (2), he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules and the authority making the order may take such action as it thinks necessary to give effect to the same:

(5) Where under the provisions of sub-rule (3) a maximum rate of rent has been fixed which is applicable to any house, any person who receives rent therefor, whether directly or indirectly, in excess of such rate shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both, and a person shall be deemed to have received rent in excess of the rate fixed if he receives any consideration other than money which represents a money value in excess of such rate.

(6) In this rule the expression 'house' includes any part of a house let or sub-let as a place of residence, and the expression 'owner' includes any person who lets or sub-lets a house.

¹ [(7) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette delegate to any officer of Government its powers under sub-rule (3) to be exercised in the whole or any part of an area specified in a notification issued under sub-rule (1)].

12. The Local Government, or any authority not below the rank of a District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, or a competent military authority may, by order in writing, prohibit or limit, in such way as it thinks fit, access to any building or place in the possession or under the control of Government or of any local authority, or to any building or place in the occupation, whether permanent or otherwise, of His Majesty's

Power to prohibit or limit access to public buildings, public places etc.

¹ Sub-rule (7) of rule 11 K was added by Notification No. 1849, dated 20th April, 1918, *Gazette of India*, 1918, Part I, page 587.

naval or military Forces or of any police force or to any public place in the vicinity of any such building or place.

¹12A. (1) Any officer of Government authorised in this behalf by a general or special order of the Local Government may arrest without warrant any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has acted, is acting, or is about to act with intent to assist the King's enemies in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India.

(2) Any officer exercising the power conferred by this rule may use any and every means necessary to enforce the same.

(3) Any officer making an arrest under this rule shall forthwith report the fact to the Local Government and, pending receipt of the orders of the Local Government, may by order in writing commit any person so arrested to such custody as the Local Government may by general or special order specify in this behalf:

Provided that no person shall be detained in custody for a period exceeding fifteen days without the order of the Local Government:

Provided further that no person shall be detained in custody under this rule for a period beyond a month.

²[(4) The Local Government may direct that any person arrested under this rule shall be transferred to any other province, and the Local Government of such province shall, on such transfer, deal with the case as if such person had been arrested under its own orders:]

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall be deemed to extend the period of detention prescribed by the second proviso to sub-rule (3).]

Power to
order removal
of suspects
from specified
areas.

³ 12-B. (1) Where the Governor General in Council has by notification ⁴ in the Gazette of India declared any area to be an area which it is necessary to safeguard in the public interest and where, in the opinion of the Local Government, any person has acted, is acting, or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the safety of such area or any works or buildings therein or to the effective control of any such works, the Local Government may by order in writing direct that such person shall not enter, reside or remain in such area.

(2) An order made under sub-rule (1) shall be served on the person in respect of whom it is made in the manner provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for service of a summons, and upon such service such person shall be deemed to have had due notice thereof.

(3) Any officer of Government authorised in this behalf by general or special order of the Local Government may arrest, without warrant

¹ Rule 12A. was inserted by Notification No. 5020, dated 17th December, 1915, *Gazette of India*, 1915, Part I, page 2108.

² Sub-rule (4) of Rule 12A. was inserted by Notification No. 927, dated 10th April, 1917, *Gazette of India*, 1917, Part I, page 615.

³ Rule 12B. was inserted by Notification No. 14, dated 2nd January, 1918, *Gazette of India*, 1918, Part I, page 2.

⁴ For areas declared under r. 12B., see Notifications No. 15, dated 2nd January, 1918, No. 896, dated 26th April, 1918, pages 247 and 248, *infra*.

any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that the has acted, is acting, or is about to act in the manner aforesaid and may, in exercise of the power conferred by this sub-rule, use any and every means necessary to enforce the same.

(4) Any officer making an arrest under this rule shall forthwith report the fact to the Local Government and may,—

(i) if such person is prepared to give security, release him on his executing a bond that he will not, pending receipt of the orders of the Local Government, enter, reside or remain in any area notified under sub-rule (1); or

(ii) if the person arrested has not been released on a bond, by order in writing commit him, pending receipt of the orders of the Local Government, to such custody as the Local Government may by general or special order specify in this behalf for a period not exceeding fifteen days.

998. (5) When security has been taken under this rule the bond shall be deemed to be a bond taken under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, by the District Magistrate of the District within which the area concerned is situated, and the provisions of section 514 of the said Code shall apply accordingly.

(6) Whoever, being a person in respect of whom an order has been made under sub-rule (1), knowingly disobeys any direction in such order shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

Explanation.—In this rule the expression “District Magistrate” shall be deemed, in the case of the Presidency-towns and Rangoon, to refer to the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

13. (1) In any area ¹ in which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that the provisions of this rule shall be in force, the competent military authority or any other authority empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, may make regulations as to the navigation and mooring of vessels in the territorial waters adjacent to British India and in rivers or channels connected therewith, and may by such regulations prohibit any vessel or class of vessel from entering any such waters, rivers or channels which such authority may consider it necessary to keep clear of vessels or of vessels of that class in the interests of the public safety or the defence of British India.

Navigation in territorial waters and rivers and channels connected therewith.

(2) If any person disobeys or neglects to observe any regulation made in the exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1), he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

14. (1) Every vessel in the territorial waters adjacent to British India or in any river or channel connected therewith, shall comply with any regulations made under rule 13, and shall obey any orders

Vessels to observe regulations and other orders.

¹ For areas declared under r 13 (1), see Notification No. 1310, dated 24th December, 1915, page 233, *infra*.

given by way of signal or otherwise by any naval, military or other officer engaged in the defence of the coast or by any person authorised by such officer in this behalf.

(2) If any vessel fails to comply with any such regulations or orders, any such officer or person may use any and every means necessary to compel compliance.

(3) If any vessel fails to comply with any such regulations or to obey any such orders, the master or other person in command or in charge of the vessels shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

Power of
search, arrest
and seizure.

15. (1) In any area ¹ in which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that the provisions of this rule shall be in force, any naval, military or other officer engaged in the defence of the coast, or any person authorised in this behalf by such officer, may—

(a) stop and search any vessel found within the territorial waters adjacent to British India or in rivers or channels connected therewith ;

(b) search any place which he has reason to believe has been, is, or is about to be, used for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India ;

(c) seize anything which he has reason to believe is being used or is intended to be used for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India ; and

(d) arrest any person whom he has reason to believe has acted, is acting, or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India.

(2) Any officer or person exercising the powers conferred by this rule may use any and every means necessary to enforce the same.

(3) Any officer or person making an arrest or seizure under this rule shall forthwith report the fact to the Local Government, and, pending the receipt of the orders of the Local Government, may detain in custody any person arrested or thing seized :

Provided that no person shall be detained in custody for a period exceeding fifteen days without the order of the Local Government :

Provided further that no person shall be detained in custody under this rule for a period exceeding one month.

(4) All articles seized under this rule shall be disposed of in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

Power to con-
trol sailing of
certain stea-
mers and to
take up
accommoda-
tion
therein.

16. (1) The Governor General in Council or any officer of Government authorised by him in this behalf may, by order in writing, require

¹ For areas declared under r. 15, see Notification No. 1310, dated 24th December, 1915, page 233, *infra*.

the master or other person in command or charge of any British steamer to comply with all or any of the following directions :—

- (a) to alter in any way specified in such order the date fixed for the sailing of such steamer, and to sail on such altered date ;
- (b) to place at the disposal of the Governor-General in Council the whole, or any part which may be specified in the order, of the accommodation available on such steamer, and to employ the same for the carriage of such persons, animals, or things as may be specified in the order ; and
- (c) to undertake, or permit to be undertaken, such structural additions or alterations on board such steamer as may be necessary to fit the same for the safe carriage of any persons, animals or things in respect of whom or of which an order has been made under clause (b).

(2) Where any order has been made in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) in respect of any steamer, the Governor-General in Council shall pay to the owner of such steamer such compensation for any loss immediately attributable to such order and for any services rendered or expenditure incurred in complying therewith, as in default of agreement, may be decided to be just and reasonable, having regard to the circumstances of the case, by the arbitration of a person having knowledge of shipping affairs, to be nominated in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, and such decision shall be final.

(3) If the master or other person in command or charge of any steamer disobeys or neglects to observe any directions given in the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1), such master or other person shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

¹ 16-A. (1) Where an officer of Government authorised in this behalf by the Local Government has reason to suspect that any person who is about to depart from British India is attempting to do so for purposes prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India, such officer may prevent the departure of that person.

Power to prevent departure of suspected persons from British India.

(2) Any officer preventing the departure of any person under this rule shall forthwith report the case to the Local Government, and the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, by order prohibit such person at any time subsequently from leaving British India so long as the order is in force ; and if any person leaves British India in contravention of such an order, he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

² 16-B. No native of India shall depart by sea out of British India for the purpose of, or with the intention of, labouring for hire in any country beyond the limits of India :

Prohibition of emigration to labour for hire by natives of India.

¹ Rule 16-A was inserted by Notification No. 1961, dated the 22nd June, 1916, *Gazette of India*, 1916, Part I, page 778.

² Rule 16-B was inserted by Notification No. 1227-E. D., dated the 12th March, 1917, *Gazette of India*, 1917, Part I, page 440.

Provided that the prohibition imposed by this rule shall not extend to any person or class of persons permitted so to depart by general or special license granted by such authority as the Governor-General may appoint in this behalf.

Explanation.—‘Labour’ in this rule means unskilled labour, and does not include any work or other occupation of the nature referred to in Chapter XI of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908.

XVII of
1908.

Prevention
of conveyance
of letters,
etc., out of or
into British
India.

17. (1) Any person entering into or departing from British India, on being required to do so by any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, shall make a declaration as to whether or not he is carrying or conveying letters or other written messages intended to be transmitted by post or otherwise delivered, and, if so required, shall produce to the officer any such letters or messages; and such officer may search any such person and any baggage with a view to ascertaining whether such person, or the person to whom the baggage belongs, is carrying or conveying any such letters or messages.

(2) The officer may examine any letters or other messages so produced to him or found on such search, and unless satisfied that they are of an innocent nature, shall transmit them to such authority as the Local Government may, by general or special order, direct and such authority may dispose, as it thinks fit, of such letters or messages.

18. No person shall—

Obstruction
to, or dis-
obedience of,
authority
acting under
these rules.

(a) voluntarily obstruct, or offer any resistance to, or impede, or otherwise interfere with, or

(b) withhold any information in his possession which he is required to furnish under the provisions of any of these rules from, or

(c) wilfully give false, or misleading information to, or

(d) fail or neglect to comply with any order issued by

any authority or any officer or other person who is carrying out the orders of such authority or who is otherwise acting in accordance with his duty under any of the provisions of these rules.

Prohibition of
photograph-
ing of naval
and military
works.

19. (1) No person shall, without the permission of the competent military authority, make any photograph, sketch, plan, model, or other representation of any naval or military work, or of any dock or harbour work in or in connection with a defended harbour, or with intent to assist the enemy, of any other place or thing, and if any person without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession any representation of any such work of such a nature as is calculated to be useful to the enemy, he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

(2) For the purpose of this rule, the expression ‘harbour work’ includes lights, buoys, beacons, marks, and other things for the purpose of facilitating navigation in or into a harbour.

Prohibition
of non-postal
communica-

20. (1) No person shall, without lawful authority, transmit otherwise than through the post or convey to or from British India, or receive or

have in his possession for such transmittal or conveyance, any letter or written message from or originating with, or to or intended for—

tions with
onemy.

- (a) any person, or body of persons, of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in any country for the time being at war with His Majesty, or acting on behalf or in the interests of any person or body of persons so resident or carrying on business; or
- (b) any person or body of persons whose Sovereign or State is at war with His Majesty, and who resides or carries on business in British India :

Provided that a person shall not be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of this rule if he proves that he did not know, and had no reason to suspect, that the letter or message in question was such a letter or message as aforesaid.

(2) This rule is in addition to, and not in derogation of, any provisions contained in the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, and shall not prejudice any right to take proceedings under that Act in respect of any transaction which is an offence under that Act.

21. No person shall send from British India, whether by post or otherwise, any document containing any matter written in any medium which is not visible unless subjected to heat or other treatment.

Prohibition
of transmis-
sion of mes-
sages in sec-
ret writing.
Prohibition
regarding
current gold
or silver
com.

¹ 21-A. No person shall melt, break up, or use otherwise than as currency, any current gold or silver coin.

In this rule 'coin' means coin which is legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906.

22. No person shall voluntarily impede, hamper, or obstruct the training of His Majesty's naval or military forces, or of the Imperial Service Troops.

Obstruction
of training.

23. No person shall dissuade or attempt to dissuade any person from entering the military or police service of His Majesty :

Dissuasion
from enlist-
ment.

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to advice true in substance and given in good faith for the benefit of the individual to whom it is given.

24. No person shall induce or attempt to induce any person in the service of His Majesty to disregard or fail in his duty as such servant.

Tampering
with Govern-
ment ser-
vants.

25. (1) Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise publishes or circulates any statement, rumour, or report—

Publication
or circulation
of statements
or reports.

- (a) which is false and which he has no reasonable ground to believe to be true, with intent to cause or which is likely to cause fear or alarm to the public or to any section of the public ; or

¹ Rule 21-A was inserted by Notification, No. 1470-F., dated the 29th June, 1917,

- (b) with intent to jeopardise or which is likely to jeopardise the success of His Majesty's forces by land or sea or the success of the forces of any Power in alliance with His Majesty ; or
- (c) with intent to prejudice or which is likely to prejudice His Majesty's relations with Foreign Powers ; or
- (d) with intent to promote or which is likely to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects :

shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine, or if it is proved that he did so with intent to assist the King's enemies, with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years.

(2) No Court shall take cognisance of any offence against this rule save upon complaint made by order of, or under authority from, the Governor-General in Council, the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf.

Possession of
prohibited
documents.

¹ 25-A. (1) The following documents shall, for the purposes of this rule, be prohibited documents, namely :—

documents containing any words, signs, or visible representations which instigate or are likely to instigate whether directly or indirectly—

(a) the use of criminal force against His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India or against public servants generally or any class of public servant or any individual public servant ; or

(b) the commission or abetment of anything which is an offence against sections 121, 121-A., 122, 131, 435, and 436 of the Indian Penal Code, or of the offence of robbery or dacoity or of anything which is an offence under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Explosive Substances Act, 1908, or section 27 of the Indian Army Act, 1911.

XLV of 1876
XI of 1878.
VI of 1908.
VIII of 1911

(2) No person shall knowingly have in his possession or under his control any prohibited document in such circumstances as afford reasonable grounds for believing that he is about to publish or circulate such document, and whoever contravenes the provisions of this rule shall, unless he can prove that he had such documents in his possession or under his control for a lawful object, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine.

(3) No Court shall take cognisance of any contravention of this rule save upon complaint made by order or under authority from of, the Governor-General in Council, the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf.

¹ Rule 25-A was inserted by Notification No. 2767, dated the 25th September, 1916, *Gazette of India*, 1916, Part I, page 1459.

¹ 25-B. (1) No person shall, without lawful excuse, collect, record, publish, or communicate, or attempt to elicit, any information with respect to the movements, numbers, description, condition, or disposition of any of the forces, ships, or war materials of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's Allies, or with respect to the plans or conduct, or supposed plans or conduct of any naval or military operations by any such forces or ships, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for, or connected with or intended for, the fortification or defence of any place, or any information of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be, directly or indirectly, useful to the enemy; and no person shall, without such excuse, have in his possession any document containing any such information.

Prohibition obtaining, communicating, or possessing naval and military information without lawful excuse

(2) Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of this rule shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

(3) Whoever, with the intention of assisting the King's enemies has, since the commencement of the present war, done any of the acts referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment which may extend to ten years.

¹ 25-C. The expression 'spy' in this rule includes any person who has, since the commencement of the present war, done or attempted to do any of the acts referred to in rule ¹[25 B (1)] and who is reasonably suspected of having done so with the intention of assisting the King's enemies, and any person out of British India who is, or who is reasonably suspected of being, a person to whom information has been communicated, or attempted to be communicated, in contravention of that rule.

Prohibition of communications with spies.

(2) Whoever, without lawful excuse, communicates, or attempts to communicate with a spy, shall, unless he proves that he did not know, and had no reason to suspect, that the person with whom he so communicated, or attempted to communicate, was a spy, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

(3) Whoever, with the intention of assisting the King's enemies has been, since the commencement of the present war, in communication with, or has attempted to communicate with, a spy, shall be punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment which may extend to ten years.

(4) A person may, unless he proves the contrary, be deemed to be in communication with a spy if the name or address or any other information regarding a spy is supplied by him to any other person, in such circumstances as to give reasonable ground for suspecting that he is in communication with the spy.

¹ Rules 25-B and 25-C were inserted, and the letters B and C substituted for A and B by Notifications Nos. 135, dated the 4th February, 1916, and 54, dated the 25th October, 1916, respectively, *Gazette of India*, 1916, Part I, pages 157 and 1623.

(5) Any address, whether within or without British India, reasonably suspected of being an address used for the receipt of communications intended for the King's enemies may be deemed to be the address of a spy, and communications addressed to that address to be communications with a spy.

Trespassing
on railway or
loitering near
bridge, etc.

26. (1) Whoever is found trespassing on any railway, or loitering on under or near any tunnel, bridge, viaduct ¹[culvert or wireless installation] in circumstances which afford reason to believe that he is so trespassing or loitering with a view to committing an offence, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

(2) The expression "offence" for the purpose of this rule means anything punishable under any law for the time being in force with imprisonment for a term of six months or upwards, whether with or without fine.

Publication
of notice of
orders under
the rules.

27. (1) Every authority who makes an order in pursuance of these rules shall, subject to the provisions of rule 4, publish notice of the order in such manner as he may consider best adapted for informing persons affected by the order.

(2) Whoever, without lawful authority, defaces or otherwise tampers with any notice posted up in pursuance of these rules shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

Attempts.

28. Any person who attempts to commit, or abets, or attempts to abet the commission of any act prohibited by or punishable under these rules shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of these rules in like manner as if he had himself committed the act.

Penalty for
contravention
not otherwise
provided for.

29. Whoever contravenes any of these rules shall, where no express provision is made herein for the punishment of such contravention, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Cognisance of
contraven-
tions of the
rules.

30. Save as otherwise provided in rule 25 (2), no Court shall take cognisance of any offence punishable under these rules unless the Local Government, a Chief Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, or competent military authority not being below the rank of a Lieutenant-Colonel has, by order in writing, consented to the initiation of the proceedings.

Interpret-
ation of the
rules.

31. The General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply, for the purpose of X of 1897. the interpretation of these rules, in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of the Governor-General in Council.

¹ These words in rule 26 (1) were substituted for the words "or culvert" by Notification No. 732, dated the 11th May 1917, *Gazette of India*, 1917, Part I, page 865.

32. The rules published with the following notifications of the Government of India are hereby rescinded, namely :—

Rescission of former rules and savings.

In the Home Department—

- No. 1196, dated the 2nd April, 1915.
- „ 1881, dated the 18th June, 1915.
- „ 2374, dated the 30th July, 1915.

In the Army Department, Judicial—

- No. 693, dated the 23rd July, 1915.
- „ 1104, dated the 5th November, 1915.
- „ 1139, dated the 12th November, 1915.
- „ 1170, dated the 19th November, 1915.

Provided that the rescission of any such rule shall not—

- (a) affect the previous operation of any rule so rescinded or anything duly done, or suffered thereunder, or
- (b) affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under any rule so rescinded, or
- (c) affect any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any rule so rescinded, or affect any investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, or liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid ; and any such investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy may be instituted, continued, or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture, or punishment may be imposed as if such rule had not been rescinded :

Provided further, that any sanction, permission or direction given, or order, requirement or appointment made, authority issued or other action taken under any rule so rescinded shall be deemed to have been given, made, issued or taken under the corresponding provision of these rules.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 2080.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (CONSOLIDATION) RULES, 1915.

No. 1310, dated the 24th December, 1915.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of rules 13 and 15 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, shall be in force in the areas specified in the schedule annexed hereto.

Army Department.

Schedule.

Presidency or Province.	Civil district.
Bombay	Karachi (Sind). Hyderabad (Sind). Ahmedabad. Broach. Surat. Thana. Bombay City. Kolaba. Ratnagiri. North Kanara. South Kanara. Malabar. Tinnevelly. Ramnad. Tanjore. South Arcot. Chingleput. Nellore. Guntur. Kistna. Godaveri. Vizagapatam. Ganjam.
Madras	Puri. Cuttack. Balasore. Midnapur. 24-Parganas. ¹ Howrah. Hooghly. Khulna. Backergunge. Faridpur. Dacca. Tippera. Noakhali. Chittagong.
Bihar and Orissa	Akyab. Kyaukpyu. Sandoway. Bassein. Myaungmya. Pyapon. Hanthawaddy. Pegu. Thaton. Amherst. Tavoy. Mergui.
Bengal	The whole.
Burma	The whole of the territory under the jurisdiction of the Resident.
Andamans and Nicobars	
Aden	

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 2154.]

¹ District Magistrate, 24-Parganas, authorised to make regulations for the navigation and mooring of boats, see Calcutta Gazette, 1917, Part I, page 1740.

No. 163, dated the 11th February, 1916.—In pursuance of rule 2 (iii) Army Department of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department No. 86, dated the 9th December, 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the areas defined in the schedule hereto annexed shall be defended harbours for the purpose of the said rules.

Schedule.

Defended Harbour.	Area.
Aden	The whole of British territory under the jurisdiction of the Resident at Aden, and the sea up to territorial limits.
Karaehi	<p>The area comprised within the following boundaries :—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A line drawn through the southern shore of the mouth of the Hah River and a point 2 miles north of the waterworks at Dunlotte. (ii) A line drawn north and south passing through the westernmost point of Cape Monze. (iii) A line drawn north and south through a point 2 miles east of the waterworks at Dunlotte to the North Western Railway, thence a line south-west (true) to the southern shore of the Kahi mouth of the Indus. (iv) The southern shore of the Kahi mouth of the Indus, thence along the limit of territorial waters till boundary (ii) is reached.
Bombay	<p>The area comprised within the following boundaries :—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) On the north the Bassein Creek. (ii) On the east a line drawn north and south through a point 4 miles east of the easternmost point of Elephanta Island. (iii) On the south a line drawn east and west through a point 7 miles south of Colaba Tower. (iv) On the west the limit of territorial waters. <p>And in addition the following detached areas :—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Within a 1 mile radius of the visual signalling station just south-west of Bassein on the north side of the creek. (ii) Within a 1-mile radius of the visual signalling station of Kalhair north-east of Thana. (iii) Within 1 mile on either side of the section of the Tansa water pipe line extending for a distance of 6 miles north-east of Bassein Creek until a tunnel through the hills is reached. (iv) Within 1 mile on either side of the line of communication with Kennery island, consisting of a submarine cable from the Island to the mainland at Alibag, the road telegraph line from Alibag to Khopoli via Pen, and thence along the telegraph line along the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Khopoli to Thana.

Schedule—concluded.

Defended Harbour.	Area.
Madras	<p>The area comprised within the following boundaries :—</p> <p>(i) On the north a line drawn east and west through Erana-vur railway station.</p> <p>(ii) On the west a line drawn north and south through a point 1 mile west of Ambattur railway station on the Madras and Southern Mah-ratta Railway.</p> <p>(iii) On the south a line drawn east and west through Pallavaram railway station on the South Indian Railway.</p> <p>(iv) On the east the limit of territorial waters.</p>
Calcutta	<p>The area comprised within the following boundaries :—</p> <p><i>On the east.</i>—The right bank of the rivers Raimangal and Ichchhamati from the sea till the northern bound-ary is reached.</p> <p><i>On the north.</i>—An east and west line running through Barrackporo railway station.</p> <p><i>On the west.</i>—A north and south line running through Bagman station on the Bengal Nagpur Railway.</p> <p><i>On the south.</i>—The limit of territorial waters in the Bay of Bengal.</p> <p>With an additional portion to the north of the above northern boundary consisting of a strip 2 miles in width from each bank of the river Hooghly from the northern boundary to a point 2 miles north of the Nai-hati bridge over the Hooghly River.</p>
Rangoon	<p>The area comprised within the following boundaries :—</p> <p>(i) A line drawn north and south through a point 5 miles due east of the signal station at Ele-phant Point.</p> <p>(ii) A line drawn north and south through a point 3 miles due west of the Rangoon Cathedral.</p> <p>(iii) A line drawn east and west through a point 3 miles due north of the Rangoon Cathedral.</p> <p>(iv) The limit of territorial waters in the Bay of Bengal on the south.</p> <p>And in addition to the above area the area comprised within a 1-mile radius of the engine house at the Wire-less Station on Diamond Island.</p> <p>The whole of the territory and islands under the juris-diction of the Superintendent of Port Blair and the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and the territorial waters adjacent thereto.</p>

No. 1107, dated the 26th April, 1917.—In pursuance of rule 8 of the Home Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of the said rule shall be in force in the area specified in the schedule annexed hereto.

Schedule.

	Area.
	<p>The area comprised within the following boundaries :—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) on the north the Bassein Creek ; (ii) on the east a line drawn north and south through a point 4 miles east of the easternmost point of Elephanta Island ; (iii) on the south a line drawn east and west through a point 7 miles south of Colaba Tower ; (iv) on the west the limit of territorial waters ; <p>and in addition the following detached areas :—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) within a 1-mile radius of the visual signalling station just south-west of Bassein on the north side of the creek ; (ii) within a 1-mile radius of the visual signalling station of Kalhair north-east of Thana ; (iii) within 1 mile on either side of the section of the Tansa water pipe line extending for a distance of 6 miles north-east of Bassein Creek until a tunnel through the hills is reached ; (iv) within 1 mile on either side of the line of communication with Kennery Island, consisting of a submarine cable from the island to the mainland at Alibag, the road telegraph line from Alibag to Khopoli via Pon, and thence along the telegraph line along the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Khopoli to Thana.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 691.]

No. 2326, dated the 20th September, 1917.—In pursuance of rule 8 of the Home Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of the said rule shall be in force in the area specified in the schedule annexed hereto.

SCHEDULE.

Area.

The area comprised within the following boundaries :—

- (a) On the north a line drawn east and west through Eranavur railway station.
- (b) On the west, a line drawn north and south through a point 1 mile west of Ambattur railway station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

- (c) On the south a line drawn east and west through Pallavaram railway station on the South Indian Railway.
- (d) On the east the limit of territorial waters.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1574.]

Home
Department.

No. 1387, dated the 25th May, 1917.—In pursuance of rule 8-A of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of the said rule shall be in force in the area specified in the schedule annexed hereto.

Schedule.

	Area.
	<p>The area comprised within the following boundaries :—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) on the north the Bassein Creek ; (ii) on the east a line drawn north and south through a point 4 miles east of the easternmost point of Elephanta Island ; (iii) on the south a line drawn east and west through a point 7 miles south of Colaba Tower ; (iv) on the west the limit of territorial waters ; <p>and in addition the following detached areas :—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) within a mile radius of the visual signalling station just south-west of Bassein on the north side of the Creek ; (ii) within a 1-mile radius of the visual signalling station of Kalhair north-east of Thana ; (iii) within one mile on either side of the section of the Tansa water pipe line extending for a distance of 6 miles north-east of Bassein Creek until a tunnel through the hills is reached ; (iv) within one mile on either side of the line of communication with Kennery Island, consisting of a submarine cable from the island to the mainland at Alibag, the road telegraph line from Alibag to Khopoli via Pen, and thence along the telegraph line along the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Khopoli to Thana.

No. 452, dated the 22nd February, 1918.—In pursuance of rule 8 A of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of the said rule shall be in force in the area specified in the schedule annexed hereto.

Schedule.

Defended Harbour.	Area.
Karachi	<p>The area comprised within the following boundaries :—</p> <p>(i) A line drawn through the southern shore of the mouth of the Hab River and a point 2 miles north of the waterworks at Dunlotte.</p> <p>(ii) A line drawn north and south passing through the westernmost point of Cape Monze.</p> <p>(iii) A line drawn north and south through a point 2 miles east of the waterworks at Dunlotte to the North Western Railway, thence a line south-west (true) to the southern shore of the Kahi mouth of the Indus.</p> <p>(iv) The southern shore of the Kahi mouth of the Indus, thence along the limit of territorial waters till boundary (ii) is reached.</p>

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 224.]

No. 774, dated the 18th May, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 11-A of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that all persons engaged in the production, manufacture, purchase, sale, distribution, transport, storage, or shipment of steel plates suitable for ship, barge, or boat building, and of thickness $\frac{1}{2}$ ", $\frac{3}{8}$ ", $\frac{5}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{4}$ ", and $\frac{1}{8}$ " shall submit to the Secretary of the Indian Munitions Board, Simla, by the 10th of June, 1917, returns, furnishing full particulars of their stock in hand of such plates and of any stocks of such plates of which they have reasonable expectation of receiving consignments from outside India within three months from the date of this order.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 925.]

No. X-38, dated the 10th November, 1917.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council is of the opinion that the articles specified below can be utilised in connexion with the prosecution of the present war, namely, flannels suitable for shirting, all wool and unions, blue-grey, khaki, and white ;

Now, therefore, the Governor-General in Council in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by rule 11-A of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, hereby requires all persons who, in the course of business, whether on their own behalf or on behalf of others, hold or have control over any such flannels to send to the Controller (Textile Supplies), Indian Munitions Board, Simla, the following particulars of such flannels, namely :—

- (a) the quantity held ;
- (b) the place or places at which held ;
- (c) the description as regards composition, quality, colour, and width ;
- (d) the price (if known) at which the owner or person entitled to sell the flannels is willing to sell the same by agreement ;

and the Governor-General in Council further requires that every such person shall refrain from disposing of the said flannels from the date of this notification until the said particulars have been furnished as prescribed above, and for a further period thereafter not exceeding fourteen days, after the expiry of which period the whole or any part of the said flannels may be disposed of as if this notification had not been issued, unless, before the expiry of such period, a notice of requisition under rule 11-AA of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, shall have been issued in respect of the whole or part of the said flannels by the Governor-General in Council or by an officer authorised by him to act in this behalf :

Provided that this order shall not be held to apply to a portion of their stocks of such flannels not exceeding 500 yards in all held by dealers on the date of this notification for *bona fide* retail trade only, or to stocks held in the ordinary course of their business by persons whose aggregate holding of such flannels does not exceed a total of 500 yards.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1858.]

Indian
Munitions
Board.

No. 209-X, dated the 12th December, 1917.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council is of the opinion that the articles specified below can be utilised in connexion with the prosecution of the present war, namely, blankets made of wool and measuring not less than six feet in length and four feet in width :

Now, therefore, the Governor-General in Council in the exercise of the power conferred upon him by rule 11-A of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as amended, hereby requires all persons who, in the course of business, whether on their own behalf or on behalf of others, hold or have control over any such blankets to send to the Controller (Textile Supplies), Indian Munitions Board, Simla, the following particulars of such blankets, namely :—

- (a) the quantity of blankets held ;

- (b) the place or places at which held ;
- (c) the description of the blankets as regards composition, quality, colour, and width ;
- (d) the price (if known) at which the owner or person entitled to sell the blankets is willing to sell the same by agreement ;

and the Governor-General in Council further requires that every such person shall refrain from disposing of the said blankets from the date of this notification until the said particulars have been furnished as prescribed above, and for a further period thereafter of fourteen days, after the expiry of which period the whole or any part of the said blankets may be disposed of as if this notification had not been issued, unless, before the expiry of the said period, they shall have been purchased by Government or a notice of requisition under rule 11-AA of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, shall have been issued in respect of them by the Governor-General in Council or by an officer authorised by him to act in this behalf ;

Provided that this order shall not be held to apply to a portion of their stocks of such blankets not exceeding five hundred in number in all held by dealers on the date of this notification for *bona fide* retail trade only, or to stocks held in the ordinary course of their business by persons whose aggregate holding of blankets does not exceed a total of five hundred in number.

[See Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 12th December, 1917.]

No. H-343—341, dated the 4th February, 1918.—Under rules 11-A, 11 AA, and 11-D (1) (c) of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council hereby authorises the Controller (Tanning Materials), Madras Presidency, to require particulars, as provided by rule 11-A, in respect of any tanning materials ; also, as provided by 11-AA, to have power to take possession of any tanning materials, also, as provided by rule 11-D(1) (c), to issue directions for the carrying on of any industry or business relating to tanning materials.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 188.]

No. 134-J (i), dated the 23rd March, 1918.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council is of the opinion that the article specified below can be utilised in connexion with the prosecution of the present war, namely, flax canvas, free from jute, both proofed and unproofed ;

Now, therefore, the Governor-General in Council in the exercise of the power conferred by rule 11-A of the Defence of India (Consolidation)

Rules, 1915, as amended, hereby requires all persons who, in the course of business, whether on their own behalf or on behalf of others, hold or have control over any such flax canvas to send to the Controller (Jute Manufactures), Indian Munitions Board, 7, Council House Street, Calcutta, the following particulars of such flax canvas, namely :—

- (a) description as regards quality and widths and whether proofed or unproofed ;
- (b) quantity of each description ;
- (c) the place or places at which held ;
- (d) the price (if known) at which the owner or person entitled to sell it is willing to sell by agreement.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 454.]

Railway
Department.

No. 1222-S-17-II, dated the 22nd August, 1917.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that coal and coke are products which can be utilised in connection with the prosecution of the present war ;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of rule 11-AA of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise Mr. R. W. Church, B.Sc., F.G.S., Mining Engineer and Metallurgist to the Railway Board, to exercise in respect of the said products the powers conferred on the Governor-General by sub-rules (1) and (3) of the said rule.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1456.]

Railway
Department.

No. 634-S-17, dated the 13th September, 1917.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the rails of the Sutlej Valley Section of the Southern Punjab Railway, together with all fastenings, sleepers, plant, and material connected therewith, can be utilised in connection with the prosecution of the present war ;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 11-AA of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to require the Agent of the North-Western Railway, being the person in charge of the said things, to place at his disposal at Lodhran and Kasur Stations the said rails of the Sutlej Valley Section of the Southern Punjab Railway, together with all fastenings, sleepers, plant, and material connected therewith.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1571.]

No. 634-S-16-V, dated the 5th October, 1917.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that certain rails of the Bhagalpur-Bausi Branch of the East Indian Railway, together with all fastenings, sleepers, plant, and material connected therewith can be utilised in connection with the prosecution of the present war ;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 11-AA of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to require the Agent of the East Indian Railway, being the person in charge of the said things, to place at his disposal at Bhagalpur Station the said rails of the Bhagalpur-Bausi Branch of the East Indian Railway, together with all fastenings, sleepers, plant and material connected therewith.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1658.]

No. 634-S-17-IV, dated the 5th October, 1917.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that certain rails of the Hyderabad-Badin Branch of the North Western Railway, together with all fastenings, sleepers, plant, and material connected therewith, can be utilised in connection with the prosecution of the present war ;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 11-AA of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to require the Agent of the North Western Railway, being the person in charge of the said things, to place at his disposal at Hyderabad Station the said rails of the Hyderabad-Badin Branch of the North Western Railway, together with all fastenings, sleepers, plant, and material connected therewith.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1658.]

No. 634-S-17-VI, dated the 5th October, 1917.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that certain rails of the Tenali-Guntur Branch of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, together with all fastenings, sleepers, plant, and material connected therewith, can be utilised in connection with the prosecution of the present war ;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 11-AA of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to require the Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, being the person in charge of the said things, to place at his disposal at Tenali Station the said rails of the Tenali-Guntur Branch of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, together with all fastenings, sleepers, plant, and material connected therewith.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1658.]

Railway
Department.

No. 634-S-17-VII, dated the 5th October, 1917.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that certain rails of the Sambhal-Hatim Sarai Branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway together with all fastenings, sleepers, plant, and material connected therewith can be utilised in connection with the prosecution of the present war ;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 11-AA of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to require the Agent of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, being the person in charge of the said things, to place at his disposal at Raja Ka Sahaspur Station the said rails of the Sambhal-Hatim Sarai Branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, together with all fastenings, sleepers, plant and material connected therewith.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1658.]

Railway
Department

No. 601-T-17, dated the 23rd November, 1917.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that coal is a product which can be utilised in connection with the prosecution of the present war ;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of rule 11-AA of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, in supersession of the notification in the Railway Department (Railway Board), No. 395-T-17, dated the 20th September, 1917, to authorise the Coal Controller, Railway Board, Calcutta, to exercise in respect of the said product while in transit over a railway the powers conferred on the Governor-General by sub-rules (1) and (3) of the said rule.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1900.]

Indian
Munitions
Board.

No. 180-H, (1), dated the 24th April, 1918.—In pursuance of rule 11-EE of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased :—

- (1) to declare that the provisions of the said rule shall apply to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay (except Aden) ;
- (2) to authorise the Deputy Controller (Hides), Madras, to grant licenses in the said areas under the said rule.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 656.]

No. H-84-314, dated the 11th January, 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 11-G of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st February, 1918, no person shall sell raw cowhides within the municipal areas of Cawnpore

Calcuttā, Maniktolla, Howrah, or Madras otherwise than in accordance with the terms of a license granted by the Controller (Hides and Wool), Indian Munitions Board.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 43.]

No. G-783, dated the 16th March, 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 11-G of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 25th March 1918, no steel plates exceeding one-eighth of an inch in thickness and no steel sections shall be used by any person or industrial concern in the repair of river-craft or sea-going vessels of any description otherwise than in accordance with the terms of a permit granted by the Controller (Shipbuilding), Indian Munitions Board.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 422.]

No. 686-T-17, dated the 21st March, 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 11-G of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to order that no railway administration shall deliver consignments of coal or coke to any person other than the consignee shown in the invoice and railway receipt or his recognised agent.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 454.]

No. 134-J (ii), dated the 23rd March, 1918.—The Governor-General in Council in the exercise of the power conferred by rule 11-G of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as amended, hereby, and with effect from this date, prohibits the sale or delivery of, or other dealing in, flax canvas, free from jute, proofed and unproofed, by any person otherwise than in accordance with the terms of a permit issued by the Controller (Jute Manufactures) of 7, Council House Street, Calcutta.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 454.]

No. 1167-D, dated the 30th January, 1918.—In pursuance of rule 11-J of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that it is necessary, for the purpose of securing the public safety, to control the supply of salt throughout the whole of British India.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 131.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 2583-D, dated the 2nd March, 1918.—In pursuance of rule 11-J of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that it is necessary, for the purpose of securing the public safety, to control the supply of firewood throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 325.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 915, dated the 6th April, 1918.—In pursuance of rule 11-J of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that it is necessary, for the purpose of securing the public safety, to control the supply of kerosene oil throughout the Bombay Presidency.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 475.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 2508, dated the 4th May, 1918.—In pursuance of rule 11-J of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that it is necessary, for the purpose of securing the public safety, to control the supply of kerosene oil throughout Ajmer-Merwara.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 664.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 3093, dated the 11th May 1918.—In pursuance of rule 11-J of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that it is necessary, for the purpose of securing the public safety, to control the supply of charcoal throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 708.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 3242, dated the 18th May, 1918.—In pursuance of rule 11-J of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that it is necessary, for the purpose of securing the public safety, to control the supply of kerosene oil in the Province of Delhi.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 740.]

¹No. 3244, dated the 18th May, 1918.—In pursuance of rule 11-J Department of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently of Commerce and Industry amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that it is necessary, for the purpose of securing the public safety, to control the supply of kerosene oil in the Central Provinces.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 740] - - - - -

No. 1274-D., dated the 2nd February, 1918.—In pursuance of rule Department 11-K (1) of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as sub- of Commerce and Industry sequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that it is necessary, for the purpose of securing the public safety, to control and regulate the housing of artisans and labourers and their families within the defended harbour of Bombay as defined in the notification of the Government of India, Army Department, No. 163, dated the 11th February, 1916.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 131.]

No. 2950-D., dated the 9th March, 1918.—In pursuance of rule 11 Department K (1) of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently of Commerce and Industry amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that it is necessary, for the purpose of securing the public safety, to control and regulate the housing of artisans and labourers and their families within the defended harbour of Karachi as defined in the notification of the Government of India, Army Department, No. 163, dated the 11th February, 1916.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 360]

No. 15, dated the 2nd January, 1918.—In pursuance of rule 12-B Home of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently Department amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the area specified in the schedule annexed hereto to be an area which it is necessary to safeguard in the public interest.

¹For application of this notification to Berar see Notification No. 1370-I.B., dated the 18th May, 1918, *infra*, page 366

Schedule.

Name of village.	Thana number.	Name of police station.	Thana.	Name of district
1	2	3	4	5
Sakchi	1153	Sakchi .	Ghatsila .	Singhbhum.
Kalimati	1163	" .	" .	"
Golmundi	1152	" .	" .	"
Bara	1151	" .	" .	"
Susnigeria	1162	" .	" .	"
Jugselai	1161	" .	" .	"
Beldih	1154	" .	" .	"
Khutadi	1155	" .	" .	"
Kadma	1160	" .	" .	"
Bhatiadih	1159	" .	" .	"
Ulyan	1158	" .	" .	"
Gamanagora	1157	" .	" .	"
Sonari	1156	" .	" .	"
Baghbura	1168	" .	" .	"
Kitadih	1167	" .	" .	"

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 2.]

Home
Department.

No. 896, dated the 26th April, 1918.—In pursuance of rule 12-B of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the area specified in the schedule annexed hereto to be an area which it is necessary to safeguard in the public interest.

SCHEDULE.

Area.

The area comprised within the following boundaries:—

(i) On the north the Bassein Creek.

- (ii) On the east a line drawn north and south through a point 4 miles east of the easternmost point of Elephanta Island.
- (iii) On the south a line drawn east and west through a point 7 miles south of Colabâ Tower.
- (iv) On the west the limit of territorial waters.

And in addition the following detached areas:—

- (i) Within a 1-mile radius of the visual signalling station just south-west of Bassein on the north side of the creek.
- (ii) Within a 1-mile radius of the visual signalling station of Kalhair north-east of Thana.
- (iii) Within 1 mile on either side of the section of the Tansa water pipe line extending for a distance of 6 miles north-east of Bassein Creek until a tunnel through the hills is reached.
- (iv) Within 1 mile on either side of the line of communication with Kennery Island, consisting of a submarine cable from the island to the mainland at Alibag, the road telegraph line from Alibag to Khopoli *via* Pen, and thence along the telegraph line along the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Khopoli to Thana.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 616.]

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (WOLFRAM) RULES, 1915.

CONTENTS.

RULES—

1. Short title and extent.
2. Definitions.
3. Control of persons holding licenses to prospect for tungsten.
4. Removal of any person from district by order of Collector.
5. Service of orders under rule 4.
6. Penalty for breach of orders under rule 4.
7. Prohibition of removal of tungsten from certain areas except under a pass.
8. Prohibition of the possession, etc., of tungsten except under a permit.
9. Penalty for permitting removal of tungsten.
10. Penalty for contravention of rules 7 (I) and 8.
11. Penalty for failure to keep records or accounts, and to furnish returns.
12. Power of arrest.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (WOLFRAM) RULES, 1915.

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 534—124-W, dated the 27th November, 1915.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915,<sup>IV of 1915,
III of 1915</sup> read with the Defence of India Ordinance, 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

Short title
and extent.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Defence of India (Wolfram) Rules, 1915.

Definitions.

(2) They extend to Burma, including the Shan States.

2. (a) In these rules "Collector" includes any officer appointed by the Local Government by notification in the local official gazette to discharge in any local area the functions of a Collector under these rules.

(b) "Tungsten" includes wolfram, scheelite, and any other ore of tungsten.

Control of
persons
holding
licenses to
prospect for
tungsten.

3. (1) Any person for the time being holding a license, granted by or on behalf of the Secretary of State, to prospect for tungsten, whether such license relates solely to tungsten or other minerals, shall obey any directions which he may, from time to time, receive from the Collector as to the manner in, and the conditions and scale on, which he shall carry on his operations under the license.

(2) The Collector may cancel the license of any such person, if—

(a) such person fails to comply with, or attempts to evade, any direction given under sub-rule (1), or

(b) in the opinion of the Collector, such person has not carried out, or is not carrying-out, in a diligent and efficient manner the prospecting of the area covered by the license.

Removal of
any person
from district
by order of
Collector.

4. If in the Tavoy or Mergui district the Collector is satisfied that the presence of any person in the district is detrimental to the development of the tungsten industry, he may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, by order in writing direct that such person shall remove himself from the district within such time as may be specified in the order.

Service of
orders under
rule 4.

5. An order made under rule 4, should be served on the person in respect of whom it is made in the manner provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for service of a summons, and upon such service, such person shall be deemed to have had due notice thereof.

Penalty for
breach of
orders under
rule 4.

6. Whoever, being a person in respect of whom an order has been made under rule 4, knowingly disobeys any direction in such order, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or with both.

Prohibition
of removal of
tungsten

7. (1) When a license to prospect for, or a mining lease in respect of, tungsten has been granted by, or on behalf of, the Secretary of

¹ Rules 7 to 12 were inserted by Notification No. 2169-W., dated the 18th March, 1916, *Gazette of India*, 1916, Part I, page 336.

State, no person other than the holder of such license or lease or the agent of such holder shall remove tungsten from the area covered by such license or lease except under a pass specially issued for each consignment by such holder or agent. from certain areas except under a pass.

(2) Every such pass shall specify therein the destination to which the tungsten shall be removed, and shall be issued in such form and subject to such conditions as the Financial Commissioner may prescribe.

(3) Every person issuing a pass shall, at the time of such issue, record such particulars thereof, and shall furnish to the Collector such returns of passes issued as the Financial Commissioner may prescribe.

¹ 8. (1) No person shall be in possession of, for any purpose, or shall deal in any way with, tungsten in any area not covered by a prospecting license or a mining lease except under a permit granted by the Collector in such form and subject to such conditions as the Financial Commissioner may prescribe; provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall apply— Prohibition of the possession, etc., of tungsten except under a permit.

(a) to the holder of a license to prospect for, or a mining lease in respect of, tungsten or to the agent of such holder in respect of tungsten won from the area covered by such license or lease, or

(b) to the holder of a pass issued under rule 7 in respect of the removal of tungsten in accordance with the conditions of such pass.

(2) A person, to whom a permit has been granted under sub-rule (1), shall keep such accounts, and furnish such returns to the Collector as the Financial Commissioner may prescribe, of all tungsten possessed, or dealt with, by him under such permit.

¹ 9. Whoever, being authorised to issue a pass under rule 7, knowingly permits tungsten to be removed from the area in respect of which he is so authorised except in accordance with the conditions of a pass issued under the said rule, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 500. Penalty for permitting removal of tungsten.

¹ 10. (1) Whoever removes tungsten in contravention of rule 7, or possesses, or deals with, tungsten in contravention of rule 8, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or with both. Penalty for contravention of rules 7 (1) and 8.

(2) Whoever attempts to commit, or abets, or attempts to abet, the commission of any act punishable under this rule, shall be punished as if he had himself committed the act.

Penalty for failure to keep records or accounts and to furnish returns.

¹11. Whoever—

- (a) issues a pass in contravention of provisions of rule 7 (2), or
- (b) fails to make the record or furnish the returns prescribed by rule 7 (3), or
- (c) fails to keep the accounts or furnish the returns prescribed by rule 8 (2),

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 100.

Power of arrest.

¹12. (1) Any officer of the police, revenue, excise, or customs departments in receipt of a monthly salary of not less than Rs. 20 may arrest any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his being concerned in an offence punishable under rule 10.

(2) Every officer making an arrest under this rule shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.]

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 2041]

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (WOOL PURCHASE) RULES, 1916.

CONTENTS.

RULES—

1. Short title.
2. Prohibition against purchasing wool.
3. Grant of license for such purchase.
4. Penalty for breach of rule 2.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (WOOL PURCHASE) RULES, 1916.

Department of Commerce and Industry.

No. 1246-W., dated the 16th February, 1916.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Defence of India (Wool Purchase) Rules, 1916.

Prohibition against purchasing wool.

2. With effect from the 16th February, 1916, no person shall (except under a license granted under rule 3 and upon the conditions and to

the extent stated in such license) purchase, or receive delivery of, wool which has been brought into British India from or through the State of Sikkim.

13. The Governor-General in Council may empower such officer as he may name in this behalf to grant licenses in writing, on such terms as such officer may think fit, to any persons to purchase such wool. Grant of license for such purchase.

14. Any person who commits, or attempts to commit, or abets, or attempts to abet, the commission of any act prohibited by these rules, shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine, or with both. Penalty for breach of rule 2.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 190.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (WOOL PURCHASE) RULES, 1916.

No. 1247-W., dated the 16th February, 1916.—Under rule 3 of the Defence of India (Wool Purchase) Rules, 1916, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to empower ² [Mr. A. C. McWatters, I.C.S., Controller (Hides and Wool)] to grant licenses in writing, on such terms as he may think fit, to any persons to purchase wool which has been brought into British India from or through the State of Sikkim. Department of Commerce and Industry

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 191.]

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (WOOL) RULES, 1916.

CONTENTS.

RULES—

1. Short title.
2. Definition.
3. Prohibition of despatch of wool by rail from certain areas except under license.

¹ For Notifications issued under r. 3, see Notification No. 1247-W., dated the 16th February, 1916, *infra*.

² Substituted by notification No. H-1805-286, dated the 30th November, 1917, Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1936.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (WOOL) RULES, 1916.

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 5134-W-II, dated the 28th June, 1916.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Defence of India (Wool) Rules, 1916.

Definition.

2. In these rules "Collector" includes any officer appointed by the Local Government by notification in the local official gazette to discharge in any local area the functions of a Collector under these rules.

Prohibition
of despatch
of wool by
rail from
certain areas
except under
license.

3. ¹[Save as otherwise provided in this rule], no person shall despatch, or cause to be despatched, by railway any wool from any railway station in British India on the following railways or portions thereof, *viz.* :—

the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, south of Poona,

the Bengal Nagpur Railway, south of Berhampore,

the Bezwada Extension of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways,

the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway,

the South Indian Railway,

the Barsi Light Railway,

the Dhond-Baramati Railway,

¹[the Bengal and North-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, Rohilkund and Kumaun, Delhi-Umballa-Kalka, Kalka-Simla, and North Western Railways (the prohibition in the case of these six railways extends to Tibet wool only)],

and all railways worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway or the South Indian Railway,

except in accordance with the terms of a license issued by the Collector of the district in which the station is situated.

Penalty for
breach of
rule 3.

4. Any person who commits, or attempts to commit, or abets, or attempts to abet, the commission of any act prohibited by these rules, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 810.]

¹ These words in r. 3 were inserted by Notification No. 23-W-II., dated the 18th November, 1916, see Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1741.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (PETROLEUM WORKS) RULES, 1916.

CONTENTS.

Rules—

1. Short title and extent.
2. Definition.
3. Power to order removal of dangerous persons.
4. Service of orders under rule 3.
5. Penalty for breach of orders under rule 4.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (PETROLEUM WORKS) RULES, 1916.

No. 9333, dated the 30th September, 1916.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Defence of India (Petroleum Works) Rules, 1916.

Department of Commerce and Industry, Geology and Minerals.

Short title and extent.

(2) They shall extend to the Magwe Division of Upper Burma.

2. In these rules "Collector" includes any officer appointed by the Local Government by notification in the local official gazette to discharge in any local area the functions of a Collector under these rules.

Definition.

3. If in the Magwe Division the Collector is satisfied that the presence of any person in the division is dangerous to the safety of the oil wells or any installation or works connected therewith, he may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, by order in writing direct that such person shall remove himself from the division within such time and shall not re-enter the same during such period as may be specified in the order.

Power to order removal of dangerous persons.

4. An order made under rule 3 shall be served on the person in respect of whom it is made in the manner provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for service of a summons, and upon such service, such person shall be deemed to have had due notice thereof.

Service of orders under rule 3.

5. Whoever, being a person in respect of whom an order has been made under rule 3, knowingly disobeys any direction in such order, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or with both.

Penalty for breach of orders under rule 4.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (TANNING MATERIALS) RULES, 1917.

CONTENTS.

RULES—

1. Short title and extent.
2. Definition.
3. Control of persons holding licenses or leases to collect tanning materials.
4. Power to requisition stocks of tanning materials.
- 4-A. Prohibition of despatch of *tarwad* bark by rail from certain areas except on certain conditions.
5. Power of delegation.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (TANNING MATERIALS) RULES, 1917.

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 255-C. W. D., dated the 27th January, 1917.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

IV of 1915.

Short title
and extent.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Defence of India (Tanning Materials) Rules, 1917.

(2) They extend to the province of Madras in the first instance; but the Governor General in Council may by ¹ notification in the Gazette of India extend them to any other province or area which he may specify in such notification.

Definition.

2. "Tanning bark" includes bark or any produce of the like nature which is or can be used for the purposes of tanning hides.

Control of
persons
holding
licenses or
leases to
collect
tanning
materials.

3. (1) Any person for the time being holding a license or lease, granted by or on behalf of the Secretary of State or Government, or by any officer subordinate to Government, for the collection of tanning bark, shall obey any directions which he may, from time to time, receive from the Local Government as to the manner in, and conditions and scale on, which he shall carry on operations under the license or lease.

(2) The Local Government may cancel the license or lease of any such person if—

(a) such person fails to comply with, or attempts to evade, any directions given in sub-rule (1), or

¹ For notification under sub-r. (2) of r. 1 extending the rules to the Province of Bombay, see Notification No. 1198-C.W.D., dated the 12th March, 1917, *infra*, page 258.

- (b) in the opinion of the Local Government, such person has not carried out, or is not carrying out, in a diligent and efficient manner the collection of tanning bark within the area covered by the license or lease.

4. (1) Where, in the opinion of the Local Government, any stock of tanning bark can be utilised in connexion with the present war, the Local Government or any officer of Government authorised by it in this behalf may, by order in writing, require the owner or any person in charge of such bark to place at the disposal of the Local Government at such time and place as may be specified in the order the whole or any part which may be specified in the order of such bark; and the Local Government may dispose of and use such bark in such manner as it may consider necessary or expedient.

Power to requisition stocks of tanning materials.

(2) Where, in accordance with an order made in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1), any bark has been placed at the disposal of the Local Government, the Local Government shall pay to the owner of such bark such compensation for any loss immediately attributable to such order and for any services rendered or expenses incurred in complying therewith as in default of agreement may be decided to be just and reasonable, having regard to the circumstances of the case, by the arbitration of a person having knowledge of the tanning trade, to be nominated in this behalf by the Local Government, and such decision shall be final.

(3) If the owner or any other person in charge of any such bark disobeys or neglects to comply with any order made in the exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1), such owner or other person shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to a period of six months, or with fine, or with both, and the authority making the order may forthwith take possession of the bark specified in the order, and may dispose of and use the same in such manner as he may consider necessary or expedient.

[4-A. (1) No person shall despatch, or cause to be despatched, by railway any *tarwad* bark (*Cassia auriculata*) from any railway station in the Bombay Presidency on the following railways or portions thereof, viz. :—

Prohibition of despatch of *tarwad* bark by rail from certain areas except on certain conditions.

- the Great Indian Peninsula Railway,
- the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway,
- the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway,
- the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway,

unless consigned to the Deputy Controller (Hides), Dharavi, Bombay, except in accordance with the terms of a license issued by the said Deputy Controller.

(2) Any person who commits, or attempts to commit, or abets, or attempts to abet, the commission of any act prohibited by sub-rule (1), shall

¹ Rule 4 A was inserted by Notification No. H-1497-213, dated the 18th October, 1917, *Gazette of India*, 1917, Part I, page 1741.

be punishable with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.]

Power of
delegation.

5. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, delegate to any officer or officers subordinate to it any of the powers exercisable by the Local Government under these rules.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Pt. I, page 163.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (TANNING MATERIALS) RULES, 1917.

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 1198-C. W. D., dated the 12th March, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 1 (2) of the Defence of India (Tanning Materials) Rules, 1917, published with this Department's Notification No. 255-C. W. D., dated the 27th January, 1917, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the aforesaid rules shall be extended to the Presidency of Bombay.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 440.]

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (SALT) RULES, 1917.

CONTENTS.

RULES—

1. Short title and extent.
2. Definitions.
3. Priority to be given to the indents of local authorities.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (SALT) RULES, 1917.

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 614-G. D., dated the 17th February, 1917.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

Short title
and extent.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Defence of India (Salt) Rules, 1917.

(2) They extend, in the first instance, to the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, but the Governor-General

in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, ¹ extend the provisions of these rules to any local area specified in the notification.

2. In these rules—

Definitions.

“Salt Revenue Officer” has the same meaning as in the Indian Salt Act, 1882; and

“Local Authority” has the same meaning as in the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment and notwithstanding any rule of law to the contrary, a Salt Revenue Officer shall, in issuing salt, give priority to the indents of every local authority.

Priority to be given to the indents of local authorities.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 292.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (SALT) RULES, 1917.

No. 1574-D, dated the 15th December, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 1 (2) of the Defence of India (Salt) Rules, 1917, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of those

Department of Commerce and Industry.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal in Council.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa in Council.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioners in the Central Provinces and Assam.

the Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General of the North-West Frontier Province.

rules to the territories administered by

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1987.]

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (PASSPORT) RULES, 1917.

CONTENTS.

RULES—

1. Short title.
2. Definitions.
3. Landing or embarking in British India without passport prohibited.
4. Power to exempt persons from the operation of the rules.
5. Penalties.
6. Penalty for obstruction to authority acting under these rules.
7. Attempts.
8. Power of arrest.
9. Exceptions.

¹ For extension to Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Delhi, and North-West Frontier Province, see Notification No. 1574-D., dated the 15th December, 1917, *infra*.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (PASSPORT) RULES, 1917.

Foreign and
Political
Department.

No. 1908-D., dated the 22nd March, 1917.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), and in supersession of the notification in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1429-D., dated the 5th March, 1917, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Defence of India (Passport) Rules, 1917.

Definitions.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

“Passport” means a passport for the time being in force, issued or renewed not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the Government of the country, of which the person to whom it relates is a subject and, in the case of a person coming into India, from any country, other than the United Kingdom or a British possession, issued or *viséd* by the British Ambassador or a British Consul in that country, to which passport there is attached a photograph of the person to whom it relates.

“Competent authority” means any person authorised by order in writing, by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government to exercise the powers of a competent authority under these rules.

Landing or
embarking in
British India
without
passport
prohibited.
Power to
exempt
persons from
the operation
of the rules.

3. No person coming from, or intending to proceed to, any place out of India shall, save as otherwise provided in these rules, land or embark at any port in British India unless he has in his possession a passport.

4. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may by order¹ in writing exempt, either absolutely or on such conditions as may be specified in the order, any person or class of persons from any of the provisions of these rules, and a competent authority may by like order and under like conditions exempt any person from any of the said provisions.

Penalties.

5. Any person who—

- (a) lands or embarks at any port in British India in contravention of rule 3;
- (b) having been conditionally exempted from any of the provisions of these rules does any act in contravention of any condition specified in the order of exemption;
- (c) for the purpose of obtaining a passport or an order of exemption from any provision of these rules, or for the purpose of obtaining the renewal or variation of a passport or order, either for himself or for any other person makes a false statement or false representation;

¹ For Notification issued under rule 4 by Government of Madras, see Notification No. 341, dated 24th December, 1917, *Fort St. George Gazette*, 1917. Part I, page 1417.

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

6. Any person who voluntarily obstructs, or offers any resistance to, or impedes, or otherwise interferes with, a competent authority, or any officer or other person who is carrying out the orders of such authority, or who is otherwise acting in accordance with his duty under any of the provisions of these rules, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine, or with both. Penalty for obstruction to authority acting under these rules.

7. Any person who attempts to commit, or abets or attempts to abet the commission of, any act punishable under these rules shall be punishable in like manner as if he had committed the act. Attempts.

8. (1) A competent authority or any officer of the police or of the customs department empowered by general or special order by the Local Government in this behalf, may arrest without warrant any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his being concerned in an offence punishable under these rules. Power of arrest.

(2) Every authority or officer making an arrest under this rule shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

9. Nothing in these rules shall apply to—

Exceptions.

- (a) any person whose age is, or appears to the competent authority to be, less than fifteen years ;
- (b) any member of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces or of the Indian Marine Service entering or leaving British India on duty ;
- (c) any member of the crew of any vessel who has been lawfully engaged as such in any country outside India and who leaves British India in continuation of the same voyage : the same vessel, or any member of the crew of any vessel who has been lawfully engaged in British India for an oversea voyage who satisfies a competent authority that he is by occupation a sea-faring man ;
- (d) any *bonâ fide* labourer proceeding to or returning from the Malay States or Ceylon ;
- (e) any *bonâ fide* Mahomedan pilgrim proceeding to or returning from Jeddah or Basrah.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 480.]

No. 148-D., dated the 14th January, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), read with the Defence of India Ordinance, 1915 (III of 1915), as applied to the areas specified in the Schedule Foreign and Political Department.

hereto annexed, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the rules issued under the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 86, dated the 9th December, 1915, shall apply to the said areas, subject to any amendments to which the rules are for the time being subject in British India, and subject also to the following modifications, namely :—

- (1) all references in the said rules to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the authorities specified in the second column of the said Schedule, and
- (2) all references to British India shall be read as including the said areas.

Schedule.

1	2
1. The railway lands described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913, as subsequently amended, and in the first and second columns of the schedule annexed thereto.	The authorities severally specified in the third column of the same schedule.
2. The Baroda Cantonment	The Resident at Baroda.
3. The Administered Areas in Central India, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2365-I. B., dated the 14th November, 1912.	The Agent to the Governor General in Central India.
4. The Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I. B., dated the 22nd March, 1913.	The Resident at Hyderabad.
5. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore	The Resident in Mysore.
6. The Abu area, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 679-I. B., dated the 2nd April, 1913.	The Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.
7. The British Reserve, Manipur, as defined in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 533-I. B., dated the 12th March, 1909.	The Chief Commissioner of Assam.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 80.]

Foreign and
Political
Department.

No. 149-D., dated the 14th January, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), read with the Defence of India, Ordinance, 1915 (III of 1915), as applied to Berar, and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, Nos. 1047-I. B., 1331-I. B., and 1811-I. B., dated respec-

tively, the 8th and 30th June and the 17th August, 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the rules issued under the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 86, dated the 9th December, 1915, shall apply to Berar, subject to any amendments to which the rules are for the time being subject in British India, and subject also to the following modifications, namely :—

- (1) all references in the said rules to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and
- (2) all references to British India shall be read as including Berar.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 81.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS (TEMPORARY RULES) ACT, 1915 (VI OF 1915).

THE INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS (TEMPORARY) RULES, 1915.

No. 5073-9, dated the 1st May, 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 3 and 4 of the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

1. These rules may be called the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915.

2. The Controller of Patents and Designs may, on the application of any person, and subject to such terms and conditions, if any, as he thinks fit, order the avoidance or suspension, in whole or in part, of any patent or licence and of the registration of any design, and of all or any right in a registered design the person entitled to the benefit of which is a subject of any State at war with His Majesty, and the Controller before granting any such application may require to be satisfied—

- (a) that the person entitled to such benefit is the subject of a State at war with His Majesty;
- (b) that the person applying intends to manufacture or cause to be manufactured, the patented article; or to carry on, or cause to be carried on, the patented process; or to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, the goods, or any of them, in respect of which the design is registered;
- (c) that it is in the general interest of the country, or of a section of the community, or of a trade, that such avoidance or suspension should be ordered.

3. The fee to be paid on any such application shall be Rs. 20.

4. The application shall be filed with the Controller of Patents and Designs, who shall notify any person whose name appears on the Regis-

ters of Patents or Designs as having an interest and shall appoint a date for hearing the application. The application and the date of the hearing shall be notified in the Gazette of India. The applicant shall produce evidence at the hearing to satisfy the Controller in respect of (a), (b) and (c) of Rule 2 and that he himself is not a subject of any State at war with His Majesty. The patentee, or proprietor of the design, or anyone interested, may appear at the hearing in opposition to the applications provided that notice of his intention is given to the Controller at the Patent Office before the date of hearing.

5. In any case in which the Controller makes an Order under these rules avoiding or suspending, in whole or in part, a patent, or license, or avoiding or suspending the registration, and all or any rights conferred by the registration, of any design, the Controller may in his discretion grant in favour of any person or persons other than the subject of any State at war with His Majesty, licences to make, sell or use the patented invention or registered design so avoided or suspended, upon such terms and conditions, and either for the whole term of the patent or registration of the design, or for such less period, as the Controller may think fit.

6. The decision of the Controller shall be subject to appeal to the Governor General in Council.

7. The Governor General in Council may at any time, in his absolute discretion, revoke or vary any avoidance or suspension or licence ordered under these rules.

8. The Controller may avoid or suspend any proceedings on any application made under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, by a subject of any State at war with His Majesty.

9. The Controller may extend any time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, for doing any act or filing any document upon such terms and subject to such conditions as he may think fit—

(a) where it is shown to his satisfaction that the applicant, patentee or proprietor, as the case may be, was prevented from doing the said act or filing the said document, by reason of active service or enforced absence from this country, or any other circumstances arising from the present state of war, which, in the opinion of the Controller, would justify such extension;

(b) where the doing of any act would, by reason of the circumstances arising from the present state of war, be prejudicial or injurious to the rights or interests of any applicant, patentee or proprietor, as aforesaid.

10. Save as otherwise provided in these rules the procedure prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and the rules made thereunder shall, so far as the same can be made applicable, apply to all proceedings taken under these rules.

11. These rules shall apply to any exclusive privilege acquired under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, as if such exclusive privilege had been a patent granted under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 634.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE ENEMY TRADING ACT, 1915
(XIV OF 1915).

No. 1557-W., dated the 26th February, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to act as Custodians for the purpose of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to them in pursuance of the said Act, in respect of the territories specified against them.

¹ [Mr. W. Stather Hale, A.C.A., Registrar, For the Bengal Presidency.
Joint Stock Companies, Bengal.]

Official Trustee, Madras. For the Madras Presidency.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 227.]

No. 1973-W., dated the 11th March, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Official Trustee, Madras, to act as Custodian for the province of Coorg for the purpose of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to him in pursuance of the said Act.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 282.]

No. 3931-W.-II, dated the 3rd June, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the District Judge, Delhi, to act as Custodian for the province of Delhi, for the purpose of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to him in pursuance of the said Act.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 555.]

¹ Substituted by Notification No. 6864-Spl., dated 16th June, 1917, see Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1076.

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 5503-W.-II, dated the 8th July, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (I) of section 3 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. Calvert, I.C.S., as Custodian for the province of the Punjab for the purpose of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to him in pursuance of the said Act.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 849.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 6275-W.-II, dated the 29th July, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (I) of section 3 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. P. Hardiman, I.C.S., to act as Custodian for the province of Burma for the purpose of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to him in pursuance of the said Act.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1074.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 8359-W.-II, dated the 9th September 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (I) of section 3 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Bihar and Orissa to act as Custodian for the province of Bihar and Orissa for the purpose of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to him in pursuance of the said Act.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1369.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 8675-W.-II, dated the 16th September, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (I) of section 3 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Provident Insurance Societies and Life Assurance Companies in Assam to act as Custodian for the Province of Assam for the purpose of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to him in pursuance of the said Act.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1395.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 9572-W.-II, dated the 7th October, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (I) of section 3 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), and in supersession of the notification in this Department No. 1193-W., dated the 1st January 1916, the Gover-

nor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to act as Custodians for the purpose of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to them in pursuance of the said Act, in respect of the territories specified against them :—

Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns,	For the Presidency of
Bombay.	Bombay (excluding Sind and Aden).

Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns in	For Sind:
Sind.	

Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns in	For Aden.
Aden.	

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1495.]

No. 9945-W.-II, dated the 14th October, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. W. D. Willoughby, I.C.S., officiating Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Joint Stock Companies, Life Assurance Companies and Provident Insurance Societies, to act as Custodian for the United Provinces for the purpose of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to him in pursuance of the said Act.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1532.]

No. 3-W.-II.-C., dated the 18th November, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province to act as Custodian for the North-West Frontier Province for the purpose of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to him in pursuance of the said Act.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1712.]

No. 4-W.-II.-C., dated the 18th November, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Custodian for the province of the Punjab to act as Custodian for the province of Ajmer-Merwara for the purpose of receiving,

¹ Shaikh Maqbul Hussain, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., was appointed to act as custodian for the United Provinces, *vice* Mr. Willoughby for two months from 9th April, 1918, see Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, p. 879.

holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to him in pursuance of the said Act.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1712.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 5-W.-II.-C., dated the 18th November, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (I) of section 3 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Custodian for the Presidency of Bombay to act as Custodian for the Central Provinces for the purpose of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to him in pursuance of the said Act.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1712.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 6-W.-II.-C., dated the 18th November, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (I) of section 3 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Custodian for Sind to act as Custodian for the province of Baluchistan for the purpose of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to him in pursuance of the said Act.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1712.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 424-W., dated the 27th November, 1915.—In pursuance of Section 12 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 4 of the said Act shall apply to any payment, due to persons who have been repatriated, prohibited under the provisions of Notification No. 15956-W., dated the 16th October, 1915.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 2041.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 6055-W.-II., dated the 22nd July, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 4 of the said Act shall apply to the following payments, namely :—

Payments of debts, whether trade or otherwise, due to enemies the payment of which is prohibited by the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, dated the 9th September, 1914, as amended and extended by subsequent proclamations.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1000.]

No. 15956-W., dated the 16th October, 1915.—In pursuance of section 14 (I) of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make and issue the following order :— Department of Commerce and Industry.

No person shall pay to any subject of the German Empire or of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, who is about to be repatriated, a sum of money on any account whatever, in excess of fifteen hundred rupees.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 1915.]

No. 4260-W.-II, dated the 10th June, 1916.—In pursuance of sub-section (I) of section 14 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no person shall carry on trade or business with or transfer any property, moveable or immoveable, to Jacques Hurlimann, a foreigner in respect of whom an order has been made under the Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864). Department of Commerce and Industry.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 726.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE FOREIGNERS' (TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL) ACT, 1916 (III OF 1916).

ORDER UNDER THE PROVISIO TO SECTION 5 OF ACT III OF 1916.

No. 405, dated the 14th April, 1916.—In pursuance of the proviso to section 5 of the Foreigners' (Trial by Court-Martial) Act, 1916 (III of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that for the purposes of trials by Courts-Martial held under the said Act, the following modifications shall be made in the application of the provisions of Sections 48, 122 and 54 of the Army Act, relating to the convening of General Courts-Martial and to the confirmation of the findings and sentences thereof, namely :— Army Department.

1. The Governor General may, by order in writing from time to time, convene and authorise the Commander-in-Chief in India to convene, and may empower the Commander-in-Chief in India to delegate to any officer under his command, not under the status of a Divisional General, a general authority to convene, General Courts-Martial for the trial of such persons charged with offences against the Foreigners' (Trial by Court-Martial) Act as are for the time being under or within the territorial limits of his command. The Governor General and any officer deriving authority

¹ Section 4 of Act XIV of 1915 applied to payments prohibited under this Notification by Notification No. 424-W., dated the 27th November, 1915, *supra*, page 268.

to confirm the findings and sentences of such Courts-Martial immediately or mediately from the Governor General, shall also have power to confirm the findings and sentences of Courts-Martial so convened.

[See Gazette of India. 1916, Part I, page 455.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE ENEMY TRADING ACT, 1916 (X OF 1916).

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and Industry.

No. 6430-W.-II., dated the 29th July, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 4 of the ¹ Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916 (V of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the business carried on in British India by or on behalf of the hostile firm of Jacques Hurlimann; and in pursuance of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding up) Order, 1916, he is also pleased to direct that all proceedings in the winding up of the said business be transferred to the Government of Bombay.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1074.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

² *No. 6806-W.-II., dated the 5th August, 1916.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 4 of the Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916 (V of 1916)³, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the businesses carried on in British India by the undermentioned hostile firms and in pursuance of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding up) Order, 1916⁴, he is also pleased to direct that all proceedings in the winding up of the said business be transferred to the Government of Bengal :—

1. Messrs. Posner and Company.
2. The Indian Radium Company.
3. Messrs. A. Menges and Company.
4. Messrs. Otto Shake and Company.
5. * * *
6. The Decauville Company.
7. Messrs. Smidt Sanders and Company.

¹ Ordinance V of 1916 was repealed and re-enacted by the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), *see supra*, page 15.

² For modification, *see* notification No. 8894-W.-II, dated 23rd September, 1916, *infra*, page 278.

³ *See now* Act X of 1916, page 15.

⁴ *See infra*, page 284.

⁵ Deleted by Notification No. 4688-Spl., dated 28th April, 1917, *see* Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 732.

8. Messrs. Hadenfeldt and Company.
9. Messrs. R. Jager and Company.
10. Messrs. F. Ad. Assmann and Company.
11. ¹Messrs. Orenstein and Arthur Koppel.
12. Jos. Rosenfeld.
13. Messrs. F. Schonert and Company.
14. ²[Messrs. E. Grueber and Company, Limited.]
15. Messrs. Holzmüller and Schmidt.
16. Fritz Kapp.
17. Thomas Paar.
18. E. J. Morgenstern, Florist and Agriculturist, Darjeeling.
19. Messrs. Meyer Soetbeer and Company.
20. A. Janowitz.
21. The Austrian Export and Import Company, Limited.
22. ¹Messrs. Alois Schweiger and Company, Limited.
23. ¹Messrs. R. Ditmar Brunner Brothers, Limited.
24. ¹Messrs. Schröder Smidt and Company, Limited.
25. The Deutsch-Asiatische Bank.
- 26. Mr. H. Boeckel.
27. * * * *3
28. O. K. Rasch.
29. A. Schloss.
30. M. Wehmeier.
31. F. Wurthle.
32. M. Schlesinger.
33. A. Grabowski.
34. A. Vonsehah.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1142.]

No. 7077-W.-II., dated the 12th August 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 4 of the Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916 (V of 1916),⁴ the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the business carried on in British India by the under-
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of Commerce
and Industry

¹ For modification, see Notification No. 8894-W.-II., dated 23rd September, 1916, *infra*, page 278.

² Substituted by notification No. 64-W.—II-C., dated 25th November, 1916, see Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1769.

³ Deleted by Notification No. 11063-W.-II., dated 11th November, 1916, see Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1695.

⁴ See now Act X of 1916, *supra*, page 15.

mentioned hostile firms; and in pursuance of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding-up) Order, 1916,¹ he is also pleased to direct that all proceedings in the winding up of the said business be transferred to the Government of Madras.

1. Carl Simon Soehne.
2. Georg Eduard August Wolf, Agent of the Ancient Etablissements Blumenthal of 15, Rue Richer, Paris.
3. Herrn Konsul Henrich A. Brandt of Hamburg.
4. Joint business constituted by an agreement made the 5th day of March 1913 between Henrich A. Brandt G. m. b. H. of Hamburg, Messrs. Baker and Startin and Herrn Konsul Henrich A. Brandt of Hamburg.
5. Henrich A. Brandt G. m.b. H. of Hamburg.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1162.]

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and Industry.

No. 7127-W.-II., dated the 12th August, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 4 of the Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916 (V of 1916),² the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the businesses of Maurice Turner and Company, and Imre Schwaiger, hostile firms within the meaning of the said Ordinance; and in pursuance of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding-up) Order, 1916,¹ he is also pleased to direct that all proceedings in the winding up of the said businesses be transferred to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1175.]

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and Industry.

No. 7136-W.-II., dated the 12th August, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (b) of Sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916 (V of 1916),² the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the business carried on in British India by or on behalf of the hostile firm of Messrs. K. Ettlinger and Company; and in pursuance of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding-up) Order, 1916,¹ he is also pleased to direct that all proceedings connected with the winding up of the said business be transferred to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1175.]

¹ See *infra*, page 284.

² See now Act X of 1916, *supra*, page 15.

No. 7310-W.-II, dated the 19th August, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916 (V of 1916),¹ the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the business carried on in British India by or on behalf of the hostile firm of Henkel's Tile Works, Feroke A. G. ; and in pursuance of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding-up) Order, 1916,² he is also pleased to direct that all proceedings in the winding up of the said business be transferred to the Government of Madras.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1246.]

No. 7632-W.-II, dated the 26th August, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916 (V of 1916),¹ the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the business carried on in British India by or on behalf of Mr. John Becker and Mrs. Becker, of Nagpur, hostile foreigners within the meaning of the said Ordinance ; and in pursuance of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding-up) Order, 1916,² he is also pleased to direct that all proceedings in the winding up of the said business be transferred to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1328.]

No. 7715-W.-II, dated the 26th August, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916 (V of 1916),¹ the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the businesses carried on in British India by the undermentioned hostile firms ; and in pursuance of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding-up) Order, 1916,² he is also pleased to direct that all proceedings connected with the winding up of the said businesses be transferred to the Government of the United Provinces :—

- (1) Mr. Theodore Franz Wilhelm Achenwall, formerly carrying on the business of a chemist and also trading in cameras, pipes, tobacco, spectacles, etc., at Commercial Buildings, Lucknow.
- (2) Mr. Georg Ernst-Eberhardt Ottomar Brandt Von Berckefeldt, formerly carrying on business in animal manures, fertilisers and allied products at Agra.
- (3) Mr. Franz Jobst Von Berckefeldt of Cawnpore.

¹ See now Act X of 1916, *supra*, page 15.

² See *infra*, page 284.

- (4) Café Reimers, Mussoorie.
- (5) B. Vassel and Company, now known as the Upper India Building Association, Limited, Allahabad.
- (6) Mr. Morris Pins, photographer, formerly residing at 28, Church Street, Meerut Cantonment.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1328.]

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No. 7765-W.-II, dated the 26th August, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (b) of sub-section (1), section 4 of the Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916 (V of 1916),¹ the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the businesses carried on by the undermentioned hostile firms; and in pursuance of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding-up) Order, 1916,² he is also pleased to direct that all proceedings in the winding up of the said businesses be transferred to the Government of Bombay.

Bombay.

Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company.
 Badische Company, Limited.
 Bauer and Krause.
 A. Blascheek and Company.
 Bume and Reif.
 Bleckmann, J. E.
 Berlin Aniline Company.
 Continental Tyre and Rubber Company.
 Carlton Hotel.
 Carl Kalaneh.
 Farbenfabriken Bayer and Company, Limited.
 Farbwerke, Mulheim Vorm A. Leonhardt and Company.
 C. Flor and Company.
 E. G. Fulep.
 Gebruder Friese.
 German East Africa Line (Bombay Agency).
 Harry Greayer.
 Heine and Company, Limited.
 Heinr. Ad. Meyer.
 C. Hummel.
 Johs. Girmes and Company.

¹ See now Act X of 1916, *supra*, page 15.

² See *infra*, page 284.

Josef Blum.

Leopold Cassella and Company.

Meister Lucius and Bruning, Limited.

Metzker and Company.

¹ [Polacek and Colley.]

Salomon Brothers, Limited.

G. A. Schlechtendahl Limited.

A. Strandes and Company.

Steffens and Nolle, Limited.

Karl J. Trubner.

W. Wolf and Sons.

A. Wulding and Company (also known as the Sanatogen Company).

² [Agency for the Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company carried on by Messrs. Breul and Company.

Agency for the Albinga Fire Insurance Company, carried on by Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

Agency for the Allianz Insurance Company, Limited, of Berlin carried on by Gaddum and Company.

Agency for the Assurance Union of Hamburg carried on by Phiroze C. Sethna.

Agency for the Continental Insurance Company, carried on by Breul and Company.

Agency for the German Marine Insurance Company, carried on by Breul and Company.

Agency for the General Insurance Company, of Trieste carried on by Volkart Brothers.

Agency for the Général Marine Insurance Company, of Dresden carried on by Turner Morrison and Company.

Agency for the Hamburg Assurance Company, carried on by Phiroze C. Sethna.

Agency for the Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Company, carried on by Volkart Brothers.

Agency for the Hansiatic Insurance Company, of 1877 carried on by Volkart Brothers.

Agency for the Lloyd of Cologne General Insurance Company, carried on by Breul and Company.

¹ Inserted by Notification No. 113-C. I. D., dated the 2nd December, 1916, see Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1812.

² Altered by Notifications No. 10244-W.-II, dated the 21st October, 1916, see Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1360, and No. 10551-W.-II, dated the 28th October, 1916, see *ibid*, 1916, Part I, page 1628.

Agency for the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company carried on the by Breul and Company.

Agency for the Nord Deutsche Insurance Company of Hamburg carried on by Volkart Brothers.

Agency for the Prussian National Insurance Company (Fire) of Stettin carried on by C. Macdonald and Company and Chinoy Sons and Company.

Agency for Rhenania Marine Insurance Company, Limited, of Cologne carried on by Holland-Bombay Trading Company, Limited.

Agency for the Transatlantic Marine Insurance Company, carried on by Breul and Company.

Agency for the Upper Rhin Insurance Company carried on by Lidbetter and Company.]

Sind.

Farbenfabriken Bayer and Company, Limited.

The John Forstner Company.

Wicchers Kaiser and Levy, Limited.

E. I. Wolfson and Company.

Carl Ziegenspeck.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1329.]

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No. 8292-W.-II, dated the 9th September, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the businesses of (1) Messrs. H. W. Franz and Company, Madras, and (2) Mr. B. Von Dulong, owner of Kariashola coffee estate, Nellakota, the Nilgiris; and in pursuance of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding-up) Order, 1916,¹ he is also pleased to direct that all proceedings in the winding-up of the said businesses be transferred to the Government of Madras.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1369.]

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No. 8475-W.-II, dated the 9th September, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the business carried on in British India by the hostile firm of Ernsthausen, Limited; and in pursuance of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding-up) Order, 1916,¹

¹ See *infra*, page 284.

He is further pleased to direct that all proceedings connected with the winding up of the said business be transferred to the Government of Bengal.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1394.]

No. 8502-W.-II, dated the 16th September, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the businesses carried on by the undermentioned hostile firms; and in pursuance of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding-up) Order, 1916,¹ he is also pleased to direct that all proceedings in the winding up of the said businesses be transferred to the Government of Burma :—

- (1) The German Club, Rangoon.
- (2) Messrs. Arderson and Company, Commission Agents, Rangoon.
- (3) Messrs. J. L. Baekofen and Company, Import merchants, Rangoon.
- (4) Messrs. Bume and Reif, Merchants and Commission agents, Rangoon.
- (5) Messrs. Behn Meyer and Company, Limited, Rangoon.
- (6) Messrs. William Simpson and Company, Mill stores suppliers, Rangoon.
- (7) Messrs. J. Hemken and Company, General importers, Commission agents and engineers, Rangoon.
- (8) Messrs. Huekauf and Bulle, Rangoon.
- (9) Messrs. F. H. Schule, G. M. B. H. Limited, Rangoon.
- (10) The Colonial Trading Company of Trieste (in liquidation).
- (11) Messrs. Diekmann Brothers and Company, Limited, Rice millers, Rangoon.
- (12) Messrs. Mohr Brothers and Company, Limited, Rice millers, Rangoon.
- (13) Messrs. The Burma Rice and Trading Company, Limited, Rice millers, Rangoon.
- (14) Messrs. Kruger and Company, Limited, Rice millers, Rangoon.
- (15) Mr. Kurt Groth, Agent in Rangoon of Messrs. Behn Meyer and Company, Limited.
- (16) Mrs. Hagemistee of Roseband Road, Rangoon.

¹ See *infra*, page 284.

² Altered by Notification No. 1573-C. W., dated the 10th February, 1917, see Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 196.

(17) Mrs. A. Muller.

— (18) Mr. L. Borm.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1395.]

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of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 8710-W.-II, dated the 16th September, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the business carried on in British India by the hostile firm of the Mica Export Company, Giridih, in the district of Hazaribagh; and in pursuance of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding-up) Order, 1916,¹ he is also pleased to direct that all proceedings connected with the winding up of the said business be transferred to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1395.]

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of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 8894-W.-II, dated the 23rd September, 1916.—In pursuance of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding-up) Order, 1916,¹ and in modification of Notification No. 6806-W.-II, dated the 5th August, 1916, in this Department, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that so far as the following firms, namely—

Messrs. Orenstein and Arthur Koppel,
Messrs. Alois Schweiger and Company, Limited,
Messrs. R. Ditmar Brunner Brothers, Limited.
Messrs. Schroder Smidt and Company, Limited.

are concerned, such of the proceedings in winding up as relate to business not ordinarily conducted in connection with the offices of these firms in Calcutta, shall be transferred to the Government of Bombay.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1418.]

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of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 9318-W.-II, dated the 30th September, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the business carried on in British India by the hostile firm of Arthur Mulhaupt; and in pursuance

¹ See *infra*, page 284.

of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding-up) Order, 1916,¹ he is further pleased to direct that all proceedings connected with the winding up of the said business be transferred to the Government of the United Provinces.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1462.]

No. 10257-W.-II, dated the 21st October, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the hostile firms mentioned in the annexed schedule from carrying on business in British India except subject to the conditions specified below:—

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- (1) Each of the said hostile firms shall at all times at the request of the officer for the time being appointed by Government to exercise in the Presidency of Bengal the duties of the appointment of Custodian of Enemy Property or any other person nominated for the purpose by the Government of Bengal, give all such information and explanations with regard to the affairs of their business as the said Custodian or nominee may from time to time require and shall preserve and whenever required submit to the said Custodian, or nominee for his inspection all books, letters, invoices, receipts, memoranda or other papers and documents relating to their business and allow him to take copies thereof or extracts therefrom.
- (2) No one of the said hostile firms shall without the previous sanction of the Government of Bengal transfer to any other person, firm or company the capital or good will of its business or any part thereof or (save in the ordinary course of trade) any of its assets or the benefit of any existing or future contract.

Schedule.

2 1.	*	*	*	*	*
3 2.	*	*	*	*	-*
4 3.	*	*	*	*	*

4. Messrs. Cohn Brothers and Fuchs.

5. Messrs Siemens Brothers' Dynamo Works, Limited.

¹ See *infra*, page 284.

² The British Mannesmann Tube Company, Limited, was cancelled by Notification No. 9148, dated 11th August, 1917, see *Gazette of India*, 1917, Part I, page 1339.

³ Messrs. Mell, Schutte and Company was cancelled by Notification No. 6216-Spl., dated 2nd June, 1917, see *Gazette of India*, 1917, Part I, page 986.

⁴ The Linde British Refrigeration Company, Limited, was cancelled by Notification No. 3794-Spl., dated the 7th April, 1917, see *Gazette of India*, 1917, Part I, Page 573.

6. Messrs. A. Preyer and Company.
7. Messrs. Wutow Guttamann and Company.
8. Messrs. Stein Forbes and Company.
9. The East India Cigarette Manufacturing Company, Limited.
10. Abdulla Solomon.
11. * * * *
12. M. Frensdorf.
13. Messrs. George Sulser and Company, Calcutta.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1561.]

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No. 10813-W.-II, dated the 4th November, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (b) of sub-section (1) section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the business of the Agency for the German Re and Company Insurance Company:—carried on by Messrs. Breul and Company:—and in pursuance of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding-up) Order, 1916,² he is also pleased to direct that all proceedings in the Winding up of the said business be transferred to the Government of Bombay.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, pages 1333.]

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of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 10820-W.-II, dated the 4th November, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the business of H. A. Levy and Company, a hostile firm within the meaning of the said Act; and in pursuance of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding-up) Order, 1916,² he is also pleased to direct that all proceedings in the winding up of the said business be transferred to the Government of the Punjab.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1669.]

Department
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and Industry.

No. 647-C. W. D., dated the 17th February, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the business carried on by the undermentioned hostile firms: and in pursuance of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding-up) Order, 1916,² he is also pleased to direct

¹ Messrs Thomson Lehzen and Company, Limited, was cancelled by Notification No. 11426, dated 29th September, 1917, see Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1593.

² See *infra*, page 284.

that all proceedings connected with the winding up of the said businesses be transferred to the Government of Bombay.

1. Adolf Neuhauser.
2. The Agency in Bombay of Frankel Huber and Company of Hamburg conducted by M. E. Patharia of Fort. Street, Fort.
3. Agency for the Baden Marine Insurance Company, Limited, of Mannheim, carried on by Gaddum and Company, Limited.
4. Agency for the Mannheim Insurance Company, Limited, carried on by A. Strand's and Company.
5. Agency for the Nord West Deutsche Insurance Company, carried on by A. Strande and Company.
6. Agency for the Prussian National Insurance Company (Marine) of Stettin, carried on by the Holland Bombay Trading Company, Limited.
7. Agency for the United German Marine Insurance Company, comprising Agrippina Marine Insurance Company of Cologne, Silesian Fire Insurance Company of Breslau, carried on by the Holland Bombay Trading Company, Limited.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 291.]

No. 1448-Spl., dated the 24th March, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the hostile firm of Mr. K. D. Banker from carrying on business in British India except subject to the conditions specified below :—

(1) The business of the firm should be restricted to the Bombay Presidency.

(2) The business shall be attended to personally by Mr. K. D. Banker (hereinafter called the licensee). No other person shall officiate for the licensee without the express sanction in writing of the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns or such other officer as Government may appoint for the purpose of performing the duties of the Controller.

(3) The licensee shall be responsible for the acts and omissions of the person officiating.

(4) The business of the firm shall be subject in every respect to the inspection and supervision of the Controller and the licensee shall follow his directions.

(5) The licensee shall keep all such books as are usual to be kept for the business or trade carried on, and any other books which the Controller may direct to be kept.

(6) The Controller shall have at all times access to and full liberty to inspect such books, and to take copies or extracts therefrom, and to retain such books in his possession for such time as may be necessary.

(7) The licensee at all times, at the request of the Controller, shall give all such information and explanations with regard to the business or its conduct and management as the Controller may require.

(8) The licensee shall not remit any money out of India to a neutral country without the previous sanction of the Controller.

(9) The licensee shall not without the previous permission of the Controller in writing take a new partner, or alter the constitution of or employ a new European assistant in the firm.

(10) Without the previous sanction of the Controller the licensee shall not transfer to any other person, firm or company the capital or good will of its business or any part thereof or (save in the ordinary course of trade) any of its assets or the benefit of any existing or future contract.

(11) The accounts of the firm may be subjected periodically at the cost of the firm to inspection by an accountant appointed by the Controller.

(12) The Governor General in Council reserves to himself the right to revoke or amend this license at any time or from time to time.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 516.]

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of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 4961-Spl., dated the 5th May, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the business of Messrs. Wutow Guttman and Company, a hostile firm within the meaning of the said Act; and in pursuance of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding-up) Order, 1916, he is also pleased to direct that all proceedings connected with the winding-up of the said business be transferred to the Government of Bengal.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 760.]

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No. 10537, dated the 8th September, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1917 (X of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the hostile firm of Messrs. H. Blascheck and Company from carrying on business in British India except subject to the conditions specified below :—

- (1) The business of the firm should be restricted to the export of cotton and import of piece goods, sundries and general merchandise and dealing in them.

- (2) The business shall be attended to personally by Mr. H. Blascheck (hereinafter called the licensee). No other person shall officiate for the licensee without the express sanction in writing of the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns or such other Officer as Government may appoint for the purpose of performing the duties of the Controller.
- (3) The licensee shall be responsible for the acts and omissions of the person officiating.
- (4) The business of the firm shall be subject in every respect to the inspection and supervision of the Controller and the licensee shall follow his directions.
- (5) The licensee shall keep all such books as are usual to be kept for the business or trade carried on, and any other books which the Controller may direct to be kept.
- (6) The Controller shall have at all times access to and full liberty to inspect such books, and to take copies or extracts therefrom, and to retain such books in his possession for such time as may be necessary.
- (7) The licensee at all times, at the request of the Controller, shall give all such information and explanations with regard to the business or its conduct and management as the Controller may require.
- (8) The licensee shall not remit any money out of India to a neutral country without the previous sanction of the Controller.
- (9) The licensee shall not without the previous permission of the Controller in writing take a new partner, or alter the constitution of or employ a new European assistant in the firm.
- (10) Without the previous sanction of the Controller the licensee shall not transfer to any other person, firm or company the capital or good will of its business or any part thereof or (save in the ordinary course of trade) any of its assets or the benefit of any existing or future contract.
- (11) The accounts of the firm may be subjected periodically at the cost of the firm to inspection by an accountant appointed by the Controller.
- (12) The Governor General in Council reserves to himself the right to revoke or amend this license at any time or from time to time.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1501.]

No. 1562-D., dated the 9th February, 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Department of Commerce Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor General in Council and Industry.

is pleased to prohibit Mr. G. Abele, a hostile firm within the meaning of the said Act, from carrying on business in British India except subject to the conditions specified below:—

- (1) His business shall be restricted to the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district.
- (2) He shall at all times, at the request of the Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, or of the Sub-divisional Officer, Jowai, give all such information and explanations with regard to the affairs of his business as the said Deputy Commissioner or Sub-divisional Officer may from time to time require and shall preserve, and whenever required, submit to the said Deputy Commissioner or Sub-divisional Officer, for his inspection, all papers and documents relating to his business, and allow them to take copies thereof or extracts therefrom.
- (3) He shall not, without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, transfer to any other person, firm or company, the capital or goodwill of his business or any part thereof, or (save in the ordinary course of trade) any of his assets or the benefit of any existing or future contract.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 160.]

THE ENEMY TRADING (WINDING-UP) ORDER, 1916.

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

¹ No. 6200-W.-II, dated the 22nd July, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916² V of 1916. (hereinafter called the Ordinance), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Order, namely:—

Short title.

1. This Order may be called the Enemy Trading (Winding-up) Order, 1916.

Application
of provisions
of the Indian
Companies
Act, 1913,
relating to
winding up
by the Court.

2. The provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, in regard to the winding up of a company by the court (hereinafter called the applied provisions) shall apply to the winding up of hostile firms under section 5 of the Ordinance, subject to the exceptions, restrictions, extensions and modifications hereinafter contained in this Order. VII of 1913.

Construction
of the applied
provisions.

3. (1) The following expressions shall, unless the context or subject-matter otherwise requires, be substituted in the applied provisions for the expressions hereinafter particularly mentioned, that is to say—

‘Hostile firm’ for ‘Company’;

¹ For application to Berar, see notifications No. 1733-I. B., dated 16th August, 1916, No. 2424-I. B., dated 2nd November, 1916, No. 2469-I. B., dated 10th November, 1916, and No. 2148-I. B., dated 23rd November, 1916, No. 927-I. B., dated 4th April, 1918, *infra*, pages 362—364 and 366.

² See now Act X of 1916, *supra*, page 15.

'Government,' that is to say, 'The Governor General in Council, or when the powers of the Governor General in Council, have been delegated to a Local Government that Local Government' for 'Court';

'Liquidator of hostile firms' for 'Official Liquidator'; and in cases where the hostile firm is not an incorporated company, 'Partner' for 'Director,' 'Secretary,' 'Secretary or Chief Officer,' 'Member' or 'Shareholder';

'Principal place of business' for 'Registered office.'

(2) For the purpose of facilitating the application of the said provisions such provisions may be construed with such alteration not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter under disposal.

(3) The Government, in any case of doubt as to the construction of any expression in the applied provisions, may by order declare the proper construction of any such expression in respect of the particular matter in question.

4. In any case where the Governor General in Council has made an order ¹ under section 4 of the Ordinance, he may direct that all ²[or any part of the] proceedings in the winding up be transferred to a Local Government, and he may at any time direct that such proceedings ²[or any part thereof] be transferred to any other Local Government, and thereupon in such case such Local Government shall exercise all powers conferred upon the Governor General in Council under the applied provisions ³[and this Order.]

Power to de-
leg. to powers
to Local
Governments
in winding up
proceedings.

5. A winding up order made under section 4 of the Ordinance shall be deemed to commence from the date of the notification in the Gazette of India directing such winding up:

Date of
commence-
ment of
winding up
order.

Provided that, where a hostile firm is being liquidated under a license granted under the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order, the Government may by the winding up or any subsequent order provide for the adoption of all or any proceedings in such liquidation for the purposes of such winding up.

6. If, in the opinion of the liquidator of hostile firms, any hostile firm in respect of which a winding up order has been made under section 4 of the Ordinance is insolvent, such liquidator shall forthwith report the fact, together with the grounds of his opinion, to Government, and the Governor General in Council shall pass such special order in respect of such firm as appears to him to be necessary in the circumstances of the case.

Insolve
hostile
firms.

¹ For such orders see notifications issued under section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), *supra*, page 270 *et seq.*

² Inserted by Notification No. 8892-W.-II., dated 23rd September, 1916, see Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1418.

³ Added by Notification No. 8427-W.-II., dated 9th September, 1916, see Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1378.

Exclusion of provisions of certain parts of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

7. The following sections of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, shall not apply to winding up proceedings under section 5 of the Ordinance, namely, sections 183, sub-sections (1) and (2), 184, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 192, 196, 197, 199, 200, 201 and 202, and any reference in any of the applied provisions to contributories. VII of 1913

Delegation of powers under section 195 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

8. The powers of the Court under section 195 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, may be exercised by any person not being the liquidator of hostile firms, whom the Governor General in Council may empower in this behalf. VII of 1913

Enforcement of order.

9. All orders made by Government under the applied provisions or this Order may be enforced in the same manner in which orders of any Court exercising jurisdiction under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, may be enforced. VII of 1913

Disclaimer of onerous property.

10. Where any part of the property of a hostile firm consist of land, of any tenure burdened with onerous covenants, or shares or stocks in companies of unprofitable contracts or of any other property that is unsaleable, or not readily saleable by reason of its binding the possessor thereof to the performance of any onerous act or to the payment of any sum of money, the liquidator of hostile firms may, notwithstanding that he may have endeavoured to sell or have taken possession of the property or exercise any act of ownership in relation thereto, at any time within twelve months after the date of the order to wind up or after he first became aware of such onerous property, whichever date shall be latest, disclaim the property.

Operation of disclaimer.

11. The disclaimer shall operate to determine as from the date thereof the rights, interests and liabilities of the hostile firm in or in respect of the property disclaimed, and shall also discharge the liquidator of hostile firms from all personal liability, if any, in respect of the property disclaimed, as from the date when the property vested in him, but shall not, except so far as is necessary for the purpose of releasing the hostile firm and the liquidator of hostile firms from liability, affect the rights or liabilities of any other person.

Disclaimer of leaseholds.

12. The liquidator of hostile firms shall not be entitled to disclaim any leasehold interest without leave of the Local Government, and the Local Government may before granting such leave require such notice to be given to persons interested, and impose such terms as the condition of granting leave as the Local Government may think just.

Power to call on liquidator to disclaim.

13. The liquidator of hostile firms shall not be entitled to disclaim any property in pursuance of rule 12 in any case where an application in writing has been made to him by any person interested in the property requiring him to decide whether he will disclaim, and the liquidator of hostile firms has for a period of twenty-eight days after the receipt of the application, or such extended period as may be allowed by the Government, declined or neglected to give notice that he disclaims the property; and in the case of a contract, if such liquidator after such

application as aforesaid does not ⁵within the said period or extended period disclaim the contract, he shall be deemed to have adopted it.

[14. In a winding up under the Ordinance no provision, save in accordance with the general or special orders of the Governor General in Council, is to be made for the payment by way of dividend or otherwise of the claims of creditors who are hostile foreigners or hostile firms.] Exclusion of claims of hostile foreigners.

15. Subject as aforesaid, every creditor shall prove his debt, unless the Local Government in any particular winding up shall give directions that any creditors or class of creditors shall be admitted without proof. Proof of debts.

16. A debt may be proved in any winding up by delivering or sending through the post to the liquidator of hostile firms an affidavit verifying the debt. Mode of proof.

17. An affidavit proving a debt may be made by the creditor himself or by some person authorised by, or on behalf of, the creditor. If made by a person so authorised, it shall state his authority and means of knowledge. Verification of proof.

18. An affidavit proving a debt shall contain or refer to a statement of account showing the particulars of the debt, and shall specify the vouchers, if any, by which the same can be substantiated, the liquidator of hostile firms, to whom the proof is sent, may at any time call for the production of the vouchers. Contents of proof.

19. An affidavit proving a debt shall state whether the creditor is or is not a secured creditor. Statement of security.

20. A creditor shall bear the cost of proving his debt unless Government otherwise orders. Costs of proof.

21. A creditor proving his debt shall deduct therefrom all trade discounts, but he shall not be compelled to deduct any discount not exceeding 5 per cent. on the net amount of his claim which he may have agreed to allow for payment in cash. Discounts.

22. When any rent or other payment falls due at stated periods, and the order to wind up is made at any time other than one of those periods, the persons entitled to the rent or payment may prove for a proportionate part thereof up to the date of the winding up order as if the rent or payment grew due from day to day : Periodical payments.

Provided that where the liquidator of hostile firms remains in occupation of premises let to a hostile firm which is being wound up, nothing herein contained shall prejudice or affect the right of the landlord to claim payment by the hostile firm of rent during the period of occupation by the hostile firm or the liquidator as the case may be.

23. On any debt or sum certain, payable at a certain time or otherwise whereon interest is not reserved or agreed for and which is overdue at the date of the winding up order the creditor may prove for interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum up to that date from the Interest.

¹ Substituted by Notification No. 10808-W.-II., dated 4th November, 1916, *see* Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1669.

time when the debt or sum was payable if the debt or sum is payable by virtue of a written instrument at a certain time, and if payable otherwise, then from the time when a demand in writing has been made giving notice that interest will be claimed from the date of demand until the time of payment.

Notice to creditors to prove. 24. Unless otherwise ordered by the Local Government the liquidator of hostile firms in any winding up may, from time to time, fix a certain day which shall be not less than twenty-one days from the date of notice on or before which the creditors of the hostile firm are to prove debts or claims, or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved, and the liquidator of hostile firms shall give notice in writing of the day so fixed by advertisement in such newspaper as he shall consider convenient.

Examination of proof. 25. The liquidator of hostile firms shall examine every proof of debt lodged with him and the grounds of the debt, and in writing admit or reject in whole or in part, or require further evidence in support of it.

Appeal by Creditor 26. If a creditor is dissatisfied with the decision of the liquidator of hostile firms in respect of a proof, the Government may, on the application of the creditor, reserve or, vary the decision.

Dividends to Creditors. 27. (1) Not more than two months before declaring a dividend, the liquidator of hostile firms shall give notice of his intention to do so by advertisement in such newspapers as he thinks fit. Such notice shall specify the latest date up to which proofs can be lodged, which shall not be less than twenty-one days from the date of such notice.

(2) Where any creditor after the date mentioned in the notice of intention to declare a dividend as the latest date up to which proofs may be lodged, appeals against the decision of the liquidator of hostile firms rejecting a proof, notice of appeal shall, subject to the power of the Local Government to extend the time in special cases, be given within seven days from the date of the notice of decision against which the appeal is made, and the liquidator of hostile firms may in such cases make provision for the dividend upon such proof and the probable costs of such appeal in the event of the proof being admitted. Where no notice of appeal has been given within the time specified in this rule, the liquidator of hostile firms shall exclude all proofs which have been rejected from participation in the dividend.

(3) Immediately after the expiration of the time fixed by this rule for appealing against the decision of the liquidator of hostile firms, he shall proceed to declare the dividend, and shall send a notice of dividend to each creditor whose proof has been admitted.

Payments into and out of a bank. 28. All moneys received by a liquidator of hostile firms shall be paid [into the Government Treasury or] into such bank as the Government may direct to the credit of an account entitled "The Hostile Firms Li-

liquidation Account," and all payments out of such account shall be made in such manner as the Government may direct.

29. The assets of a hostile firm in a winding up under the Ordinance shall be liable to the following payments, which shall be made in the following order of priority, namely :— Payments out of assets

Firstly.—Such fees as the Governor General in Council may approve in respect of the services of the liquidator of hostile firms.

Next.—The actual expenses incurred in realising or getting in the assets.

Next.—The necessary disbursements of the liquidator of hostile firms other than the actual expenses of realisation heretofore provided for.

Next.—The costs of any person employed under the general or special sanction of Government, or in accordance with these rules by the liquidator of hostile firms.

¹*Next.*—Subject to the provisions of rule 11 the dividend payable to creditors whose proofs have been admitted.

30. Any surplus remaining after making the payments in the last preceding clause mentioned shall be held by the Custodian to be dealt with by him as the Governor General in Council may direct. Disposal of surplus.

31. Nothing in the foregoing general order shall be construed to over-ride or conflict with any special order which the Governor General in Council may make in regard to the winding up of any hostile firm. General order not to override special order.

32. The General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply for the purposes of the interpretation of these rules in like manner as it applies for the purposes of the interpretation of an Act of the Governor General in Council. Interpretation of the order.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 998.]

No. 8474-W.-II., dated the 9th September, 1916.—Whereas Ernsthansen, Limited, a hostile firm within the meaning of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), carrying on business at No. 9 Clive Row, Calcutta, by an agreement, dated the 23rd day of February 1916, transferred the whole of its business, together with the assets and liabilities thereof to East Indian Exports, Limited, a Company having its registered office at No. 9, Clive Row, Calcutta ; Department of Commerce and Industry.

And whereas the said East Indian Exports, Limited, by an agreement, dated the 8th of April 1916, made a sub-transfer of a part of the said business of Ernsthansen, Limited, to the Calcutta Produce Company, Limited, a Company having its registered office at No. 9, Clive Row, Calcutta ;

¹ Substituted by Notification No. 10808-W.-II., dated 4th November, 1916, see Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1669.

And whereas it appears to the Governor General in Council that the said sub-transfer is injurious to the public interest and was made with the object of evading the law ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the said sub-transfer to be void.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1394.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 4633-Spl., dated the 26th April, 1917.—Whereas Messrs. Radeliff and Company, Limited, a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and carrying on business as mine owners in Burma by a contract made in 1914 contracted to supply tungsten to the value of Rs. 30,000 or thereabouts to Messrs. A. Lohmann and Company, metal brokers of Bremen, Germany, a hostile firm within the meaning of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916) :

And whereas a portion of the contract remains to be completed :

And whereas it appears to the Governor General in Council that the said contract is injurious to the public interest ;

Now therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine the said contract.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 731.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 10326, dated the 1st September, 1917.—Whereas Mr. George Illgen, agent of the firm of Henrich A. Brandt, a hostile firm within the meaning of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), while in charge of the business of the said firm at Cndur, did at some period subsequent to the 4th August 1914 assign and transfer to S. Krishnasawmy Mudaliar an Iron Safe belonging to the said firm ;

And whereas it appears to the Governor General in Council that the said transfer was made with the object of evading the provisions of the law ;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the said Act, the Governor General in Council doth hereby declare the said transfer to be void and doth hereby vest the said safe and such documents securities monies and other things it may be found to contain in the Liquidator of the firm of Henrich A. Brandt as being part of the assets of the said firm and doth hereby order and direct the said S. Krishnasawmy Mudaliar to hand over the said Iron safe and its said contents (if any) to the said Liquidator or his duly authorised representative.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1464.]

No. 786-D., dated the 26th January, 1918.—Whereas the Burma Rice and Trading Company, Limited, entered into a contract with George Gillespie and Company, Limited, dated the 17th of February 1915, a copy of which is set out below, and whereas the said Burma Rice and Trading Company, Limited, was at the date of the said contract a hostile firm within the meaning of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), and whereas it appears to the Governor General in Council that the said contract is injurious to the public interest.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 6 of the said Act the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the said contract.

Articles of Agreement made this 17th day of February 1915, between the Burma Rice and Trading Company, Limited (hereinafter called "the Trading Company") of the one part and George Gillespie and Company Limited (hereinafter called "the Agent Company") of the other part. Whereas the Agent Company have acted as Agent in Burma of the Trading Company under the terms of Agreement dated the 4th day of October 1909 and made between the Trading Company of the one part and the Agent Company of the other part and whereas it has been determined that the Agency created by the said Agreement shall be deemed to have ceased and been determined on the 30th day of November last and that the Agent Company shall as from such last mentioned date act as the agents of the Trading Company upon the terms hereinafter mentioned it is hereby mutually agreed by and between the parties as follows :—

1. The Agency created by the said Agreement of the 4th day of October 1909, shall be deemed to have been determined by mutual consent on the 30th day of November 1914, and as from such last mentioned date the Agent Company shall act as the sole Agent in Burma of the Trading Company and as such Agent shall follow the directions from time to time given to it by the Trading Company.

2. The said Agency hereby created shall continue during the existence of the present war between Great Britain and Germany and for a period of six months from the conclusion of peace between the said Powers and thereafter until determined by either party by twelve calendar months, previous notice in writing.

3. The Agent Company will in all respects study the interests of the Trading Company and do all in their power to promote the affairs thereof.

4. As remuneration for its service hereunder the Agent Company shall receive a fixed remuneration at the rate of £2,500 per annum payable monthly as from the 30th day of November 1914, the first payment to be made on the 31st day of December 1914. If the Trading Company shall succeed in obtaining from the Government of India a license to carry on business within the Empire of India (for which license application has been made) the Agent Company shall be entitled by way of further remuneration to a commission of one quarter of one per centum on the invoice amounts of all sales made by the Trading Company in Burma and of all goods shipped by the Trading Company for deliver-

out of Burma such commission to be calculated up to the 31st day of May and the 30th day of November in each year and to be paid as soon as possible after those dates. If the Trading Company shall fail to obtain the said license from the Government of India the said fixed remuneration at the rate of £2,500 shall nevertheless be paid to the Agent Company who in that event shall not be entitled to commission.

5. The rent of such part of the offices occupied by the Agent Company at Rangoon as is for the time being used for the business of the Trading Company shall be paid by the Trading Company who in addition shall repay to the Agent Company the cost of all telegrams postages and other disbursements together with all salaries of managers, clerks and assistants with the exception of the salary of the Chief Attorney appointed under the provisions of clause 6 hereof who will be remunerated by the Agent Company out of the said £2,500.

6. For the purpose of carrying on the management of the business in Burma the Trading Company shall appoint as its Attorney or Attorneys such person or persons Resident in Burma as the Agent Company shall nominate for that purposes. The Agent Company shall have power to dismiss, suspend or replace any manager clerks or assistant of the Trading Company in Burma.

7. If any dispute shall arise between the parties hereto as to their respective rights under this Agreement or as to any act matter or thing to be done hereunder every such dispute shall be referred to two arbitrators or their umpire in London in accordance with the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1889, or any statutory modifications or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force.

In witness whereof the Trading Company and the Agent Company have caused their respective common seal to be hereunder affixed the first day and year above written.

The Common Seal of the Burma Rice and Trading Company, Limited, was hereunto affixed in the presence of—

C. KAUFFELD, *Director*.

THOS. H. LOADER, *Secretary*.



The Common Seal of George Gillespie and Company, Limited, was hereunto affixed in the presence of—

T. R. NICHOLSON, *Director*.

LEONARD PALMER, *Secretary*.



[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 96.]

Jamsetji Tata of Bombay, and whereas under or by virtue of the said Indenture certain rights as lessee of a property known and in the said Indenture described as the Carlton Hotel in Bombay and in certain furniture plant stock in trade and other assets connected therewith and in the said Indenture also referred to are deemed to be vested in the said Camillo Kar Polacek and whereas the said Camillo Karl Polacek is a hostile foreigner within the meaning of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916),

Now therefore the Governor General in Council in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 7 of the said Act is pleased to order that all the rights of the said Camillo Karl Polacek under the said Indenture and otherwise in the said Carlton Hotel and in the furniture plant stock in trade and other assets thereof or connected therewith do vest in the Custodian of Enemy Property for Bombay, being a Custodian appointed under the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), and that the said Custodian do have power to assign the said rights or otherwise to deal with the said property in as full and ample manner as the said Camillo Karl Polacek could have done.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1811.]

THE REGISTRATION OF ENEMY PROPERTY RULES.

No. 6803-W.-II., dated the 5th August, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 10 of the ¹Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916 ^{Department of Commerce and Industry.} (V of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

1. These rules may be called the Registration of Enemy Property Short title. Rules.

2. (1) In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the Definitions, subject or context,—

(a) ² [“ Enemy ” means a hostile foreigner * * *³ or any person or company residing or carrying on business in the dominions of any State at war with His Majesty.]

(b) “ Enemy Property ” means any property, moveable or immovable, belonging to, or managed or held, whether in trust or otherwise for or on behalf of an enemy, and includes the right to transfer that property ;

¹ See now Act X of 1916, page 15.

² Substituted by Notification No. 1030-Spl., dated 10th March, 1917, see Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 396.

³ The words “ or hostile firm ” were omitted by Notification No. 8009, dated 14th July, 1917, see Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1223.

(c) "Dividends, interest or share of profits" includes any of the following, namely :—

(i) Any dividends, bonus or interest in respect of any shares, stock debentures, debenture stock or other obligations of any company.

(ii) Any interest in respect of any loan to a firm or person carrying on business for the purposes of that business, and any profits or share of profits of such a business.

(iii) Where a person is carrying on any business in British India on behalf of an enemy, any money which, had a state of war not existed, would have been transmissible by a person to the enemy by way of profits from that business.

(iv) Any money which, had a state of war not existed, would have been payable or paid in British India to enemies,

(1) in respect of interest on securities of or issued by or on behalf of the Government of India or His Majesty's Government or the Government of any of His Majesty's dominions or any foreign Government or of or issued by or on behalf of any company, or

(2) by way of payment off of any securities which have become repayable on maturity or by being drawn for payment or otherwise, being such securities as aforesaid.

(d) "Custodian" means the officer appointed as Custodian of enemy property under the Enemy Trading Act, 1915, for the province in which the person whose duty it is to make the return prescribed in these rules is residing or carrying on business. XIV of 1

(e) "Prescribed period" means three months from the date of this Notification.

(2) Words and expression used in these rules shall, unless the contrary intention appears, have the same respective meanings as in the Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916. V of 191

Classes of
returns
specified.

3. There shall be six classes of returns of enemy property, namely,

(1) Returns showing particulars of dividends, interest, or share of profits due to enemies.

(2) Return showing particulars of property of enemies [other than property included in (3), (4) and (6).]

(3) Returns showing particulars of shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock or other obligations or any share of profits or interests belonging to or held whether in trust or otherwise for, or on behalf of or by or due to enemies.

(4) Returns showing particulars of property held for safe custody on behalf of enemies.

- (5) Returns showing particulars of income received from property already recorded with the Custodian in accordance with these rules and held for or on behalf of or in trust for enemies.
- (6) Returns showing particulars of debts, bank deposits and bank balances due to or held for, or on behalf of or in trust for enemies.

These returns shall respectively be in Form A, Form B, Form C, Form D, Form E, and Form F of the forms given in the Schedule annexed to these rules.

4. Every person, or company residing or carrying on business in British India by whom or which any money, if a state of war had not existed, would have been payable or paid to or for the benefit of an enemy by way of dividends, interest or share of profits shall, within the prescribed period, or if such money becomes payable after the expiry of that period, then within one month after it becomes payable, communicate to the Custodian full particulars of such money in Form A. Returns in Form A.

5. Save as otherwise provided in these rules, every person or company residing or carrying on business in British India who or which has in his or its possession or control any enemy property shall, within the prescribed period, or if the property comes into his or its possession or control after the expiry of that period, then within one month after the time when it comes thereinto, communicate to the Custodian full particulars of such property (i) in Form D in the case of property held for safe custody, and (ii) in Form B in the case of property held otherwise. Returns in Forms B and D.

6. The provisions of rule 5 shall also apply to balances and deposits standing to the credit of enemies at any bank, and to debts which are due or which, had a state of war not existed, would have been due to enemies, and such bank or debtor shall be bound to make the communication prescribed by that rule, save that particulars of such balances, deposits or debts shall be communicated in Form F. Returns in Form F.

7. Every company incorporated in British India and every company which though not incorporated in British India has a share transfer or share registration office in British India shall, within the prescribed period, communicate to the Custodian in Form C full particulars of all shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, or other obligations of the company which are enemy property, and the partners or partner or manager of every firm, carrying on business in British India one or more partners of which on the commencement of the war became enemies or to which money had been lent for the purpose of the business of the firm by a person who so became an enemy, shall, within the prescribed period, communicate to the Custodian in Form C full particulars as to any share of profits and interest due to such enemies or enemy. Returns in Form C.

8. Where a return of any enemy property has been made to the Custodian in Form B or Form D particulars of any income derived from such property during each quarter after the expiry of the prescribed period shall be communicated to the Custodian in Form E within one Returns in Form E.

month of the expiry of that quarter ; and if no income has been so derived since the date of the last return, the fact shall be reported to the Custodian in the same form within the period aforesaid.

Changes of
lien on
property to
be reported.

9. Where a return of any enemy property has been made to the Custodian in Form B, any change in respect of any lien on the property claimed by any person making the return shall also be reported to that officer in the same Form within one month after the change has occurred or has been effected.

Responsi-
bility for
making
returns on
behalf of
companies
or firms.

10. Every director, manager, secretary or officer of a company, and every partner of a firm to which the provisions of these rules apply shall be responsible for communicating to the Custodian the particulars prescribed.

Explanation.—In the case of payments specified in rule 2 (1) (c) (iv) (1), the duty of making the prescribed return shall rest with the person, firm or company through whom the payments in British India are made.

Registers of
returns open
to public
inspection.

11. The Custodian shall record in a register or registers all property returns whereof have been made to him under the foregoing rules, and such register or registers may be inspected by any person who, in the opinion of the Custodian, is interested as a creditor or otherwise.

Power to
summon
persons and
call for
documents.

¹[11A. (1) A Custodian may by notice in writing require any person whom he believes to be capable of giving information concerning enemy property or dividends, interest or share of profits due to enemies, to attend before him at such time and place as may be specified in the notice.

(2) The Custodian may examine any such person concerning the same and may reduce his statement to writing and require him to sign it.

(3) A Custodian may by notice in writing require any person whom he believes to have in his possession or power or under his control any book of account, letter-book, or press-copy letter-book, invoice, receipt or other document of any nature relating to or believed to contain any information regarding any property referred to in section 7 (1) of the Act, to produce the same or cause the same to be produced before him at such time and place as may be specified in the notice and to submit the same to his examination and to allow copies of any entry therein or part thereof to be taken by him.

(4) A notice issued under sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (3) shall be served on the person in respect of whom it is issued in the manner provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for service of a summons.

¹ Rule 11A was inserted by Notification No. 391-D., dated 12th January, 1918, see Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 26.

(5) Any person who—

- (a) having been served with a notice issued under sub-rule (1) intentionally omits to attend at the time and place specified in the notice ;
- (b) refuses to answer any question or to sign any statement made by him when required so to do by the Custodian ;
- (c) being required by the Custodian to answer any question makes any statement which is false and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true ; or
- (d) having been served with a notice under sub-rule (3) intentionally omits to produce or to cause to be produced any document of the nature referred to in that sub-rule at the time and place specified in the notice ;

shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.]

12. Any person, who, under these rules is bound to perform any act and who fails to perform such act within such time as may be specified in the rules, shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Penalty for
infringement
of the rules.

SCHEDULE.

(Rule 3.)

TO THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY,

FORM A.

(Rule 4.)

Ref. No. A. _____

From (Name) _____

(Address) _____

(Date) _____

Return showing particulars of dividends, interest, or share of profits due to enemies.

[N.B.—For the purpose of this return, “enemy” means any person or company residing or carrying on business in the dominion of any State at war with His Majesty.]

Full name of enemy to whom due. (Surname first.)	Full address.	Description of Dividends, Interest, or Share of Profits.	Period in respect of which Dividends, Interest, or Share of Profits are payable.	Amount.		
				£	s.	d.

FORM B. Ref. No. B. _____
 THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY, From (Person by whom held) _____
 (Rules 5 and 9.] (Name) _____
 (Address) _____
 Nature of lien claimed (if any) _____
 (Date) _____

Return showing particulars of property of enemies other than those to be returned in Forms C, D and F.

[N.B.—For the purpose of this return, “enemy” means any person or company residing or carrying on business in the dominion of any State at war with His Majesty.]

(Each item to be stated separately.)				
Full name of person for whom held (surname first).	Full address of person for whom held.	MOVABLE PROPERTY.		
		IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.		Approximate Annual Income.
		Full description of any Landed Property held.	Approximate Capital Value.	
			Full description of any Personal Property held. <td>Nominal Value.</td>	Nominal Value.
		Total or Carried forward £	Total or Carried forward £	

FORM C.

Ref. No. C. _____

To

THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY,

From (Name) _____

[Rule 7.]

(Address) _____

Nature of Business _____

If a Company issued Capital _____

(Date) _____

Return showing particulars of shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock or other obligations, share of profits or interest belonging to or held, whether in trust or otherwise for, or on behalf of, or by, or due to enemies.

[N.B.—For the purpose of this return, “enemy” means any person or company residing or carrying on business in the dominion of any State at war with His Majesty.]

Name of Shareholder or Partner for whom held. (Surname first.)	Address of such person.	WHERE A COMPANY MAKES THE RETURN.		WHERE A PARTNER MAKES THE RETURN.		Period covered by interest or Share of Profits.
		Description of Shares, Stock, Debentures or Debenture Stock held for each Enemy Shareholder, etc.	Nominal value of each holding.	Enemy Capital.	Interest or Share of Profits.	
		Brought forward £ .	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	

FORM D.

Ref. No. D. _____

[Rule 5.]

FROM (Name) _____

(Address) _____

(Description) _____

Date _____

THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY,

Return showing particulars of property held for safe custody on behalf of enemies.

N.B.—(1) Where not known, the contents of sealed boxes, packages, etc., need not be ascertained.
 (2) For the purpose of this return, "enemy" means any person or company residing or carrying on business in the dominion of any State at war with His Majesty.

Name of person for whom held.	Address.	Description of property held.	Estimated Value (if known).		
			£	s.	d.
		Total, or Carried forward £			

FORM E.

Ref. No. E. _____

(QUARTERLY RETURN OF INCOME.)

FROM (Person by whom held)

[Rule 8.]

(Name) _____

THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY,

(Address) _____

Nature of lien claimed (if any) _____

(Date) _____

Return showing particulars of Income received from property already recorded with the Custodian and held for or on behalf of or in trust for enemies.

N.B.—(1) This form must not be returned by a company or firm in respect of dividends, coupons presented under license, interest or share of profits due to enemy shareholders or partners, in which cases Form A will apply.

(2) If no income has been received since date of previous return, the fact should be recorded and the order returned to the Custodian.

(3) The amount of any lien on the income recorded, or on the property from which it is derived, should be notified if this has not already been done.

(4) For the purpose of this return, "enemy" means any person or company residing or carrying on business in the dominion of any State at war with His Majesty.

		(Each item to be stated separately.)			
		IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.		MOVABLE PROPERTY.	
Full name of person for whom held (surname first).	Full address of person for whom held.	Full description of any landed property held in respect of which Income has been received.	Amount of Income received since date of last return.	Full description of any moveable property held in respect of which Income has been received.	Amount of Income received since date of last return.
		Total, or Carried forward £		Total, or Carried forward £	

FORM F.

Ref. No. F.

[Rule 6.]

From (Person by whom held)

To

THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY,

(Name)

(Address)

Nature of Lien claimed (if any)

(Date)

Return showing particulars of Debts, Bank deposits and Bank Balances due to, or held for or on behalf of, or in trust for enemies.

N.B.—(1) This form must not be returned by a company or firm in respect of enemy shareholders or partners, in which cases Form C will apply.
(2) For the purpose of this return, "enemy" means any person or company residing or carrying on business in the dominion of any State at war with His Majesty.

Full name of person to whom due, or for whom held (surname first).	Full address of person to whom due, or for whom held.	MOVEABLE PROPERTY. (Each item to be stated separately.)			
		Nature of Debt, Deposit or Balance.	Amount.		Amount and particulars of Lien (if any).
			£	s.	d.
		Total, or Carried forward £.			

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1132.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 1454-D., dated the 15th December 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule :—

- (1) Where an order has been made under section 7 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916, vesting any property in a Custodian appointed under the Enemy Trading Act, 1915, such Custodian may by a written notice require any person having in his custody or control such property or any part thereof, or any document of title, security or voucher relating thereto, to deliver the same to him within such time and at such place as may be specified in the notice.
- (2) If any person refuses or without lawful excuse (the burden of proving which shall lie upon him) neglects to comply with any notice issued in accordance with sub-rule (1), he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to a term not exceeding six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1970.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 1219-D., dated the 2nd February, 1918.—Whereas certain hostile foreigners were on the 3rd of August 1914, members of the Deutsche Klub, Bombay, a company within the definition contained in section 2 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916) :

Now therefore in pursuance of section 12 of the said Act the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the powers conferred by section 7 of the said Act shall extend to the property, movable and immovable, of the said Deutscher Klub.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 131.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE IMPORT AND EXPORT OF GOODS ACT, 1916 (XI OF 1916).

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 6167-158-W.-II., dated the 22nd July, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916),¹ and in supersession of the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 7050-W., dated the 22nd May, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no goods shall be taken either by sea or by land out of British India to China, Siam, Persia, Morocco, Liberia,

¹ Ordinance IV of 1916 was repealed and re-enacted by the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), *see supra*, page 20.

Portuguese East Africa, or ¹[any foreign place in Europe] or on the Mediterranean Sea, with the exception of ²* * * * Russia, Italy and France, unless declarations of ultimate destination in the form prescribed in the annexed schedule and signed by the actual exporter or by some responsible representative of the actual exporter (or, in the case of a limited company, by a Director, Secretary, Manager or other responsible officer) having a personal and first-hand knowledge of the inquiries made and of the facts stated in the declaration are presented to the Customs-Collector at the port of export in respect of such goods :—

Provided that—

- (i) in spite of the fact that such declaration of ultimate destination has been duly furnished, the Customs-Collector may, in his discretion, require that the exporter shall enter into a bond for such sum not exceeding three times the value of the goods as the Customs-Collector may think fit, to produce evidence within such times as the Customs-Collector may direct, that the goods have not reached a person who is an enemy, or treated as an enemy, or a country which is an enemy country or treated as an enemy country :
- (ii) a single declaration may be used to cover any number of consignments by the same exporter from the same port by the same ship at the same time :
- (iii) nothing in this notification shall apply to goods exported under a general or special licence granted by the Governor General in pursuance of the trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, as amended and extended by subsequent Proclamations.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF DECLARATION.

I, _____ of _____
do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows :—

I have made all necessary inquiries in order to satisfy myself as to the ultimate destination of the goods, particulars of which are set out in the schedule below, to be exported by me or on my behalf on board _____ to _____, and consigned to (a) _____ of _____, and do hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief none of such goods are intended for consumption in, or for transit through, any State at present at war with His Majesty, and I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

¹ Substituted by Notification No. 7374-158-W.-II, dated 19th August, 1916, see Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1247.

² The words "the United Kingdom" were omitted by Notification No. 7374-158-W.-II, dated 19th August, 1916, see Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1247.

Schedule.

Number and description of cases.	Marks.	Numbers.	Weight or quantity.	Total value.	Contents.

Dated

This

day of

(Signature of declarant.)

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1010.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 6168-158-W.-II, dated the 22nd July, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916),¹ and in supersession of the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 13467-W., dated the 14th August, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India, otherwise than by parcels post, of all goods from the United Kingdom which had previously been imported into that country from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland,² [Argentina,³ * * Bolivia, Brazil, Canary Islands, Cape Verde Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Danish West Indies, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Faroe Islands, Greece, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Liberia,³ * * Mexico, Netherlands East and West Indies, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portuguese East and West Africa, San Salvador, Spain, Spanish West Africa, Tangier and the Spanish Zone of Influence in Morocco (i.e., Laraiche, Tetuan, Alcazar and Arzila), Uruguay and Venezuela] unless copies of the "Specification for Foreign and Colonial Merchandise" (Form 30) or the "Shipping Bill" (Form 64) as the case may be, in the forms prescribed by the Board of Trade and reproduced in the annexed schedule, duly certified by the Customs Authorities in the United Kingdom, are presented to the Customs-Collector at the port of import in respect of such goods :

¹ See now Act XI of 1916, *supra*, page 20.

² Added by Notification No. 1991-D., dated 29th December, 1917, see Gazette of India, 1917, Part, I, page 2053.

³ The words "Azores" and "Madeira" were deleted by Notification No. 84-D., dated 5th January, 1918, see Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 7.

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to goods, which, on import direct from the foreign countries specified above, are not required to be covered ¹ [either by certificates of origin and interest or certificates of interest, as the case may be]:

Provided also that the Customs-Collector may, in his discretion, and if he sees no reason for suspecting that the goods have emanated from an enemy territory, allow delivery of any goods exported from the United Kingdom which have been imported into that country from the other European countries aforesaid even if unaccompanied by certified copies of the documents above prescribed, on condition that the importer executes a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods for the due production of the prescribed documents within a period to be specified in the bond, or furnishes a deposit to the like amount which shall be liable to forfeiture if the said documents are not produced within such period as the Customs-Collector may direct.

(a) This space may be left blank, if desired, provided that the name of the ultimate consignee of the goods, with a recognizable description of the same, has been separately furnished to the Customs-Collector, at the port of exportation prior to the shipment of the goods, by the forwarding agents in the United Kingdom.

¹ Substituted by Notification No. 1991-D., dated 29th December, 1917, see *Gazette of India* 1917, Part I, page 2053.

H. M. Customs
and Excise.

* Erase
the word
that does
not apply.

SHIPPING BILL FOR ^{*DRY}_{WET} GOODS AS
MERCHANDISE.

Under Bond.

Port of Collection _____ Station No. _____
District _____
Station _____ Month and Year _____ 191 .

Export- } Master _____ for _____
Ship }
Entered Outwards _____ Bond given _____
Station _____ Lighterman _____
Conveyance _____ Carman _____

Exporters or Agents
Address _____

Shipping Marks and Numbers, and Final Destination.	Number of Pack- ages.	Description of Pack- ages.	Description of Goods.	Quantity.				Country whence goods were consigned when imported.	Rate of drawback (if any claimed).	Value.
				Wet Goods.	Dry Goods					
				Gallons, etc.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.			
			N.B.—These goods must be pro- duced to the Officer of Cus- toms and Excise at time of Ship- ment, and any Short-Shipme nt notified.							
TOTAL .										
_____ Officer _____ Date.										

Officer.
Date.

_____ declare that the quantity description, and value of the
goods entered in this Shipping Bill are correctly stated †
† Strike out words in italics further declare that the goods are of British Manufacture, and claim Drawback
if not required. on _____

Exporter or Agent.

Port _____
Date _____ 191 .

Received the above-mentioned pack- } _____ { Master, Mate, or
ages on board this ship. } _____ { authorised person
_____ { Countersignature of Officer
of Customs and Excise.

Particulars of Exami-
nation and Certificate of
Shipment to be inserted
here. }

Export Officer.

N.B.—The Lightermen or Carmen are particularly required to give immediate notice to the Export Officer if any of the above-mentioned Goods be shut out of the Vessel, and on no account to take them to any other Ship than the one above-named without his permission.

Exportation Code, paragraphs 40 and 134.

5345
Sec. No. 1915

[See Gazette of India, 1916., Part I, page 1011.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 6237-W.-II, dated the 22nd July, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916),¹ and in supersession of the Notifications in this Department Nos. 16411-W., dated the 30th October, 1915, and 221-W., dated the 15th January, 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the importation of unset diamonds into British India from all destinations :

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to :—

- (i) Diamonds shipped by or for the use of the Crown or from an Indian port ;
- (ii) Diamonds imported under a license granted by a local Government or Administration.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1070.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 22-W.-II-C., dated the 18th November, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or land into British India, of any goods in which on in the production, export or insurance of which, the Chief Customs Officer at the place of import has reason to believe that any person, firm or body of persons residing, established or carrying on business in enemy territory, or any person, firm or body of persons to whom the export or from whom the import of goods has or may hereafter be specifically prohibited, is or has been as producer, exporter, insurer or otherwise interested.

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to goods in respect of which a certificate of interest or a certificate of origin and interest is required by the terms respectively of Notifications Nos. 9954-W.-II, or 9961-W.-II, dated the 14th October, 1916.²

³ [Provided also that the Customs-Collector may, in his discretion, and if he sees no reason for suspecting that they have emanated from an enemy territory, allow delivery of any such goods imported into India on condition that the importer executes a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods for the due production of such information as may be required within a period to be specified in the bond or furnishes a deposit to the like amount which shall be liable to forfeiture, if the said information is not produced within such period as the Customs-Collector may direct.]

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1741.]

¹ See now Act XI of 1916, *supra*, page 20.

² See now notifications Nos. 1990 D, and 1223 D, dated the 29th and 8th December, 1917, respectively, printed on pages 319 and 315 *infra*.

³ Added by Notification No. 4309-C. W., dated the 21st April, 1917, see Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 672.

No. 325-C. W. D., dated the 23rd December, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of Motor Cars, Chassis, Motor Cycles and parts thereof and accessories of motor cars and motor cycles, other than tyres :

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall be deemed to prohibit :—

- (i) the import of any goods by or for the use of, the Crown ;
- (ii) the import of any goods shipped from any Indian port ;
- (iii) the import of any goods from any Native State in India ;
- (iv) the import of any goods imported under a licence granted by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of import.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1905.]

No. 624-C. W. D., dated the 17th February, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), and in modification of the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 9961-W-II, dated the 14th October 1916, in so far as it relates to Belgium, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India, whether by the parcels post or otherwise, of all goods from Belgium unless certificates of origin in the form prescribed in the annexed Schedule are presented to the Customs-Collector at the port of import in respect of such goods :—

Provided that—

- (i) a single certificate may be used to cover any number of parcels of goods shipped to the same consignee on the same vessel at the same time for the same port ;
- (ii) nothing in this notification shall apply to :—
 - (a) goods imported for the use of Government Departments ;
 - (b) goods imported from an allied country by way of a neutral country on a through bill of lading or by through postal parcel ;
 - (c) goods transhipped in Indian ports or carried forward in the same bottom to destinations outside British India ;
 - (d) *bonâ fide* personal and household effects of persons entering the country ;

- (e) imports of alabaster, articles of carved coral and shells, bulbs, carbide of calcium, codliver oil, coral (raw), curbstone, cyanide of calcium, flax, flax seed, foodstuffs (other than wines shipped to India after the 31st January, 1917, and spirits), fresh flowers, granite, granite setts for paving, ice, iron ore, marble, pavement slates, paving slates, paving stones petroleum and all products of petroleum, quicksilver, Sienna-earth, slatestone, strawboard, sulphur, tar, timber of any kind (including pit-props and wood hoops for making casks), mechanical wood pulp (excluding cellulose);
- (f) goods re-exported from the United Kingdom :
- (iii) the Customs-Collector may, in his discretion, and if he sees no reason for suspecting that the goods have emanated from an enemy territory, allow delivery of any goods imported from the above mentioned country even if unaccompanied by certificates of origin on condition that the importer executes a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods for the due production of the prescribed documents within a period to be specified in the bond, or furnishes a deposit to the like amount which shall be liable to forfeiture if the said documents are not produced within such period as the Customs-Collector may direct :
- (iv) the Customs-Collector, in his discretion, may
- (a) detain goods in respect of which a certificate of origin has been duly furnished, pending the production of such further evidence of origin as he may consider satisfactory ;
or
- (b) release such goods on condition that the importer executes a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods for the due production of the prescribed documents within a period to be specified in the bond, or furnishes a deposit to the like amount which shall be liable to forfeiture if the said documents are not produced within such period as the Customs-Collector may direct.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

I, _____, hereby certify that Mr. _____ (Producer, Manufacturer, Merchant, Trader, etc.), residing at _____ in this town has declared before me that the merchandise designated below which is to be shipped from this town to _____, consigned to (a) (Merchant, Manufacturer, etc.), in India, has not been produced

or manufactured in enemy territory, and that he has produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof thereof.

Number and description of cases.	Marks and numbers.	Weight or quantity.	Total value (b).	Contents.	Name of producer or manufacturer (e).

This certificate is valid only for a period of not more than (c) days from the date hereof and for not more than (d)

(Signed) (Signed)

(Signature of person declaring.) (Signature of Consular Authority issuing Certificate, and date.)

(a) If desired, the word "order" may be inserted here instead of the name of the purchaser in India.

(b) This column may be left blank, if desired.

(c) Here insert number of days for which certificate is valid.

(d) Here insert quantity or weight.

(e) This column may be left blank at the request of the declarant; but the name of the producer or manufacturer must be inserted in a separate document issued at the same time by the consular officer, which will only be inspected by the Customs Authorities at the port of importation. The separate document may be either a letter from the consular officer concerned or a copy of the certificate itself furnishing the necessary particulars.

In the case of the following articles, however, the particulars in question need not necessarily be furnished either in the certificate or in the separate document; in such cases the words "he has produced to my satisfaction invoices on other trustworthy document in proof thereof" in the text of the certificate may be replaced by the words "I am satisfied that such is the case":—

(i) All articles in respect of which certificates of origin, though not required under this notification, are issued at the special request of the exporter.

(ii) Argols.
Berries.
Bones.
Charcoal.
Codliver oil.
Dried flowers.
Eiderdown.
Empty yarn and electric cable spools.
Essential oils of native fruits.
Fish oils.
Grease.
Hides.
Leaves.
Lichen, moss and other wild growths.

Medicinal herbs.
Metal foundry residues.
Old clothes and wearing apparel.
Olive meal (ground).
Old rags.
Old rails.
Old ropes, lines, etc.
Personal effects.
Returned empties (including casks).
Roots.
Ships' stores.
Spelter.
Squills.
Steel, zinc and other metal scraps.
Sumac.
Waste clippings of textile materials
Wax (bees-Wax, etc.)

(f) The Consular Authority will stamp all certificates in a prominent place with the words :—

“The present certificate must not be regarded as an absolute guarantee of the origin of the goods which remain liable to seizure if they should prove on examination by the competent British Authorities to be of enemy origin.”

¹[(g) In the case of goods partially produced or manufactured in enemy territory, certificates will only be granted and accepted, when, in the case of goods covered by a certificate issued before the 20th March 1917, not more than 25 per cent. and in the case of goods covered by a certificate issued on or after the 20th March 1917, not more than 5 per cent. of the value of the finished article is due to enemy labour or material. The percentage of value derived from such enemy production or manufacture should be stated in the certificate. The percentage should be calculated, not upon the sale price of the finished goods in India, but upon the value delivered at the place of manufacture, excluding cost of packing and carriage to India.

(h) The certificate should state that the goods have been produced or manufactured in Belgium, or that less than the prescribed percentage of their value is due to enemy (other than Belgian) labour or material and that the certifying officer is satisfied as to the truth of the declaration.

Goods manufactured in Holland which owe less than the prescribed percentage of their value to enemy (other than Belgian) labour or material but include also a Belgian element which raises the proportion to more than the prescribed percentage are considered for the purpose of this certificate as goods of the Belgian origin.]

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 202.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 2981-C. W., dated the 24th March, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), and in supersession of this Department Notification No. 1094-C. W., dated the 27th January, 1917, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the import and export of all goods, directly or indirectly, from and to Siam except such goods as are shipped by or consigned to the trading concerns in Siam named in the Schedule hereto attached.

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall be deemed to authorise the import or export of any article, the import or export of which is prohibited by or under any enactment.

SCHEDULE.²

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 509.]

¹ Substituted by notification No. 2771-C. W., dated 17th March, 1917, see Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 441. Notes (g) and (h) were cancelled by Notification No. 6059-C. W., dated 2nd June, 1917, see *ibid*, 1917, Part I, page 987, but revived by Notification No. 7559, dated 7th July, 1917, see *ibid*, 1917, Part I, page 1167.

² For Schedule see Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 509, for amendments see notifications No. 3781-C. W., dated 7th April, 1917; No. 4904-C. W., dated 5th May, 1917; No. 5681-C. W., dated 19th May, 1917; No. 9822, dated 11th August, 1917; No. 10158, dated 1st September, 1917, No. 228-D., dated 10th November, 1917; No. 479-D., dated 17th November, 1917; No. 1721-D., dated 22nd December, 1917; No. 621-D., dated 19th January, 1918, No. 2632-D., dated 2nd March, 1918; No. 2947-D., dated 9th March, 1918; No. 3659-D., dated 23rd March, 1918; No. 3095, dated 11th May, 1918; see Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, pages 576, 160, 912, 1344, 1465, 1826, 1864, 2024 and *ibid*, 1918, Part I, pages 51, 274, 360, 429 and 695 respectively.

No. 3061-C.-W., dated the 24th March, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of old newspapers in bulk :

Department
of Commerce
and Industry

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall be deemed to prohibit :—

- (i) the import of any goods by, or for the use of, the Crown ;
- (ii) the import of any goods shipped from any Indian port ;
- (iii) the import of any goods from any Native State in India ;
- (iv) the import of any goods under a licence granted by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of import.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 514.]

No. 1469-F., dated the 29th June, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the import of all gold coin or gold bullion provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to any gold coin or bullion imported by or for the use of Government, or under a license granted by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of import.

Finance
Department

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1137.]

No. 1571-F., dated the 11th July, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the import of all silver coin or silver bullion, provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to (a) any silver coin which has been issued by the Government of India and which is legal tender within the meaning of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, (b) silver coin or bullion imported by or for the use of Government, or (c) silver coin or bullion imported under license granted by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of import.

Finance
Department

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I page 1223.]

No. 1223-D., dated the 8th December, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), and in supersession of the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 9961-W, II, dated the 14th October 1916, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India, whether by the parcels post or otherwise, of all goods from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland unless certificates of origin and interest in the form prescribed in the annexed schedule are pre-

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sent to the Customs Collector at the port of import in respect of such goods:—

Provided that—

- (i) a single certificate may be used to cover any number of parcels of goods shipped by one consignor to one consignee on one vessel at the same time for the same port;
- (ii) nothing in this notification shall apply to —
 - (a) goods imported for the use of Government Departments;
 - (b) goods imported under a general or special licence granted by the Governor General in pursuance of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, as amended and extended by subsequent Proclamations, except so far as a certificate of origin may be required by the conditions of the licence itself;
 - (c) goods imported from an allied country by way of a neutral country on a through bill of lading or by through postal parcel;
 - (d) goods transhipped for consignment to other parts of the British Empire where the system of certificates of origin and interest is in force, or carried forward in the same bottom to foreign ports;
 - (e) *bonâ fide* personal and household effects of persons entering the country;
 - (f) samples of no commercial value;
 - (g) imports of boxboards; bulbs (not including lily of the valley roots); carbide of calcium; cod-liver oil; cyanide of calcium; flax and flaxseed; flowers (cut); foodstuffs (other than wines and spirits); granite and granite setts for paving; ice; iron ore; kerbstone; matchboards; paving stones; slatestone; strawboard; tar; timber of any kind, including pitprops and hoops for casks; wood pulp, mechanical (not including cellulose);
 - (h) zinc ashes, spelter, copper, copper ores, and brass, when these are shipped from Norway;
 - (i) receptacles originally exported from British India and returned empty;
 - (j) goods originating in a neutral country other than that in which the Consular Officer resides and accompanied by a Consular permit for their shipment.
- (iii) the Customs Collector may, in his discretion, and if he sees no reason for suspecting that the goods have emanated from an enemy territory, allow delivery of any goods imported from the above mentioned countries, even if unaccompanied by certificates of origin and interest, on condition that the importer executes a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods for the due production of the prescribed documents within a period to be specified in the bond, or furnishes a deposit to the like amount which shall be liable

to forfeiture if the said documents are not produced within such period as the Customs Collector may direct ;

(iv) the Customs Collector, in his discretion, may—

- (a) detain goods in respect of which a certificate of origin and interest has been duly furnished, pending the production of such further evidence as he may consider satisfactory ; or
- (b) release such goods on condition that the importer executes a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods for the due production of the prescribed documents within a period to be specified in the bond, or furnishes a deposit to the like amount which shall be liable to forfeiture if the said documents are not produced within such period as the Customs Collector may direct.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Certificate of origin and Interest.

I, hereby certify that Mr. (Producer, Manufacturer, Merchant, Trader, etc.), residing at in this town, has declared before me that the merchandise designated below, which is to be shipped from this town to consigned to (a) (Merchant, Manufacturer, etc), has not been produced or manufactured in enemy territory ; that no person who is an enemy, or with whom trading is prohibited under any law or proclamation for the time being in force relating to trading with the enemy or relating to trading with persons of enemy nationality or associations, has any interest in such merchandise ; and that he has produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof thereof.

The present certificate must not be regarded as an absolute Guarantee of the origin of the goods, which remain liable to seizure if they should prove on examination by the competent British authorities to be of enemy origin.

Number and description of cases.	Marks and numbers.	Weight or quantity.	Total value (b)	Contents.	Name of producer or manufacturer (c).

The goods covered by this certificate must be shipped within a period of not more than (c) days from the date hereof.

This certificate is valid for not more than (d)

(Signed).....

(Signature of person declaring.)

(Signed).....

(Signature of Consular Authority issuing certificate and date.)

(CONSULAR FEE STAMP.)

- (a) If desired, the word "order" may be inserted here, instead of the name of the purchaser in India.
- (b) This column may be left blank, if desired.
- (c) Here insert number of days within which the goods must be shipped from the country of origin. On the arrival of the goods at a destination in India the onus of proving that they were shipped within the period required will, if necessary, rest in cases of doubt, with the importer of the goods.
- (d) Here insert quantity or weight.
- (e) This column may be left blank at the request of the declarant; but the name of the producer or manufacturer must be inserted in a separate document issued at the same time by the Consular Officer, which will only be inspected by the Customs Authorities at the port of importation. The separate document may be either a letter from the Consular Officer concerned or a copy of the certificate itself furnishing the necessary particulars. In all cases where a separate document is issued an entry to this effect must be made in this column.

In the case of the following articles, however, the particulars in question need not necessarily be furnished either in the certificate or in the separate document; in such cases the words "he has produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof thereof" in the text of the certificate may be replaced by the words "I am satisfied that such is the case":—

- (i) All articles in respect of which certificates of origin and interest, though not required under this notification, are issued at the special request of the exporter.
- (ii)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Argols. Barks. Berries. Bones. Charcoal. Codliver oil. Eiderdown. Empty yarn and electric cable spools Essential oils of native fruits. Fish oils. Fresh and dried flowers. Groase. Hides. Leaves. Lichen, moss and other wild growths. Medicinal herbs. Metal foundry residues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old clothes and wearing apparel. Olive meal (ground). Old rags. Old rails. Old ropes, lines, etc. Personal effects. Returned empties (including casks). Roots. Ships' stores. Spelter. Squills. Steel, zinc and other metal scraps. Sumac. Sweepings of precious metals. Waste clipping of textile materials Wax (bees-wax, etc.).
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- (f) In the case of goods partially produced or manufactured in enemy territory, certificates will only be granted, and accepted, when not more than 5 per cent. of the cost to the manufacturer is due to enemy labour or material. The percentage of value derived from such enemy production or manufacture should be stated in the certificate. The percentage should be calculated, not upon the sale price of the finished goods in India, but upon the value delivered at the place of manufacture, excluding cost of packing and carriage to India.
- (g) A new certificate shall be issued for goods for which a certificate has previously been granted, but which have been short shipped.
- (h) The issue of a certificate implies no permission to import goods the import of which into India has been prohibited.

See Gazette of India, 1917, Pt. I, page 1942.]

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall be deemed to prohibit:—

- (i) the import of any goods by, or for the use of, the Crown;
- (ii) the import of any goods shipped from any Indian port;
- (iii) the import of any goods from any Native State in India;
- [(iv) the import of any goods imported under a license granted by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of import.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1941.]

CUSTOMS.

No. 1990-D., dated the 29th December, 1917.—In excise of the powers Department of Commerce and Industry. conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), and in supersession of the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 9954-W. II, dated the 14th October, 1916, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India, whether by the parcels post or otherwise, of all goods from Argentina, * * * Bolivia, Brazil, Canary Islands, Cape Verde Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Danish West Indies, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Faroe Islands, Greece, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Liberia, * * 1. Mexico, Netherlands East and West Indies, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portuguese East and West Africa, San Salvador, Spain, Spanish West Africa, Tangier and the Spanish Zone of Influence in Morocco (i.e., Larache, Tetuan, Alcazar and Arzila), Uruguay and Venezuela, unless Certificates of Interest in the form prescribed in the annexed schedule are presented to the Customs-Collector at the port of import in respect of such goods.

Provided that—

- (i) a single certificate may be used to cover any number of parcels of goods shipped by one consignor to one consignee on one vessel at the same time, provided that some means of identification is provided;
- [(ii) nothing in this notification shall apply to—
 - (a) goods imported for the use of Government Departments;
 - (b) goods imported under a general or special licence granted by the Governor General in pursuance of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, as amended and extended by subsequent Proclamations;

¹ The words "Azores" and "Madeira" were deleted by Notification No. 83-D., dated 5th January, 1918, see Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 7.

- (c) goods imported from an allied country by way of a neutral country on a through bill of lading or by through postal parcel ;
 - (d) goods transhipped without breaking bulk in Indian ports or carried forward in the same bottom to destinations outside British India ;
 - (e) *bonâ fide* personal and household effects of persons entering the country ;
 - (f) consignments for Red Cross Societies ;
 - (g) samples of no commercial value ;
 - (h) imports of Meat ; Petroleum and all products of petroleum ; and Sugar ;
 - (i) Postal parcels originating in Panama and the Canal Zone, Panama ;
- (iii) the Customs-Collector may, in his discretion, and if he sees no reason for suspecting that the goods have emanated from an enemy territory, allow delivery of any goods imported from the above mentioned countries, even if unaccompanied by certificates of interest on condition that the importer executes a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods for the due production of the prescribed documents within a period to be specified in the bond, or furnishes a deposit to the like amount which shall be liable to forfeiture if the said documents are not produced within such period as the Customs-Collector may direct ;
- (iv) the Customs-Collector, in his discretion, may—
- (a) detain goods in respect of which a certificate of interest has been duly furnished, pending the production of such further evidence of interest as he may consider satisfactory ; or
 - (b) release such goods on condition that the importer executes a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods for the due production of the prescribed documents within a period to be specified in the bond, or furnishes a deposit to the like amount which shall be liable to forfeiture if the said documents are not produced within such period as the Customs-Collector may direct.

SCHEDULE.

FROM OF CERTIFICATE OF INTEREST.

I, _____ hereby certify that Mr. _____
 (Producer, Manufacturer, Merchant, Trader, etc.), residing at _____
 in this town, has declared before me that the merchandise designated _____

below is to be shipped from this town to _____, and consigned to (a). _____ (Merchant, Manufacturer, etc.), and that no person who is an enemy, or with whom trading is prohibited by any proclamation for the time being in force relating to trading with the enemy, or who figures on the list of persons with whom persons in the United Kingdom are for the time being prohibited from trading under "The Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915," has any interest in such merchandise; and that he has produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof thereof.

Number and Description of Goods.	Marks and Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value (b).	Contents.	Name of Producer or Manufacturer.

The goods specified above, which must in no case exceed (c) must be shipped within (d) _____ from the date hereof.

(Signed) _____

(Signed) - - - - -

(Signature of person declaring.)

(Signature of Consular Authority
issuing certificate and date.)

(CONSULAR FEE STAMP.)

(a) If desired, the word "order" may be inserted here, instead of the name of the purchaser in India.

(b) This column may be left blank, if desired.

(c) Here insert in words the weight or quantity.

(d) Here insert number of days within which goods must be shipped.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 2053.]

No. 2604-D., dated the 2nd March, 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), and in supersession of this Department Notification No. 7762, dated the 7th July, 1917, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the import of all goods from, and the export of all goods to, any of the trading concerns mentioned in the annexed schedule;

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to goods imported or exported under a general license granted under the authority of "The Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916,

No. 3 " or any other power vested in His Majesty or by the Governor-General in Council.

¹ SCHEDULE.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 275.]

Department
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No. 2043, dated the 27th April, 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), and in supersession of this Department Notification No. 8413, dated the 21st July, 1917, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the import and export of all goods, directly or indirectly, from and to China, except such goods as are shipped by or consigned to the trading concerns in China named in the Schedule hereto attached.

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall be taken to apply to the British Colony of Hongkong.

Provided also that nothing in this Notification shall be deemed to authorise the import or export of any article, the import or export of which is prohibited by or under any enactment.

² SCHEDULE.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 619.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 3075-W., dated the 11th May, 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), and in supersession of the orders embodied in the Notification in this Department No. 5385-C. W., dated the 12th May, 1917, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the export of all goods mentioned in the Schedule hereto attached be prohibited as indicated in the said Schedule: Further, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export from British India of all goods to Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Switzerland, Greece, Shehr and Mokalla:—

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall be deemed to prohibit—

(i) the export of any article by the Crown ;

¹ For Schedule, see Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 275 ; for amendment, see Notifications No. 3298-D., dated 16th March, 1918, *ibid*, 1918, Part I, page 383 ; and No. 2823, dated 11th May, 1918, *ibid*, Part I, page 700.

² For Schedule see Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 619 ; for amendments see Notifications No. 2911, dated 11th May 1918, *ibid*, 1918, Part I, page 694 and No. 3428, dated 18th May, 1918, *ibid*, 1918, Part I, page 733.

- (ii) the export of any article shipped for use or consumption on the voyage, except where the Governor General in Council by general or special order otherwise directs;
- (iii) the export of any article (other than wool) shipped to any Indian port;
- (iv) the export of any article for use or consumption in any Native State in India; and
- (v) the export of any article shipped under a license granted by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of export.

Schedule.

The export of the goods mentioned below is prohibited as follows:—

- (i) Goods marked (A) to all destinations.
- (ii) „ „ (B) to all destinations except the United Kingdom.
- (iii) „ „ (C) to all destinations except the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates.
- (iv) „ „ (D) to all destinations in Foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than France and French Possessions, Russia, Italy and Italian Possessions, Spain and Portugal, and to all Russian Baltic ports.

A

- (A) Accoutrements.
- (A) Accumulators, electric and accumulator plates.
- (A) Aeroplanes, including parts thereof.
- (A) Airships, including parts thereof.
- (A) Aluminium, its ores and alloys.
- (A) Aluminium, manufactures of.
- (A) Anchors.
- (A) Ammunition and materials used in its manufacture.
- (A) Antifriction, or white metal.
- (A) Antimony and its alloys.
- (A) Anvils.
- (A) Armour plate.
- (A) Arms of all descriptions and their component parts.
- (A) Asbestos.
- (A) Asphalt, coal tar.
- (A) Axes.
- (A) Avaram Bark.

B

- (A) Balloons, including parts thereof.
- (D) Balsams.
- (D) Bamboos.

B—contd.

- (A) Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same.
- (D) Barley.
- (A) Barometers and their component parts.
- (A) Barrels, empty.
- (A) Beans, white Haricot.
- (B) Beans, Rangoon.
- (D) Beans not otherwise specified.
- (A) Bearings, ball and roller, and steel balls and rollers suitable for bearings.
- (A) Bedsteads, iron or brass.
- (C) Belting.
- (C) Benzine.
- (C) Bicycles and their component parts, not otherwise specified.
- (A) Binoculars.
- (D) Biscuit meal.
- (A) Bitumen, liquid or solid.
- (D) Bladders.
- (A) Boats and craft.
- (C) Bobbins and their component parts.
- (A) Boilers, Marine, including parts thereof.
- (A) Boiler tubes.
- (C) Bolts, iron or steel.

B—contl.

- (A) Boots and shoes.
Boots and shoes, materials and tools used in the manufacture of, the following :—
(c) Boot and shoe grindery, including clog nails.
(c) Cutters.
(c) Drivers.
(A) Eyelets.
(c) Groovers.
(c) Hooks.
(c) Lasts.
(c) Shoemakers' machine and their component parts.
(c) Shoemakers' tools, hand and machine.
- (D) Bran.
Brass and yellow metal (See Copper).
Brass and yellow metal, manufactures of (See Copper, manufactures of).
- (D) Brewers' dried yeast.
(D) Brewers' grains.
(D) Buck wheat.
(A) Buffalo hides, raw.
(A) Buffalo hides (including calf), tanned and partially tanned.
(A) Bullocks.

C

- (A) Cables, chain.
(A) Cables, insulated.
(D) Calf meal.
(A) Camels.
(C) Camp equipment, military, articles of, not otherwise specified ;
(c) Candles made from paraffin wax.
(A) Canvas, flax.
(A) Canvas, jute.
(C) Capsicum.
(A) Carbons.
(B) Carbonado.
(B) Carborundum.
(A) Card clothing.
(A) Cartridges, non-sporting, charges of all kinds and their component parts.
(c) Casings.
(A) Casks, empty.
(B) Castor oil.
(A) Castor seed.
(A) Cattle slaughter.
(A) Celluloid, sheet.
(A) Cement.

Chemicals, the following :—

- (A) Acetates, all metallic.
(A) Acetic acid.
(A) Acetones and their compounds and preparations.
(A) Alumino-ferrie.

C—contl.

- (A) Ammonia, liquefied.
(A) Ammonia liquor.
(C) Barium sulphate.
(A) Benzol and its compounds and preparations.
(A) Bleaching powder.
(A) Calcium carbide.
(A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof, suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives.
(A) Creosote, and creosote oils (except wood tar oil) and mixtures and preparations containing such creosote or creosote oils.
(A) Glycerine, and preparations containing glycerine not otherwise specifically prohibited.
(A) Lead compounds, and mixtures containing lead compounds.
(A) Potassium bicarbonate and carbonate and mixtures containing potassium bicarbonate and carbonate.
(A) Potassium bichromate.
(A) Soda, caustic.
(C) Sodium bicarbonate (washing soda).
(A) Sodium bichromate.
(C) Sodium carbonate.
(C) Sulphuric Acid.
(B) Chromo iron ore (Chromito).
(A) Chronometers.
(B) Cinchona Bark.
(A) Coal.
(D) Coconut or Poonac cake.
(B) Coconut oil.
(D) Coconuts.
(D) Coffee.*
(A) Coir and yarn made therefrom.
(A) Coke.
(A) Compasses, nautical, and component parts thereof.
(D) Compound oaks and meal.
(A) Copper, whether refined or unrefined, unwrought, wrought or partly wrought of all kinds and descriptions, including brass, bronze, yellow metal and all other alloys of copper.

* Export of coffee to the United Kingdom is also prohibited.

C—cont'd.

- (A) Copper manufactures, the following :—
All articles wholly or partly manufactured of copper or its alloys except articles partly manufactured of copper or its alloys in which the total weight of copper and copper alloy does not exceed five per cent. of the total weight of the article and does not exceed 56 lbs.
- (c) Copra.
- (B) Corundum of all kinds, including rubies and sapphires.
- (D) Cotton, raw.
- (c) Cotton sewing thread.
- (D) Cotton, tree, all varieties and yarn made therefrom.
- (D) Cotton yarn.
- (D) Cottonseed.
- (D) Cottonseed cake, decorticated and undecorticated.
- (D) Cottonseed meal.
- (c) Cottonseed oil.
- (A) Cow-hides (including calf), partially tanned (otherwise known as "East India Kips").
- (A) Cow-hides (including calf), raw.
- (A) Cow-hides (including calf), tanned (leather).
- (A) Crucibles, plumbago.
- (c) Cutlery.
- (c) Cylinders, metal, capable of use for the storage of gases or liquids under pressure.

D

- (D) Dari.
- (A) Detonators.
- (B) Diamonds.
- (D) Distillers' grains.
- (A) Divi Divi.
- (A) Dyes and Dycstuffs manufactured from coal tar products.

E

- (A) Electrical apparatus and plant for the generation, distribution and utilization of electric power, not otherwise specified.
- (A) Electric lamps.
- (A) Emery and manufactures thereof.
- (A) Enamelled ware of all descriptions.
- (A) Entrenching tools.
- (A) Explosives and materials, not otherwise specified, used in their manufacture.

F

- (A) Felt.
- (A) Fencing staples.
- (A) Ferro-manganese.
- (A) Fire bricks and fire clay.
- (D) Fish, concentrated.
- (D) Fish meal.
- (A) Flax.
- (A) Flax thread.
- (D) Foods, cattle, patent and proprietary of all kinds.
- (A) Forges, portable.
- (A) Fuses.

G

- (c) Galvanized Luckots.
- (B) Garnets.
- (A) Glass, manufactures of.
- (D) Gluten feed.
- (D) Gluten meal.
- Glycerine (see chemicals).
- (A) Goats.
- (c) Goatskins, raw.
- (A) Goatskins, tanned.
- (A) Grindstones.
- (D) Groundnuts (Arachides).
- (D) Groundnut cake and meal.
- (c) Groundnut oil.
- (D) Gums.
- (A) Gun mountings of all descriptions with their component parts.
- (A) Guns of all descriptions with their component parts
- (D) Guts.

H

- (A) Hand-tools, wood and metal work.
- (A) Harness, naval and military, and metal fittings therefor.
- (A) Hatchets.
- (D) Hay.
- (A) Heliographs.
- (c) Hemp.
- (D) Hempseed.
- (c) Horse, mule and pony shoes.
- (A) Horses.
- (D) Huskmeal.

I

- (A) Insulating materials, the following :—
Compounds not otherwise specified intended for the purpose of electrical insulation.
- Leatheroid.
- Oil cloth and tapes.
- Vulcanised fibre.
- Iron (see Steel).
- (A) Iron ore.
- (A) Iron, pig.

J.

- (B) Jute, manufactured, not otherwise specified.
- (A) Jute, raw.

K

- (D) Kapok and yarn made therefrom.
- (A) Kites, including parts thereof.
- (A) Konnam bark.

L

- (A) Lacs of all kinds including shellac, gum lac, seed lac, stick lac, but not lac dye.
- (C) Lanterns, suitable for camp use.
- (B) Lead and lead alloys.
- (C) Lead and lead alloys, manufactures of
- (A) Lead coated sheets.
- (A) Leather, hides tanned—buffalo and cow.
- (A) Leather, finished
- (D) Lentils.
- (A) Linen and linen thread.
- (C) Linseed.
- (D) Linseed cake and meal.
- (C) Linseed oil.
- (D) Locust bean meal.
- (A) Lubricants, mineral, and articles and mixtures containing mineral lubricants.

M

- (A) Machinery of all kinds.
- (A) Magnesite and magnesite bricks.
- (A) Magnetos and component parts thereof
- (D) Mahua or mhowra cake.
- (D) Maize.
- (D) Maize germ meal.
- (D) Maize meal.
- (D) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or com-bings.
- (A) Manganese and manganese ore.
- (D) Meat meal.
- (A) Medical stores and equipment of every description, including drugs not otherwise specified.
- (A) Mercury.
- (A) Mica.
- (D) Middlings.
- (D) Milldust and screenings of all kinds.
- (A) Millwork of all kinds.
- (D) Millet.
- (A) Mineral jellies.
- (A) Mining cables.
- (B) Monazite sand.
- (A) Motor cars, and motor cycles and spare parts and accessories therefor, including tyres.

M—contd.

- (A) Mules.
- (B) Myrabolans and myrobolan extract.

N

- (A) Nails.
- (A) Needles for boot-making machines.
- (A) Needleless, hosiery, machine (latch and bearded).
- (D) Niger cake.
- (D) Niger seed.
- (C) Nuts, iron or steel.

O

- (D) Offals of corn and grain not otherwise specified.
- (D) Oils, all essential or non-essential vegetable, not otherwise specified.
- (D) Oleaginous nuts and seeds, and their products, not otherwise specified.
- (C) Ovens suitable for camp use.

P

- (A) Paints, lead.
- (D) Palm kernels.
- (D) Palmnut cake and meal.
- (D) Palmyra fibre and yarn made therefrom.
- (D) Paraffin wax.
- (A) Pearls.
- (D) Peas (except tinned and bottled peas.)
- (C) Pepper.
- (C) Petrol.
- (A) Pickaxes.
- (D) Pimento.
- (C) Pipes, cast iron.
- (A) Plates, tin, and receptacles made from tin plates.
- (A) Platinum, alloys of platinum and manufactures containing platinum.
- (D) Pollard.
- (D) Poppyseed cake.

R

- (A) Railway material.
- (A) Range finders.
- (D) Rapeseed.
- (D) Rapeseed cake and meal.
- (D) Rattans.
- (D) Resins and resinous substances of all kinds.
- (D) Rhea and yarn made therefrom.
- (A) Rice.
- (D) Rico meal (or bran) and dust.
- (C) Rivets, iron or steel.
- (C) Rubber, raw and manufactured.

S

- (D) Safflower cake.
- (D) Safflower seed.
- (A) Saltpetre.
- (A) Saltpetre, manurial mixtures containing.
- (A) Searchlight apparatus, and its component parts.
- (D) Sesamum cake.
- (D) Sesamum seed.
- (D) Sharps.
- (A) Sheep.
- (C) Sheep skins, raw.
- (A) Sheep skins, tanned.
- (A) Shipbuilding materials, the following :—
 - Condenser tubes.
 - Engines for use on board ship (including Diesel and other internal combustion engines for marine propulsion) and component parts of such engines.
 - Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships.
 - Machinery for steam ships and component parts thereof.
 - Sectional materials for shipbuilding.
 - Ships' auxiliary machinery.
 - Ships' telegraphs and component parts thereof.
 - Steering gear and component parts thereof.
 - Winches.
 - Windlasses.
- (A) Shovels.
- (C) Shuttles and their component parts
- (A) Signalling apparatus, naval and military, of all descriptions.
- (A) Silica bricks.
- (D) Silk and silk goods of all kinds, including cocoons, but excluding noils and wastes.
- (B) Silk noils, and wastes.
- (A) Silver bullion and coin.
- (D) Soya Bean cake.
- (D) Soya Bean meal.
- (A) Sparking plugs.
- (D) Spices, other than pepper and capsicum.
- Steel or iron, plain or galvanised, the following, viz.:—
 - Angles.
 - Ball bearings.
 - Beams.
 - Billets.
 - Blooms.
 - Bridge work.
 - Bulbs.
 - Castings.
 - Chains.
 - Channels.
 - Flats.
 - Forgings.

S—contd.

- Hawsers.
- High tensile and cast, containing chrome, nickel, cobalt, vanadium, tungsten, or molybdenum raw and manufactured.
- Hoops.
- Ingots.
- Joists.
- Manufactures of, not otherwise specified.
- Pipes of all descriptions (other than cast iron).
- Plates.
- Roller bearings.
- Ropes.
- Rounds.
- Screws.
- Scrap.
- Sectional material, not otherwise specified.
- Sheets.
- Slabs.
- Squares.
- Structures.
- Structural material.
- Tees.
- Tubes of all descriptions.
- Wire.
- Zeds.
- (D) Straw.
- (A) Submarine mines.
- (A) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
- (A) Surgical stores of every description.

T

- (C) Tanning materials, not otherwise specified.
- (A) Tar, coal.
- (A) Tarpaulins.
- (D) Tea.*
- (B) Teak.
- (A) Telegraph material.
- (A) Telephone material.
- (A) Telescopes.
- (A) Tents.
- (A) Theodolites.
- (A) Tin and tin ore.
- (A) Tools, small, the following :—
 - Boring cutters.
 - Chucks.
 - Files, other than shoemakers' scarf files.
 - Hacksaws and [their component parts.
 - Lathe tools.
 - Measuring tools.
 - Milling cutters.
 - Reamers.
 - Saws.

* Export of tea to the United Kingdom is also prohibited.

T—cont'd.

Scrowing tackle.
Thread milling hobs.
Twist drills.

- (A) Torpedoes.
- (A) Torpedo not defence and parts thereof.
- (A) Tungsten and tugsten ore.
- (A) Turpentine.
- (C) Typewriters and parts thereof.

U

- (A) Uniforms.

V

- (A) Valves, gas, steam and water, not otherwise specified.
- (A) Valves, metal, of all descriptions.

V—cont'd.

- (A) Velam bark.
- (A) Veterinary appliances, instruments and medicines not otherwise specified.

W

- (A) Wheat and wheat flour.
- (A) Wireless telegraphy apparatus.
- (A) Wires, insulated.
- (A) Wolfram.
- (A) Wool, raw.
- (A) Woollen and worsted-manufactures, other than carpets.

Z

- (A) Zinc and its alloys.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 695.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 3178, dated the 11th May, 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of Russian rouble notes :—

Provided that nothing in this notification shall be deemed to prohibit :—

- (i) the import of any goods by, or for the use of, the Crown;
- (ii) the import of any goods shipped from any Indian port;
- (iii) the import of any goods from any Native State in India; and
- (iv) the import of any goods imported under a licence granted by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of import.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 699.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE MOTOR SPIRIT (DUTIES) ACT, 1917 (II OF 1917).

THE MOTOR SPIRIT (DUTIES) ORDER, 1917.

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 1317-M. D., dated the 17th March, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Motor Spirit (Duties) Act, 1917 (II of 1917), the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply in the adapted form set out below certain provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and to make certain rules for the purpose

of providing for the assessment and collection of the duty imposed by the said Act.

1917. 1. This Order may be called "The Motor Spirit (Duties) Order, Short title. 1917."

2. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject Definitions, or context,—

(1) "the Act" means the Motor Spirit (Duties) Act, 1917 ;

(2) "Collector" means the Collector or the Deputy Commissioner of the district, or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office to perform all or any of the duties of a Collector under this Order.

3. When any person is expressly or impliedly authorized by the owner of any manufactory to be his agent in respect of such manufactory for all or any of the purposes of this Order and such authorization is approved by the Collector, such person shall for such purposes be deemed to be the owner of such manufactory. Agent of owner to be deemed owner for certain purposes.

4. (1) The owner of every manufactory—

(a) shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, a return in Form A set out in the Schedule to this Order of all motor spirit produced within the meaning of section 3 of the Act in such manufactory during the preceding month, and shall lodge the said return with the Collector within seven days of the close of the month to which it relates ; Owner of manufactory to furnish a return of motor spirit produced.

(b) shall subscribe at the foot of the said return a declaration that the particulars set out therein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief ; and

(c) shall deposit with the said return the amount of the duty payable under section 3 (1) of the Act on the quantity of the motor spirit shown in column 4 of the said return.

(2) If any person refuses, or without lawful excuse (the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person), neglects,—

(a) to prepare, or cause to be prepared, to the best of his knowledge and belief a return required by sub-clause (1) ;

(b) to subscribe at the foot thereof a declaration required by that sub-clause, or

(c) to lodge the said return with the Collector within the period required by that sub-clause ;

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(3) If any person makes a statement in the declaration mentioned in this clause which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false, or does, not believe to be true, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Procedure in
case of non-
payment of
duty.

5. (1) If the amount of the duty is not deposited with the return prescribed in clause 4, the Collector shall cause a notice in Form B set out in the Schedule to this Order to be served on the owner requiring him to make payment of the aforesaid duty within ten days of the date of service of the said notice.

(2) A notice prescribed by sub-clause (1) may be served on the owner of any manufactory by delivering or tendering to him at his ordinary place of business a copy of the notice or, if this cannot be done, by fixing a copy of the notice on one of the outer doors of the manufactory.

Owner of
manufactory
to maintain
books of
account, etc.

6. (1) The owner of every manufactory shall maintain such records and books of account as will admit of ready comparison to the satisfaction of the Collector with the entries made in the return prescribed in clause 4.

(2) If any person fails without lawful excuse (the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person) to maintain the record and books of account required by sub-clause (1), he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Collector's
power of
entry, etc.

7. (1) The Collector, or any other officer duly appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, shall have free access at all reasonable times to any manufactory and may, with or without notice to the owner, take samples and make tests of any substance produced therein, and examine and take copies or extracts from any accounts or registers for the purpose of testing the accuracy of the return prescribed in clause 4, or of informing himself as to any particulars regarding which information is required for the purposes of the Act or of this Order.

(2) If any person—

(a) voluntarily obstructs, or offers any resistance to, or impedes or otherwise interferes with, or

(b) withholds any information in his possession which he is required to furnish under the provisions of sub-clause (1) from, or

(c) wilfully gives false or misleading information to,

the Collector or any officer duly appointed under sub-clause (1) who is acting in accordance with his duty under the provisions of that sub-clause,

such person shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Power to
exempt
from duty.

8. (1) The Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India ¹ exempt any motor spirit exported from British India or from any specified port therein from the whole or any part of the duty leviable on such motor spirit.

¹ For exemption under clause 8 (1), see Notification No. 1461-M. D., dated 24th March, 1917, *infra*, page 335.

(2) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by special order in each case, exempt from the payment of duty under circumstances of an exceptional nature to be stated in such Order, any motor spirit on which duty is leviable.

9. Every owner of a manufactory who exports motor spirit out of British India direct from the manufactory shall make to the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment at the time of putting in the shipping bill an application in Form C set out in the Schedule to this Order. Exporter to apply for a certificate of export.

10. (1) The Collector of Customs at the port of shipment may take such steps as may be necessary to satisfy himself that the goods brought for export correspond with the description given in Form C, and that the contents are as therein stated. When satisfied on these points, the Collector of Customs shall, after the goods have been exported, issue a certificate in Form D set out in the Schedule to this Order. The said certificate shall be made over to the owner of the manufactory and shall be filed by him with the Collector at the time of filing the return prescribed by clause 4. Collector of Customs to furnish a certificate of exports.

(2) A record shall be maintained in the office of the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment of all certificates so issued.

11. Where a notification has been issued under clause 8 exempting from the payment of duty motor spirit exported out of British India, the Collector shall allow a deduction of duty in respect of all motor spirit entered in the said certificate as having been exported. Certified exports to be exempted from duty in certain cases.

12. When duty has been short-levied through inadvertence, error, or misconstruction on the part of the Collector, or through mis-statement as to quantity on the part of the owner, Payment of duty short-levied or erroneously refunded.

or, when any such duty after having been levied has been, owing to any such cause, erroneously refunded,

the person chargeable with the duty so short-levied, or to whom such refund has erroneously been made, shall pay the deficiency or repay the amount paid to him in excess, on demand being made within three months from the close of the month in respect of which the duty shall have been levied or from the date of making the refund.

13. No duty which has been paid and of which repayment wholly or in part is claimed in consequence of the same having been paid through inadvertence, error or misconstruction shall be returned unless such claim is made within three months from the date of such payment. No refund if of duty erroneously levied or paid unless claimed within three months.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See clauses 4, 5, 9 and 10).

FORM A.

Particulars of Motor Spirit produced at _____ 191

1	2	3	4
Description of motor spirit.	Issued out of the premises Imperial gallons.	Deduction claimed under clause 11 on account of quantity exported out of India, and supported by certificate or certificates in Form D.	Balance on which duty is leviable.

I do hereby declare that I have compared the above particulars with the records and books of my manufactory, and that they are, in so far as I can ascertain, accurate and complete.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 191

(Signed) _____

(To be signed by the Owner, Managing Agent, or other principal officer of the Manufactory.)

FORM B.

Notice of Demand of Payment of Duty
under clause 5 of the Order made under Act
II of 1917.

No. _____.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE:

_____ 191.

Name of Manufactory _____.

Owner _____.

For the month of _____ 191.

Amount Rupees _____.

Collector.

FORM B.

Notice of Demand of Payment of Duty under clause 5 of the
Order made under Act II of 1917.

No. _____.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE:

_____ 191.

To _____.

Take notice that on behalf of Government I hereby demand
payment by you of the sum of Rupees _____ now due and
unpaid on account of Duty on Motor Spirit for the month of
_____ 191, and that if the above amount be not
paid into this office within ten days after the date of service hereof
on you, I shall proceed to obtain payment of the same according to
the provisions of the Motor Spirit (Duties) Act, 1917.

Collector.

N.B.—No payment should be tendered on Sunday nor after 2-30 p.m. on
any day, nor after 12-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

FORM C.

To the Collector of Customs—

Please allow certificate in the case of the following exports per S. S.
on 191 .

1	2	3	4	5	6
Description of motor spirit.	No. of Imperial gallons.	Name of producing manufactory.	Date of issue out of the premises of the manufactory.	Name of exporter.	Amount of draw-back claimed.

Dated this

day of

191 .

Signed _____.

Shipping Bill No. _____

dated

191 .

FORM D.

Certified that the Motor Spirit shown below was exported to
 _____ on _____ 191 , and that the
 Manufactory is entitled to deduct the amount stated in column 2, from
 the statement of Motor Spirit produced during the month of
 _____ 191 .

1	2
Description of Motor Spirit.	Quantity in Imperial gallons.

Signed _____

Collector of Customs. ✓

Dated _____ 191/ .

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE MOTOR SPIRIT (DUTIES) ORDER,¹ 1917.

No. 1461-M. D., dated the 24th March, 1917.—In pursuance of clause 8 (1) of the Motor Spirit (Duties) Order, 1917, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt, with effect from the 16th February 1917, from the payment of duty leviable under section 3 of the Motor Spirit (Duties) Act, 1917 (II of 1917), motor spirit exported by the owner of a manufactory in British India direct by sea to any country outside India. Department of Commerce and Industry.

Provided that nothing in this notification shall be deemed to apply to the export of motor spirit by sea to French or Portuguese possessions in India.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 516.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE ACT, 1917 (III of 1917.)

No. 1364, dated the 17th August, 1917.—In pursuance of section 12 of the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917 (III of 1917), the Governor General in Council is pleased to constitute in the Madras Presidency a Corps, to be designated the 1st Madras Infantry (Indian Defence Force) for the enrolment in the Indian Defence Force of persons other than European British subjects who offer themselves for enrolment for general military duty under the said section. Army Department.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1417.]

No. 2162, dated the 14th December, 1917.—In pursuance of section 12 of the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917 (III of 1917), the Governor General in Council is pleased to constitute in the Bombay Presidency a corps to be designated the 2nd Bombay Infantry (Indian Defence Force) for the enrolment in the Indian Defence Force of persons other than European British subjects who offer themselves for enrolment for general military duty under the said section. Army Department.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 2013.]

No. 397, dated the 22nd February, 1918.—In pursuance of section 12 of the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917 (III of 1917), the Governor General in Council is pleased to constitute in the Bengal Presidency a unit to be designated the Bengal Light Horse (Indian Defence Force) for the enrolment in the Indian Defence Force of persons other than Army Department.

European British subjects who offer themselves for enrolment for general military duty under the said section.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 269.]

Army Department.

No. 441, dated the 1st March, 1918.—In pursuance of section 12 of the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917 (III of 1917), the Governor General in Council is pleased to constitute the following units for the enrolment in the Indian Defence Force of persons other than European British subjects who offer themselves for enrolment for general military duty under the said section :—

<i>Local Area.</i>	<i>Designation of units.</i>
United Provinces	3rd Allahabad Infantry, Indian Defence Force.
Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam	4th Calcutta Infantry, Indian Defence Force.
Burma	5th Burma Infantry, Indian Defence Force.
Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.	6th Lahore Infantry, Indian Defence Force.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 346.]

Army Department.

No. 753, dated the 12th April, 1918.—In pursuance of section 12 of the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917 (III of 1917), as amended by Act No. VIII of 1918, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that in the local areas specified in the first column of the statement below persons other than European British subjects who satisfy the prescribed conditions and offer themselves for enrolment for general military service may, for so long as this notification continues in force, be enrolled accordingly in the units specified in column 2 up to the establishment noted in column 3. This notification does not include the University Companies of these units.

<i>Local Areas.</i>	<i>Units.</i>	<i>Establishment.</i>
Madras	1st Madras Infantry, Indian Defence Force.	1,200
Bombay	2nd Bombay Infantry, Indian Defence Force.	1,000
United Provinces	3rd Allahabad Infantry, Indian Defence Force.	1,000
Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.	4th Calcutta Infantry, Indian Defence Force.	1,000
Burma	5th Burma Infantry, Indian Defence Force.	1,000
Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.	6th Lahore Infantry, Indian Defence Force.	1,000

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 535.]

THE INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE RULES, 1917.

No. 461, dated the 27th March, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917 (III of 1917), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department No. 402, dated the 16th of March, 1917, the Governor General in Council, is pleased to make the following rules :—

1. These rules may be called the Indian Defence Force Rules, 1917. Short title.
2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject Definitions or context,—

- (a) “ the Act ” means the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917 ;
- (b) “ the competent military authority ” means the General Officer Commanding the Division, Divisional Area or Independent Brigade within the territorial limits of which a person for the time being resides or is serving as the case may be ; and
- (c) the expression “ District Magistrate ” shall be deemed, in the Presidency-towns and Rangoon, to refer to the Commissioner of Police.

3. For the purpose of the proviso to section of the Act, the prescribed military authority shall be the General Officer Commanding the Brigade.

4. For the purposes of sections 9 and 10 of the Act, the prescribed authority shall be the competent military authority.

Prescribed military authority under section 3 of the Act. Prescribed authority under sections 9, and 10 of the Act.

PART I.

Exemption.

5. An application for exemption from military service shall ordinarily be made by the person claiming to be exempted :—

Persons who may apply for exemption.

Provided that application may be made—

- (a) on behalf of a person under 18 years of age, or of unsound mind, by his parent or legal guardian,
- (b) on behalf of a person employed by any public authority, by a person specially authorised in this behalf by order in writing by the chief executive officer of such authority ;
- (c) on behalf of a person employed by any railway administration by a person specially authorised in this behalf by order in writing by the head of such railway administration ; and
- (d) on behalf of any other person, by a person specially authorised in this behalf by such employer.

Applications
for
exemption.

6. (1) An application for exemption under section 11 of the Act shall be in writing and shall state concisely the grounds on which exemption is claimed, and whether permanent or temporary exemption is sought. It shall be signed by the person making the application, and shall be lodged with the District Magistrate of the district in which the person in respect of whom it is made ordinarily resides.

¹[Provided that, in the case of any person referred to in clause (c) of Rule 5, such person shall, for the purposes of this Rule, be deemed to reside in the district in which is situated the Headquarters of the Railway Administration by which such person is employed.]

(2) The District Magistrate shall forthwith forward every application lodged with him under this rule to the President of the appropriate exemption tribunal constituted under these rules.

Where by inadvertence the application is forwarded to an exemption tribunal, which under these rules is not the appropriate tribunal, it shall be referred forthwith by that tribunal to the appropriate tribunal.

(3) Every application for exemption under this rule shall be made within one month from the date on which the person in respect of whom the application is made becomes liable to military service, or from the 21st of March, 1917, whichever date is later :

Provided that the appropriate exemption tribunal, where it is satisfied that the person making the application was prevented by any sufficient cause from making such application within the time specified in this rule, may hear and determine the application.

(4) Unless the Local Government by general or special order otherwise directs, the appropriate exemption tribunal (hereinafter called the exemption tribunal) shall be the tribunal or any one of the tribunals constituted under rule 7 in the area in which the person concerned ordinarily resides, and every application for exemption shall be determined by such tribunal.

(5) In case of doubt the Local Government shall decide by which exemption tribunal a particular application or class of applications shall be determined.

Exemption
tribunals.

7. (1) In every military brigade area there shall be one or more exemption tribunals.

(2) Every such tribunal shall consist of three members, namely :—

- (a) A civil officer nominated by the Local Government, who shall be President ;
- (b) A military officer nominated by the competent military authority ; and
- (c) A non-official European British subject to be nominated by the President.

Provided that, if any difficulty arises with respect to the constitution of any tribunal as regards the non-official member thereof, the Local

¹ Inserted by notification No. 697, dated 4th May 1917, see Gazette of India, 1917 Part I, page 835.

Government may make any appointment and do anything which appears to it necessary or expedient for the representation on tribunals of non-official European British subjects.

(3) The Local Government shall frame lists of non-official European British subjects from among whom the President shall from time to time nominate the non-official member of an exemption tribunal. The person so nominated shall be a member of such tribunal for such period as the President may from time to time direct. In nominating members the President shall have regard to the nature of the claims pending before the tribunal.

Provided that no non-official European British subject shall sit as a member of an exemption tribunal, when such tribunal is adjudicating on the application of any person in his employment, or in the employment of the firm or company of which he is a member, agent or servant, or on any other application in which he is otherwise personally interested, of which facts the President shall be the sole judge.

(4) The decision of every exemption tribunal shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the members.

(5) The President shall decide all questions which may arise as to points of order of procedure.

(6) A military representative authorized in this behalf by the competent military authority shall have the right to appear as a party to every application heard by the exemption tribunal to whom his name shall be duly notified.

(7) At least seven clear days before the hearing of an application, the President shall send to the applicant and to the military representative notice of the time and place at which the application will be heard :

Provided that the President may in his discretion adjourn the hearing of any application to any subsequent day upon giving reasonable notice of that adjournment to the person concerned.

(8) All applications to the exemption tribunal shall be heard in public unless the tribunal in any particular case, due regard being given to the interests of the parties and of any other person concerned in the application, consider that an application or any part of the proceedings thereon should be heard in private. Provided that the exemption tribunal may exclude the parties and the public at any time during the hearing of an application for the purpose of conferring upon any question affecting the decision of the tribunal.

(9) The exemption tribunal shall hear every applicant appearing before it, and shall communicate its decision to the applicant, and shall send a copy thereof to the competent military authority, and shall, if necessary, in accordance with such decision, issue under the signature of the President to the person by or in respect of whom the application has been made a certificate of exemption in Form I set out in Schedule I to these rules.

PART II.

Voluntary Enrolment.

Conditions
to be satisfied
by a person
offering
himself for
enrolment
under section
12 of the Act

8. A person not being a European British subject may offer himself for enrolment for general military service, provided he satisfies the following conditions, namely :—

- (1) He must not belong to any class from which the Indian Army is ordinarily recruited.
- (2) He must not be a member of a criminal tribe, or a person who at any time has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment or transportation, or has been ordered under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to give security for his good behaviour, such sentence or order not having been subsequently reversed or remitted or the offender pardoned. V of 1898
- (3) He must not be a member of a menial class.
- (4) He must bear a good character.
- (5) He must for the time being have attained the age of 18 years but not the age of 30 years.
- (6) He must have attained the standard of height, chest measurement and physical fitness required for recruits of the Indian Army.

Procedure.

9. (1) Every person offering himself for enrolment under the provisions of section 12 of the Act shall lodge with the District Magistrate of the district in which he ordinarily resides Form II set out in Schedule I to these rules duly filled in and signed by him.

(2) The District Magistrate shall forward every Form lodged with him under the provisions of sub-rule (1) to the competent military authority, or to such other person as may be appointed in this behalf by the competent military authority.

Enrolment.

10. (1) In the case of every person so offering himself for enrolment, whose offer it is proposed to accept, the competent military authority shall as soon as may be cause a notice to that effect to be served upon him requiring him to attend for medical examination and thereafter for enrolment at such time and place as may be specified therein.

In all other cases notice shall, as soon as may be, be served on the person offering himself for enrolment stating that his offer is not accepted.

(2) When any such person, having been duly certified as medically fit, attends for enrolment, the enrolling officer shall put to him the questions in Form II set out in Schedule I to these rules, and shall, if necessary, amend the answers entered in the copy of the said Form lodged by such person. Such person shall be required to sign at the foot of the said Form a declaration that the answers given by him are true and that he is willing to fulfil the engagements made.

(3) If the enrolling officer is satisfied that the person desirous of being enrolled understands the questions put to him and consents to the conditions of service, he shall sign a certificate to that effect on the said Form, and such person shall then be deemed to be enrolled under section 12 of the Act.

(4) For the purposes of this rule, the enrolling officer shall be such officer as may be appointed in this behalf by the competent military authority.

11. (1) Every person so enrolled shall be attested in the presence of any one of the following attesting officers :—

- (a) a Magistrate ;
- (b) an officer commanding a military station ;
- (c) an officer commanding a Regular or Territorial Unit, or
- (d) an officer commanding an Indian Defence Force Corps.

(2) When any person is to be attested, an oath or affirmation shall be administered to him in one of the Forms specified in Form III set out in Schedule I to these rules, or in such other form to the same purport as the attesting officer ascertains to be in accordance with the religion of the person to be attested or otherwise binding on his conscience.

(3) An entry of the fact that an enrolled person has taken the oath or affirmation directed by this rule shall be endorsed on the copy of Form II signed by him, and shall be authenticated by the signature of the attesting officer.

12. No person enrolled in a corps or unit constituted under section 12 of the Act shall quit such corps or unit, unless dismissed by a sentence of court-martial or dismissed or discharged by an order of the Governor General in Council or of the General Officer Commanding the Division.

Manner of
quitting a
corps or unit

13. Every person enrolled in a corps or unit constituted under section 12 of the Act shall be deemed to have been called out for general military service from the date of his being so enrolled.

Persons
enrolled
under section
12 of the Act
to be deemed
to be called
out from the
date of
enrolment.

14. Any person who, having offered himself for enrolment in a corps or unit constituted under section 12 of the Act, knowingly makes a false answer to any question put to him at the time of enrolment or attestation, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for
making a
false answer
at enrolment
or attestation.

PART III.

Medical Examination.

Liability to
medical
examination.

15. (1) Every person liable to general military service under the Act shall, if required, present himself for medical examination and for that purpose shall comply with the directions of the examining officer.

(2) The competent military authority shall cause at least seven day's notice to be given to any such person of the time and place at which such person is to attend.

(3) If any such person refuses, or, without lawful excuse (the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person), neglects to attend at the time and place specified in the notice given to him under sub-rule (2), he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(4) The examining officer shall be an officer of the Indian Medical Service or the Royal Army Medical Corps, or a recognised medical practitioner appointed for that purpose by the competent military authority.

Categories of
medical
fitness.

16. The competent military authority shall cause every person who has been medically examined in accordance with rule 15 to be classified in one of the following categories of medical fitness :—

A. Fit for active work of a continuous nature as being organically sound, able to march and stand active service conditions, and to see and hear well ;

B. Fit for active work not requiring prolonged and continuous strain, as being free from serious organic disease, able to march at least five miles, and to see and hear well ;

¹[C. Unfit for military service but likely to become fit for inclusion in category A or B within six months. /

D. Unfit for military service and unlikely to become fit for inclusion in category A or B within six months].

Exemption
on medical
grounds.

¹17. [(1) Persons who are classified in category C or D of medical fitness shall be exempted from military service and conditional certificates of exemption in Form I set out in Schedule I of these rules shall be issued to such persons accordingly by the competent military authority.

(2) Any person :—

(a) who has received a certificate of exemption in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (1), or

(b) who has at any time been exempted from military service on the ground of ill-health or infirmity, or

¹ Substituted by Notification No. 1792, dated 19th October, 1917, see Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1736.

- (c) who has at any time been classified under these rules as fit to perform the courses of training or instruction specified by the regulations made under the Act by the Commander-in-Chief in India for persons deemed to be enrolled for local military service, may from time to time be required by the competent military authority to present himself for further medical examination.

Provided that no person who at his last examination was classified as permanently unfit for any service, or as unfit for military service and unlikely to become fit for inclusion in category A or B within six months shall be required to present himself for further medical examination within six months thereof.]

18.. Where, 1* * * * any person is required to present himself for further medical examination, the provisions of sub-rules (2) and (3) of rule 15 shall apply. Liability to medical re-examination.

PART IV.

Obligations on European British subjects enrolled for Military Service.

19. (1) Every person deemed to be enrolled for military service shall (unless an application for a certificate of exemption has been made by or on behalf of such person and has not been finally disposed of), report himself for the purpose of joining the corps or unit to which he may have been appointed on such date and at such place as he may be required to do by any general or special notice issued in this behalf by or under the orders of a competent military authority. Duty to report for joining the corps when so required.

(2) If any such person refuses or, without lawful excuse (the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person), neglects to comply with any directions of a notice issued under sub-rule (1), he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

20. Every person deemed to be enrolled for military service, whether general or local, shall honestly and faithfully serve in the Indian Defence Force, and shall go to any place in India or in the prescribed local area, as the case may be, to which he may be required to go by the orders of a competent authority. Every such person shall observe and obey all commands of any officer set over him. Obligation to serve faithfully and to obey orders.

²[21. For the purpose of the proviso to section 7 of the Act the prescribed local area shall be :— Limits of local military service.

(1) in the case of any person resident in British India (including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas)—the civil

¹ The words and figures "in accordance with the terms of a certificate of exemption issued under rule 17," were omitted by Notification No. 1792, dated 19th October, 1917, see Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1736.

² Substituted by Notification No. 1839, dated 19th October, 1917, see *ibid*, 1917, Part I, page 1782.

district in which such person ordinarily resides, and shall include :—

- (a) where the corps or unit to which such person is appointed consists of persons enrolled in more than one civil district—the whole area comprised in such districts,
 - (b) where the corps or unit to which such person is appointed has its headquarters in any of the Presidency-towns or in Karachi or Rangoon—an area with a radius of forty mile from such headquarters, and
 - (c) in the case of any person resident in Coorg—the districts of Shimoga, Hassan, Kadur and Mysore of the Mysore State ; and
- (2) in the case of any person resident within the territories of a Native Prince or Chief in India—an area with a radius of forty miles from the ordinary place of residence of such person.]

Calling up,
for actual
military
duty persons
deemed to be
enrolled for
local military
service.

22. Any person deemed to be enrolled for local military service may by general or special order of the Commander-in-Chief in India, be called upon to perform actual military duty within the local area prescribed by these rules.

PART V.

Calling Out.

Manner of
calling out
persons
deemed to be
enrolled for
general
military
services.

23. Any European British subject who is deemed to be enrolled for general military service may be called out for general military service as follows :—

- (a) for service with a corps or unit specially constituted and embodied for general service under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief—by order of the Commander-in-Chief in India ;
- (b) for service with the corps or unit to which he is appointed on such corps or unit being called out for general military service by the Commander-in-Chief—by order of the Commander-in-Chief in India calling out the corps or unit ;
- (c) for military duty or for training in camp—by order of the competent military authority.

PART VI.

Punishments and arrest.

Offences
punishable
by courts-
martial.

24. Any person deemed to be enrolled for military service who, in circumstances when he is not subject to the Army Act, or to the Indian Army Act, 1911, does any act which is declared by Schedule II to these VIII of 1911

rules to be an offence against these rules may be tried and punished by a court-martial constituted under these rules.

25. A court-martial constituted under these rules, may inflict punishment in respect of the offences mentioned in Schedule II to these rules according to the following scale, namely:—

- (a) imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months;
- (b) dismissal from the Indian Defence Force;
- (c) in the case of officers and warrant officers, suspension from rank, pay and allowances for any stated period;
- (d) reduction, in the case of a warrant officer, to a lower grade or class (if any) of warrant officer, or, in the case of a non-commissioned officer, to a lower grade or to the ranks;
- (e) in the case of officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers, forfeiture of seniority of rank;
- (f) in the case of a person sentenced to dismissal from the Indian Defence Force, forfeiture of all arrears of pay and allowances and other public money due to him at the time of such dismissal;
- (g) stoppages of pay and allowances until any proved loss or damage occasioned by the offence of which he is convicted is made good; or
- (h) fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

26. When an officer is sentenced to imprisonment, he shall at the same time be sentenced to dismissal from the Indian Defence Force. Dismissal.

27. When an officer is sentenced to forfeiture of seniority of rank, he may also be sentenced to receive a reprimand or severe reprimand. Reprimand or severe reprimand.

28. When a warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or man is sentenced to imprisonment, he may at the same time be sentenced to be discharged with ignominy from the Indian Defence Force. Discharge with ignominy.

29. A court-martial may award, in addition to or without any one other punishment, any one or more of the punishments specified in clauses (b), (d), (f), (g) and (h) of rule 24. Combination of punishments.

30. (1) Every person subject to the Act and these rules when charged with any of the offences specified in Schedule II to these rules may be taken into military custody, provided that in every case where any such person remains in military custody for a longer period than eight days without a court-martial for his trial being convened, a special report explaining the necessity for further delay shall be made by his commanding officer to the competent military authority, and a similar report shall be forwarded every eight days until a court-martial is convened, or such person is released from military custody. Arrest and custody.

(2) "Military custody" means the putting the offender under arrest or the putting him in confinement.

(3) The Commander-in-Chief in India shall prescribe by regulation made under the Act the persons subject to the Act by whom any person also so subject may be ordered into military custody.

(4) Whoever commits any person into military custody in accordance with these rules shall deliver, at the time of such committal or within twenty-four hours thereafter, to the commander of the guard into whose custody such person is committed, an account in writing signed by himself of the offence with which the person so committed is charged.

(5) The charge made against every person taken into military custody shall without unnecessary delay be investigated by the proper military authority and, as soon as may be, either proceeding shall be taken for punishing the offence or such person shall be released from military custody.

PART VII.

Courts-martial.

31. For the purposes of these rules there shall be two kinds of courts-martial, namely:—

(1) a general court-martial, and

(2) a regimental court-martial.

32. (1) A general court-martial may be convened by the Commander-in-Chief in India or by any officer empowered in this behalf by warrant of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

(2) A general court-martial shall consist of not less than five officers of His Majesty's Regular or Territorial Forces or of the Indian Defence Force. The President of such Court shall not be below the rank of a Field Officer.

33. (1) A regimental court-martial may be convened by the Officer Commanding the corps or unit in which the person accused is for the time being serving.

(2) A regimental court-martial shall consist of not less than three officers, of whom two shall ordinarily be officers of the Indian Defence Force.

34. (1) A general court-martial shall have power to try any person subject to the Act for any of the offences made punishable by rule 24, and to pass any sentence authorised by these rules.

(2) A regimental court-martial shall have power to try any person subject to the Act other than an officer for any of the offences made punishable by rule 24, and shall have power to pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or both, or any less sentence authorised by these rules.

35. The proceedings of courts-martial convened under these rules shall be conducted according to the laws and customs applicable to

Courts-martial.

Convening and constitution of general courts-martial.

Convening and constitution of regimental courts-martial.

Powers of courts-martial.

Procedure for courts-martial.

courts-martial held under the Army Act, and the said Act and the rules made thereunder shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

36. No finding or sentence of a court-martial shall be valid except so far as it may be confirmed as provided by these rules.

Finding and sentence invalid without confirmation.

37. (1) The findings and sentences of general courts-martial may be confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief in India or by any other officer empowered in this behalf by warrant of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Power to confirm findings and sentences.

(2) The findings and sentences of regimental courts-martial may be confirmed by the general officer commanding the brigade.

38. A confirming officer may, when confirming the sentence of a court-martial, mitigate or remit the punishment thereby awarded, or commute that punishment for any less punishment or punishments to which the offender might have been sentenced by the court-martial, and may, if the sentence passed by the court-martial is found for any reason to be invalid, pass a valid sentence, provided that the punishment awarded by the sentence so passed shall not be higher in the scale of punishments than, or in excess of, the punishment awarded by the invalid sentence.

Power to mitigate, remit or commute punishments and to revise sentences.

PART VIII.

Execution of Sentences.

39. (1) Whenever a sentence of rigorous imprisonment is passed under these rules, the Court of the confirming officer may direct that the sentence shall be carried out by detention in military custody.

Detention in military custody.

(2) Whenever a sentence of simple imprisonment is passed under these rules, such sentence shall be carried out by detention in military custody.

40. Sentences of imprisonment passed under these rules, whether directed to be carried out by detention in military custody or not, shall be carried out as in the case of sentences passed in British India under the Army Act on persons subject to that Act.

Execution of sentences of imprisonment.

[41. When a sentence of fine is imposed by a court-martial constituted under these rules or by an officer acting in pursuance of an order made by the Commander-in-Chief in India under section 14 of the Act, a copy of such sentence, signed and certified by the President of the court or by the officer imposing the fine, as the case may be, may be sent to the District Magistrate, and in that case such Magistrate shall cause the fine to be recovered in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the levy of fines as if it was a sentence of fine imposed by such Magistrate.]

Execution of sentence of fine.

¹ Substituted by Notification No. 1266, dated 3rd August, 1917, see Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1331.

PART IX.

*Selection Committees.*Selection
Committees.

42. The Local Government may constitute for any district or group of districts a Selection Committee.

Constitution
of Selection
Committees.

43. Every Selection Committee shall consist of—

- (1) a civil officer to be nominated by the Local Government, who shall be President ;
- (2) a military officer to be nominated by the competent military authority ; and
- (3) not less than three non-official European British subjects to be nominated by or under the orders of the Local Government :

Provided that in case of difficulty the Local Government may make such arrangements as it may consider necessary for the due representation on the Selection Committee of non-official European British subjects.

Procedure
and duties
of Selection
Committees.

44. The competent military authority may forward, or cause to be forwarded, to a Selection Committee nominal rolls of all Indian Defence Force corps or units in the area for which such Selection Committee is constituted showing all the men in such corps or units who are enrolled for general military service, and may furnish to such Committee a statement of the number of men required from such area for appointment to any corps or unit specially formed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India for general military service. Thereupon the Selection Committee shall examine such nominal rolls, and shall, so far as may be, select from the men whose names appear thereon and who are not exempted from military service the requisite number of men to be assigned to the corps or unit so formed.

SCHEDULE I.

FORM I.

(See rule 7.)

CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION.

This is to certify that—

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) of _____

has been exempted from (d) military service absolutely
on the conditions set out below. temporarily

Conditions.

Signature of the President of the Exemption Tribunal.

(a) Name, (b) occupation, (c) postal address, (d) general or local.

FORM II.

(See rule 9.)

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

Enrolment of

No. _____ Name _____ as a combatant
the Indian Defence Force.

Questions to be put before enrolment.

1. What is your name ? 1. _____
2. What is your father's name ? 2. _____
3. What is your religion, class and tribe ? 3. _____
4. What is your Village, Thana, Parganah and District ? Tahsil 4. { Village _____
Thana _____
Parganah _____
Tahsil _____
District _____
5. What are your educational qualifications ? 5. _____
6. Have you ever been imprisoned by the Civil Power ? 6. _____
7. Do you now belong to His Majesty's Forces, the Reserve or the Imperial Service Troops of any Native State or the Nepal State Army ? 7. _____

8. Have you ever served in His Majesty's Forces, the Reserve or the Imperial Service Troops of any Native State or the Nepal State Army? If so state in which and the cause of discharge (a)? 8. _____
9. Have you truly stated the whole, if any, of your former service? 9. _____
10. Are you in receipt of any allowance from Government? If so, on what account? 10. _____
11. Are you willing to be enrolled in the Indian Defence Force? 11. _____
12. Are you willing to go wherever ordered in India by land or sea, and allow no caste usages to interfere with your military duty? 12. _____
13. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated? 13. _____
14. Are you willing to serve until discharged in accordance with the following conditions provided His Majesty shall so long require your services? 14. _____
- When you have served till the conclusion of the war you will be entitled to receive your discharge with all convenient speed.

Signature of applicant.

(a) If so, the recruit should be asked to produce his Discharge Certificate.

FORM III.

(See rule 11.)

Form of Oath.

I, _____ do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty, the King-Emperor, his heirs and successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully serve in the Indian Defence Force, and go wherever I may be ordered in India by land or sea, and that I will observe and obey all commands of any officer set over me even to the peril of my life, so help me God.

Form of affirmation.

I, _____ solemnly affirm that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty, the King-Emperor, his heirs and successors,

and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully serve in the Indian Defence Force, and go wherever I may be ordered in India by land or sea, and that I will observe and obey all commands of any officer set over me even to the peril of my life.

SCHEDULE II.

(See rule 24.)

Whoever does any of the acts hereinafter specified shall be deemed to have committed an offence against these rules, that is to say—

1. Whoever being on parade or at the time of undergoing military training or of performing actual military duty, ¹[or when wearing His Majesty's uniform] :—

(a) strikes, or uses or offers violence to, his superior officer, being in the execution of his office :

(b) strikes, or uses or offers any violence to, his superior officer, or uses threatening or insubordinate language to his superior officer :

(c) disobeys any lawful command given by his superior officer :

(d) neglects to obey any general or garrison or other orders :

(e) is in a state of intoxication :

(f) being an officer or non-commissioned officer strikes or otherwise ill-treats any person subject to military law who is his subordinate in rank and position :

(g) is guilty of any act or omission which is prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

2. Whoever absents himself from his station without leave properly obtained in the manner provided for by regulation, or without sufficient cause overstays leave granted to him :

3. Whoever without sufficient cause fails to appear at the place of parade at the time fixed, or, when on parade, without sufficient cause quits the ranks :

4. Whoever without sufficient cause fails to perform the drills, musketry or attendance at camp required of him by regulation :

5. Whoever strikes, or uses or offers violence to, any person whether subject to military law or not in whose custody he is placed, and whether he is or is not his superior officer :

6. Whoever resists an escort whose duty it is to arrest him or to detain him in custody :

¹ Inserted by Notification No. 1308, dated 10th August, 1917, see Gazette of India 1917, Part I, page 1357.

7. Whoever being under arrest or detention or otherwise in lawful custody escapes or attempts to escape :

8. Whoever makes away with, or is concerned in making away with, his arms, ammunitions, equipments, instruments, tools, clothing or regimental necessaries, or any horse of which he has charge :

9. Whoever loses by neglect anything mentioned in clause 8 :

10. Whoever wilfully injures anything mentioned in clause 8 or any property belonging to Government or to any person subject to military law or to any military mess, band or institution :

11. Whoever ill-treats any horse or other animal used in the public service :

12. Whoever knowingly furnishes a false return or report of the number or state of men under his command or charge, or of any money, arms, ammunitions, clothing equipments, stores or other property in his charge, or through design or culpable neglect omits or refuses to make or send any return of the matters aforesaid :

13. Whoever when it is his official duty to make a declaration respecting any matter, knowingly makes a declaration which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false, or does not believe to be true :

14. Whoever makes a false accusation against any person subject to military law knowing such accusation to be false :

15. Whoever in making a complaint to his superior officer when he deems himself wronged knowingly makes any false statement affecting the character of any person subject to military law, or knowingly and wilfully suppresses any material fact :

16. Whoever being duly summoned or ordered to attend as a witness before a court-martial intentionally omits to attend, or refuses to be sworn or affirmed, or to answer any question or to produce or deliver up any book, document or other thing which he may have been duly warned or called upon to produce or deliver up :

17. Whoever intentionally offers any insult or causes any interruption or disturbance to, or uses any menacing or disrespectful word, sign or gesture, or is insubordinate or violent in the presence of, a court-martial while sitting :

18. Whoever having been duly sworn or affirmed before any court-martial competent to administer an oath or affirmation makes any statement, which is false and which he either knows or believes to be false, or does not believe to be true :

19. Whoever refuses, or without lawful excuse (the burden of proving which shall lie upon him) neglects to comply with any order calling upon him to perform actual military duty or calling him out for general military service.

Explanation—In this Schedule :—

- (1) "regulation" means a regulation made by the Commander-in-Chief in India under the Act ;
- (2) the expression "superior officer," when used with reference to any person subject to the Act, means any person who under the regulations is the superior officer of such person ;
- (3) references to persons subject to military law shall be deemed to include references to persons subject to the Act and these rules.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 531.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE GOLD (IMPORT) ACT, 1917 (XXII OF 1917).

No. 943-F., dated the 13th April, 1918.—In pursuance of sub-section 2 of section 3 of the Gold (Import) Act, 1917, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rates at which payment shall be made for gold taken possession of under the provisions of the said Act :—

Class of Gold.	RATE.	
	If shipped to India on a through bill of lading before 13th April 1918.	In all other cases.
(1) Gold coins coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any Mint established in pursuance of a Proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint. Provided that such coins have not been called in by any Proclamation made in pursuance of the Coinage Act, 1870, or have not lost weight so as to be of less weight than that for the time being prescribed for like coins by or under the said statute as the least current weight.	Rs. 14-8-0 per sovereign.	Rs. 13-12-0 for one sovereign.
(2) All other gold not included in entry No. 1.	Rs. 1 for every 7-79321 grains troy of fine gold.	Rs. 1 for every 8-21830 grains troy of fine gold.

2. The Notification by the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 2117-F., dated the 26th September 1917, is hereby cancelled.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 512.]

PART VI.

NOTIFICATIONS AND ORDERS UNDER THE INDIAN (FOREIGN JURISDICTION) ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1902, THE FOREIGNERS ORDINANCE, 1914, AND OTHER ORDINANCES.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE INDIAN (FOREIGN JURIS- DICTION) ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1902.

No. 1387-I. B., dated the 11th August, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Indian Naval and Military News (Emergency) Ordinance, 1914 (Ordinance No. I of 1914), in so far as it may be applicable, to the areas specified in the first column of the Schedule hereto annexed :

Foreign and
Political
Department.

Provided, first, that in the Ordinance as so applied, references to a Local Government shall be read as referring to the authorities specified in the second column of the said Schedule :

Provided, secondly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Ordinance, any court exercising jurisdiction in any area specified in the first column of the said Schedule may construe the provisions of the said Ordinance with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the court.

SCHEDULE.

1	2
1. The railway lands described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913, as subsequently amended, and in the first and second columns of the Schedule annexed thereto.	The authorities severally specified in the third column of the same Schedule.
2. The Baroda Cantonment	The Resident at Baroda.
3. The Administered areas in Central India, as described in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2365-I. B., dated the 14th November, 1912.	The Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

SCHEDULE—continued.

1	2
4. The Administered areas in the Hyderabad State, as described in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I. B., dated the 22nd March, 1913.	The Resident at Hyderabad.
5. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore	The Resident in Mysore.
6. The Abu area, as described in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 679-I. B., dated the 2nd April, 1913.	The Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.
7. The British Reserve, Manipur, as defined in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 533-I. B., dated the 12th March, 1909.	The Chief Commissioner of Assam.
8. Berar	The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1332.]

Foreign and
Political
Department.

No. 1442-I. B., dated the 14th August, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General is pleased to apply the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864), in so far as they may be applicable, to the areas specified in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed :

Provided, first, that in the Act as so applied, references to a Local Government shall be read as referring to the authorities specified in the second column of the said schedule :

Provided, secondly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Act, any court exercising jurisdiction in any area specified in the first column of the said schedule may construe the provisions of the said Act with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the court.

[SCHEDULE.]¹

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1336.]

Foreign and
Political
Department.

No. 1666-I. B., dated the 28th August, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council,

¹ The Schedule is the same as the Schedule to Notification No. 1387-I. B., dated 11th August, 1914, *supra*, page 355.

1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (Ordinance No. III of 1914), in so far as it may be applicable, to the areas specified in the first column of the Schedule¹ hereto annexed :

Provided, first, that in the Ordinance as so applied references to a Local Government shall be read as referring to the authorities specified in the second column of the said Schedule, and references to British India shall be read as including the said areas :

Provided, secondly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Ordinance any court or authority exercising jurisdiction in any area specified in the first column of the said Schedule may construe the provisions of the said Ordinance with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it.

[SCHEDULE.]¹

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1378.]

No. 599-D., dated the 29th January, 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914 (V of 1914), in so far as it may be applicable to Berar : Foreign and
Political
Department.

Provided, first, that in the Ordinance as so applied references to British India shall be read as including Berar :

Provided, secondly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Ordinance, any court or authority exercising jurisdiction in Berar may construe the provisions of the said Ordinance with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it :

Provided, thirdly, that in section 2 of the said Ordinance, after the word "Ordinance" where it appears for the second time, the following words shall be inserted, namely :

"or who, after the fifth day of September, 1914, have entered British India (including Berar) from some place outside India."

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 209.]

²No. 999-D., dated the 22nd February, 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, Foreign and
Political
Department.

¹ The Schedule is the same as the Schedule to Notification No. 1387-I. B., dated 11th August, 1914, *supra*, page 355.

² See also Notification No. 422-D., dated 3rd February, 1916, *infra*, page 360.

1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the following Ordinances, in so far as they may be applicable, to Berar, namely:—

The Commercial Intercourse with Enemies Ordinance, 1914 (VI of 1914),

The Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914 (VII of 1914),

The Foreigners Further (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914 (VIII of 1914), and

The Articles of Commerce Ordinance, 1914 (IX of 1914);

Provided, first, that in the Ordinances as so applied, references to a Local Government shall be read as referring to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and references to British India as including Berar:

Provided, secondly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Ordinances, any court or authority exercising jurisdiction in Berar may construe the provisions of the said Ordinances with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it.

The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that the following notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry shall, so far as they may be applicable, and subject to the same provisos, apply to Berar, namely:—

No. 807-W., dated the 14th November 1914 [issuing the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order,]

No. 1116-W., dated the 26th November, 1914 (granting a general license under the aforesaid Order),

No. 1296-W., dated the 28th November, 1914 (issuing a further Order to be read as one with the aforesaid Order), and

No. 1631-W., dated the 13th February, 1915 (granting a general license, under the Order cited first above, to Asiatic subjects of the Ottoman Empire to carry on trade or business in British India).

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 346.]

Foreign and
Political
Department.

No. 394-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), so far as they may be applicable to the areas specified in the first column of the Schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign

and Political Department, ¹No. 1442-I.B.,² dated the 14th August, 1914 :

Provided, first, that in the Act as so applied references to a Local Government shall be read as referring to the authorities specified in the second column of the said Schedule, and references to British India shall be read as including the said areas :

Provided, secondly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Act, any Court exercising jurisdiction in the said areas may construe the provisions of the said Act with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 539.]

²No. 179-D., dated the 19th November, 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 852-I. B., dated 20th May, 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1915 (Act XII of 1915)², in so far as it may be applicable to the areas specified in the first column of the Schedule hereto annexed :

Provided, first, that in the Act as so applied references to a Local Government shall be read as referring to the authorities specified in the second column of the said Schedule, and references to British India shall be read as including the said areas :

Provided, secondly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Act any court or authority exercising jurisdiction in any area specified in the first column of the said Schedule may construe the provisions of the said Act with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it.

SCHEDULE.

1	2
1. The railway lands described in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913, as subsequently amended, and in the first and second columns of the Schedule annexed thereto.	The authorities severally specified in the third column of the same Schedule.
2. The Baroda Cantonment	The Resident at Baroda.

¹ Printed on *supra*, page 356.

² Act XII of 1915 having been repealed and re-enacted by the Indian Soldiers Litigation Act, 1918 (IX of 1918), this Notification has been superseded by Notification No. 1420-I. B., dated 22nd May, 1918, which applies the latter Act to the areas specified in the Schedule—see Gazette of India, 1918, Pt. I, p. 780.

Schedule—continued.

1	2
3. The Administered Areas in Central India, as described in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2365-I. B., dated the 14th November, 1912.	The Agent to the Governor General in Central India.
4. The Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State, as described in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I. B., dated the 22nd March, 1913.	The Resident at Hyderabad.
5. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore	The Resident in Mysore.
6. The Abu area, as described in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 679-I. B., dated the 2nd April, 1913.	The Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.
7. The British Reserve, Manipur, as defined in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 533-I. B., dated the 12th March, 1909. ;	The Chief Commissioner of Assam.
8. Berar	The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 2014.]

Foreign and
Political
Department.

¹No. 422-D., dated the 3rd February, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 999-D., dated the 22nd February, 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry shall, so far as they may be applicable, apply to Berar, namely :—

1. No. 763-W., dated the 11th December, 1915, issuing the Hostile Foreigners (Bulgarian Trading) Order, 1915.
2. No. 478-W., dated the 22nd January, 1916, making an addition to the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 140.]

¹ See also Notification No. 1426-I. B., dated 18th July, 1916, *infra*, page 362.

No. 784-D., dated the 24th February, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 331-D., dated the 3rd December, 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Defence of India (Amendment) Act, 1916 (II of 1916), in so far as it may be applicable to the areas specified in the schedule hereto annexed.

Provided, firstly, that in the Act as so applied, references to British India shall be read as including the said areas.

Provided, secondly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Act, any court exercising jurisdiction in the said areas may construe the provisions of the said Act, with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it.

SCHEDULE.

1. The railway lands described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913, as subsequently amended, and in the first and second columns of the schedule annexed thereto.

2. The Baroda Cantonment.

3. The Administered Areas in Central India, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2365-I. B., dated the 14th November, 1912.

4. The Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I. B., dated the 22nd March, 1913.

5. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

6. The Abu area, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 679-I. B., dated the 2nd April, 1913.

7. The British Reserve, Manipur, as defined in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 533-I.B., dated the 12th March. 1909.

8. Berar.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 223.]

No. 1164-D., dated the 17th March, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

tical Department, No. 424-D., dated the 3rd February, 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Foreigners' (Trial by Court-Martial) Act, 1916 (III of 1916), in so far as it may be applicable, to the areas specified in the schedule hereto annexed :

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Act, any Court exercising jurisdiction in the said areas may construe the provisions of the said Act, with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it.

¹ SCHEDULE.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 331.]

Foreign and
Political
Department.

² No. 1426-I. B., dated the 18th July, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 422-D., dated the 3rd February, 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 5221-W.-II,³ dated the 1st July, 1916, shall, in so far as they may be applicable, apply to Berar.

Provided that references in the said notification to British India shall be read as referring to Berar.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 995.]

Foreign and
Political
Department.

⁴ No. 1733-I. B., dated the 16th August, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1426-I. B., dated the 18th July, 1916, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that provisions of the Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916 (V of 1916), shall, in so far as they may be applicable, apply to Berar.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased further to direct that the following notifications of the Government of India in the Depart-

¹ The Schedule is the same as the Schedule to Notification No. 784-D, dated 24th February, 1916, *supra*, p. 361.

² See also Notification No. 1733-I.B., dated the 16th August, 1916, *infra*.

³ Printed *infra*, p. 378.

⁴ Superseded partially by Notification No. 2029-I. B., dated 14th September, 1916, *infra*, page 363.

See also Notifications No. 2148-I. B., dated 28th September, 1916, and No. 515-I. B., dated 19th April, 1917, *infra*, pages 363 and 366.

ment of Commerce and Industry shall, so far as they may be applicable apply to Berar, namely :—

No. 6200-W.-II., dated the 22nd July, 1916, issuing the Enemy Trading (Winding-up) Order, 1916.

No. 6428-W.-II., dated the 29th July, 1916, amending notification No. 5221-W.-II., dated the 1st July 1916.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1245]

No. 2029-I. B., dated the 14th September, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in super-session of so much of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1733-I. B., dated the 16th August, 1916, as applied the Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916, (V of 1916), to Berar, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), in so far as it may be applicable to Berar, subject to any amendments to which the Act is for the time being subject in British India :

Provided, firstly, that in the Act as so applied, references to British India shall be read as including Berar.

Provided, secondly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Act, any court exercising jurisdiction in Berar may construe the provisions of the said Act, with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1392.]

¹ No. 2148-I. B., dated the 28th September, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1733-I. B., dated the 16th August, 1916, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 8427-W.-II., dated the 9th September, 1916, shall apply to Berar.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1469.]

¹ See also Notification No. 2424-I.B., dated 2nd November, 1916, *infra*, page 364.

Foreign and
Political
Department.

¹ No. 2424-I. B., dated the 2nd November, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 2148-I. B., dated the 28th September, 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 8892-W.-II., dated the 23rd September, 1916, shall apply to Berar.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1667.]

Foreign and
Political
Department.

No. 2469-I. B., dated the 10th November, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 2424-I. B., dated the 2nd November, 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 10808-W.-II., dated the 4th November, 1916, shall apply to Berar.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1694.]

Foreign and
Political
Department.

No. 1002-D., dated the 13th February, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Registration Ordinance, 1917 (I of 1917), in so far as it may be applicable, to the areas specified in the first column of the Schedule hereto annexed :

Provided, firstly, that in the Ordinance as so applied, references to a local Government shall be read as referring to the authorities specified in the second column of the said Schedule, references to a registration authority as referring to any Political Agent for the time being exercising jurisdiction within the said areas, and references to British India as including the said areas :

Provided, secondly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Ordinance, any court or authority exercising jurisdiction within the said areas may construe the provisions of the said Ordinance with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it.

¹ See also Notification No. 2469-I. B., dated 10th November, 1916, *infra*.

SCHEDULE.

1	2
1. The railway lands described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April, 1913, as subsequently amended, and in the first and second columns of the schedule annexed thereto.	The authorities severally specified in the third column of the same schedule.
2. The Baroda Cantonment	The Resident at Baroda.
3. The Administered Areas in Central India as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2365-I. B., dated the 14th November, 1912.	The Agent to the Governor General in Central India.
4. The Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I. B., dated the 22nd March, 1913.	The Resident at Hyderabad.
5. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.	The Resident in Mysore.
6. The Abu Areas, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 679-I. B., dated the 2nd April, 1913.	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
7. The British Reserve, Manipur, as defined in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 533-I. B., dated the 12th March, 1909.	The Chief Commissioner of Assam.
8. Berar	The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 258.]

No. 1698-D., dated the 14th March, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917 (III of 1917), in so far as it may be applicable, to the areas specified in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed :

Provided, firstly, that in the Act as so applied, references to a local Government shall be read as referring to the authorities specified in the second column of the said schedule, references to a registration authority as referring to any Political Agent for the time being exer-

Foreign and
Political
Department.

cising jurisdiction within the said areas, and references to British India as including the said areas :

Provided, secondly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Act, any court or authority exercising jurisdiction within the said areas may construe the provisions of the said Act, with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it.

¹ SCHEDULE.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 438.]

Foreign and
Political
Department.

No. 515-I. B., dated the 19th April, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1733-I. B., dated the 16th August, 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 3793-Spl., dated the 7th April, 1917 [making an amendment in the ²Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order], shall apply to Berar.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 665.]

Foreign and
Political
Department.

No. 927-I. B., dated the 4th April, 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 2469-I. B., dated the 10th November 1916, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2378-D., dated the 2nd March 1918 [making an amendment in the ³Enemy Trading (Winding) up Order, 1916], shall apply to Berar.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 471.]

Foreign and
Political
Department.

No. 1370-I. B., dated the 18th May, 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902,

¹ The Schedule is the same as the Schedule to notification 1002-D, dated 13th February, 1917, *supra*, p. 364.

² Printed, *infra*, page 373.

³ Printed in Part V, *supra*, page 284.

and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, ¹No. 3244, dated the 18th May, 1918, shall apply to Berar.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, p. 737.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE IMPRESSMENT OF VESSELS ORDINANCE, 1914 (II OF 1914).²

No. 73, dated the 18th August, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Impressment of Vessels Ordinance, 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to empower the officers named in the first column of the Schedule below, to impress temporarily, for the service of His Majesty, vessels in the ports specified opposite their names, respectively, in the second column of the same Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

³ [Captain N. F. J. Wilson, C.M.G., Officiating Director of the Royal Indian Marine]	Bombay.
⁴ [Commander W. R. B. Douglas, C.I.E., Royal Indian Marine, Captain Superintendent, Kidderpore Dockyard, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>]	Calcutta.
⁵ [Captain C. B. Henley, Royal Indian Marine, Presidency Port Officer]	Madras.
⁶ [Captain E. J. C. Hordern, Royal Indian Marine, Principal Port Officer, Burma, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>]	Rangoon.
⁷ [Captain M. W. Farewell, Royal Indian Marine, Principal Marine Transport Officer]	Karachi.
⁸ [Commander T. H. H. Hand, Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>]	Aden.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1370.]

¹ *Supra*, page 247.

² Printed in Part II, *supra*, page 45.

³ Substituted by Notification No. 26, dated 15th June, 1917, see Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1088.

⁴ Substituted by Notification No. 22, dated 22nd March, 1918, see Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 452.

⁵ Substituted by Notification No. 55, dated 31st August, 1917, see Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1495.

⁶ Substituted by Notification No. 22, dated 22nd March, 1918, see Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 452.

⁷ Substituted by Notification No. 61, dated 21st September, 1917, see Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1592.

⁸ Substituted by Notification No. 77, dated 30th November, 1917, see Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 1935.

NOTIFICATIONS AND ORDERS UNDER THE FOREIGNERS ORDINANCE, 1914 (III OF 1914).

Home
Department.

¹ No. 909, dated the 22nd August, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders regulating and restricting the entry of foreigners into British India and the departure therefrom :—

1. No foreigners shall enter into or depart from British India by sea except by the ports of Calcutta, Madras or Rangoon.

2. No foreigner shall depart from British India by land or sea before the 15th September, 1914.

3. No foreigner who is a subject of the German Empire or of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary shall depart from British India by land or sea before the 15th September, 1914, or after the 30th September, 1914.

4. No foreigner who is a male subject of the German Empire and is ²[17] years of age or over ²[but not more than 55] years of age, or who is a male subject of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary and is ²[17] years of age or over ²[but not more than 60] years of age ³[or who is a male subject of the Kingdom of Bulgaria and is 17 years of age or over but not more than 55 years of age] shall depart from British India by land or sea until further orders.

5. Nothing in these orders shall—

(a) apply to any Asiatic foreigner ; or

(b) be deemed to prohibit any foreigner from entering into or departing from British India in accordance with the terms of any permit granted by the Governor General in Council or some officer⁴ empowered by the Governor General in Council in this behalf.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1376.]

¹ For application to certain areas, see Notification No. 1668-I.B., dated the 28th August, 1914, *infra*, page 369.

² The age limits are the altered ones made by the Government of India, Home Department, Notifications No. 1767, dated 7th October, 1914, see Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1641, and No. 3423, dated the 8th October, 1915, see Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 1891.

³ Inserted by Notification No. 1012, dated 17th March, 1916, see Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 328.

⁴ The Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Burma and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, were empowered by Home Department Notification No. 1216, dated 5th September, 1914, *infra*, page 373, and the District Superintendent of Police, Karachi, was empowered by Home Department Notification No. 2720, dated 21st September, 1916, see Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1415.

*Part VI.—Notifications and Orders under the Indian (Foreign 369
Jurisdiction) Order in Council and Ordinances.*

No. 1668-I. B., dated the 28th August, 1914.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, as applied to the areas specified in the first column of the Schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department,¹ *No. 1666-I. B., dated the 28th August, 1914,* the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the orders contained in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department,² *No. 909, dated the 22nd August, 1914,* regulating and restricting the entry of foreigners into British India and their departure therefrom shall apply to the said areas, so far as applicable.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1378].

No. 686, dated the 5th April 1918.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), read with the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following order regulating and restricting the temporary landing of foreigners at ports in British India :—

(1) No foreigner being the master or a member of the crew of a vessel arriving at any port in British India shall land at such port unless he has in his possession a passport issued to him not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the Government of the country of which he is a subject or some other document satisfactorily establishing his identity to which passport or document there is attached a photograph of the foreigner to whom it relates.

(2) Nothing in this order shall—

(a) apply to any subject of the German Empire or of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary or of the Kingdom of Bulgaria ;

(b) be deemed to prohibit any foreigner from landing at any port in British India in accordance with the terms of any permit granted by the Local Government or some officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf ;
or

(c) shall derogate from the provisions of any law or rules for the time being in Force restricting the entry of any person into British India.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 502.]

¹ Printed *supra*, page 356.

² Printed *supra*, page 368.

Home
Department. ¹ No. 907, dated the 22nd August, 1914.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the civil authorities specified in the first column of the Schedule annexed the powers specified in the second column of the same Schedule, subject to the restrictions specified in the third column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

1	2	3
Authority empowered.	Powers delegated.	Restrictions.
1. All Local Governments. ²	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Powers under section 3 of the said Ordinance to regulate and restrict the liberty of foreigners residing or being in British India. 2. Power under section 7 of the said Ordinance to make rules providing for the manner in which orders made by the Local Government in accordance with the provisions of this notification shall be enforced. 3. Power under section 8 of the said Ordinance to modify or rescind any order or rule made in accordance with the provisions of this notification. 	The powers referred to in entry No. 1 of column 2 may be exercised only in respect of foreigners residing or being in the province administered by the Local Government who are not male subjects of the German Empire of [17] ³ years of age or over but not more than [55] ³ years of age, or male subjects of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary who are [17] ³ years of age or over but not more than [60] ³ years of age [or male subjects of the Kingdom of Bulgaria who are 17 years of age or over but not more than 55 years of age].

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1375.]

¹ For application to certain areas see Notification No. 1667-I. B., dated the 28th August, 1914, *infra*, page 372. For modification see Notification 1050, dated 27th August, 1914, *infra*, page 373.

² The power delegated to the Local Government of Bombay has been delegated to the Commissioner in Sind and the Political Resident, Aden, in regard to the areas, respectively, administered by those authorities, see Notification No. 1050, dated 27th August, 1914, *infra*, page 373.

³ The age limits are the altered ones made by Government of India, Home Department, Notifications No. 1768, dated 7th October, 1914 (see Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1641), and No. 3423, dated 8th October, 1915 (see Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 1891).

⁴ Inserted by Notification No. 1010, dated 17th March, 1916, see Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 328.

¹No. 908, dated the 22nd August, 1914.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the military authorities specified in the first column of the Schedule annexed the powers specified in the second column of the same Schedule, subject to the restrictions specified in the third column thereof.

Home
Department.

SCHEDULE.

1	2	3
Authority empowered.	Powers delegated.	Restrictions.
1. The Commander-in-Chief in India.	Power under section 7 of the said Ordinance to make rules providing or the manner in which orders made by military authorities in accordance with the provisions of this notification shall be enforced, and power under section 8 of the said Ordinance to modify or rescind any such rules.	Nil.
2. The Adjutant-General in India.	1. Powers under section 3 of the said Ordinance to regulate and restrict the liberty of foreigners residing or being in British India.	(a) The powers referred to in entry No. 1 of column 2 may be exercised by the Adjutant-General in India only in respect of foreigners residing or being in the district of Simla, and by the military authorities referred to in entries 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the 1st column, only in respect of foreigners residing or being in the territories included in their respective commands; and
3. Officers Commanding Divisions.	2. Power under section 8 of the said Ordinance to modify or rescind any orders made by them.	
4. Officers Commanding Brigades.		

¹ See footnote 1 on previous page.

SCHEDULE—continued.

1	2	3
Authority empowered.	Powers delegated	Restrictions.
<p>5. Officers Commanding Divisional Areas.</p> <p>6. Officers Commanding internal security areas.</p>		<p>(b) the said powers, except the power of prohibiting foreigners from entering or remaining in any specified area in British India or of permitting foreigners to enter or remain in such areas subject to conditions and restrictions, may be exercised only in respect of male subjects of the German Empire who are not less than [17]¹ or more than [55]¹ years of age, or in respect of male subjects of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, who are not less than [17]¹ or more than [60]¹ years of age,² [or in respect of male subjects of the Kingdom of Bulgaria who are not less than 17 or more than 55 years of age,]³ [or in respect of male subjects of the Ottoman Empire who are not less than ⁴[17] or more than ⁴[50] years of age].</p>

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1375.]

Foreign and
Political
Department.

No. 1667-I. B., dated the 28th August, 1914.—In pursuance of section 8 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, as applied to the areas specified in the first column of the Schedule⁵ annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department,

¹ The age limits are the altered ones made by Government of India, Home Department Notifications No. 1768, dated 7th October, 1914, *see* Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 164, and No. 3423, dated 8th October, 1915, *see* Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 1891.

² Inserted by Notification No. 1101, dated 17th March, 1916, *see* Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 238.

³ Inserted by Notification No. 2056, dated 30th June, 1916, *see* Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 800.

⁴ Substituted by Notification No. 2480, dated 22nd August, 1916, *see* Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1268.

⁵ The Schedule is the same as the Schedule to Notification No. 1387-I. B., dated 11th August, 1914, *supra*, page 355.

¹No. 1666-I. B., dated the 28th August, 1914, and subject to the provisos set out in the said notification, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Notifications of the Government of India in the Home Department, Nos. 907² and 908, dated the 22nd August, 1914, whereby certain powers are delegated to civil and military authorities, respectively, shall apply to the said areas, so far as they may be applicable.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1378.]

No. 1050, dated the 27th August, 1914.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, and in modification of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 907,² dated the 22nd August, 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Commissioner in Sind and the Political Resident, Aden, in regard to the areas respectively administered by those authorities, the powers delegated to the Local Government of Bombay under the said Notification.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1377.]

No. 1216, dated the 5th September, 1914.—In pursuance of clause 5 (b) of Home Department Notification No. 909,³ dated the 22nd August, 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to empower the Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Burma, and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to grant permits for the entry and departure of foreigners from the ports of Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta, respectively.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1392.]

THE HOSTILE FOREIGNERS (TRADING) ORDER.

⁴No. 807-W., dated the 14th November, 1914.—In pursuance of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as amended by the Foreigners

Department
of Commerce
and Industry

¹ Printed *supra*, on page 356.

² *Supra*, page 370.

³ *Supra*, page 368.

⁴ For application to Berar see Notifications Nos. 999-D., dated 22nd February, 1915, and 515-I. B., dated 19th April, 1917, *supra* pages 357 and 366. For Order supplementing the Foreigners Hostile (Trading) Order, see Notification No. 1296-W., dated 28th November, 1914, *infra*, page 376.

(Amendment) Ordinance (VII of 1914) and by the Foreigners (Further Amendment) Ordinance (VIII of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make and issue the following Order :

Short title.

1. This Order may be called the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order.

Definitions.

2. In this Order—

(a) “ hostile foreigner ” means any subject of the German Empire, of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, or of the Ottoman Empire (other than an Egyptian subject) ;

(b) “ hostile firm ” means any company, firm or association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, of which any member or officer is a hostile foreigner or of which a hostile foreigner was a member or officer on the 3rd day of August, 1914, and which has an office, agency, or place of business, in British India.

Power to investigate character of firm.

3. For the purpose of ascertaining whether any company, firm, association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, is a hostile firm, any person empowered in that behalf by the Local Government may inspect all books or documents belonging to or under the control of that company, firm, association or body of individuals, and may require any person able to give any information with respect to the business or trade of the same to give that information.

Prohibition against trading, without a licence.

4. (1) A hostile foreigner shall not, neither shall a hostile firm, carry on or engage in any trade or business in British India except under a licence (either specially granted to individuals or announced as applying to classes of persons) issued by or under the authority of the Governor General in Council and to such extent and subject to such conditions, restrictions and supervision as the Governor General in Council may therein direct.¹

(2) The Governor General in Council may at any time revoke any licence granted under sub-clause (1) or alter or add to the conditions, restrictions or supervision imposed thereunder.²

³[Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to a hostile firm which has been purged of its hostile element and to which a certificate to that effect has been issued by the Governor General in Council.]

Application for licence.

5. (1) Every application for the grant of an individual licence to a hostile foreigner or hostile firm shall be in the form prescribed in Schedule A or as near thereto as may be, and shall be submitted to the Government of India through the Local Government within whose

¹ See Notification No. 5221-W. II, dated 1st July, 1916, *infra*, page 378.

² See Notification No. 2263-W., dated 6th March, 1915, *infra*, page 379.

³ Added by Notification No. 3793-Spl., dated 7th April, 1917, *see* Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 573.

jurisdiction the applicant's principal place of business in British India is situate.

(2) An application on behalf of a hostile foreigner or hostile firm not resident or located in British India shall be signed by a manager or other agent resident in British India.

6. (1) A hostile foreigner who, or a hostile firm, which—

Consequences
of failure to
obtain a
licence.

(i) has been refused a licence to carry on or engage in trade or business ; or

(ii) has failed to apply within one month from the date of this order for such a licence ;

shall (unless exempted by the terms of any general licence issued under this Order) forthwith cease to carry on or engage in any trade or business in British India.

(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that any hostile foreigner or hostile firm has been refused, or has failed to apply for, a licence under this Order, and hereafter no person in British India shall carry on or engage in any trade or business with such foreigner or firm.

(3) The Local Government may also direct that any such foreigner or firm shall deposit all the assets of his or its trade or business with such person as the Local Government may, by general or special order, appoint to receive the same.

(4) All assets transferred in compliance with an order under sub-clause (3) shall be dealt with in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, by general or special order direct.

¹[(5) *Explanation* :—Any reference in this clause to a licence which has been refused includes a reference to a licence which has been revoked or which has otherwise become inoperative.]

7. The Local Government, or any officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of clause 6, by order in writing, authorize any police-officer not below the rank of sub-inspector to enter, if necessary by force, and to search or occupy any premises in which any hostile foreigner or hostile firm within the scope of that clause has been or is carrying on or engaging in any trade or business.

Enforcement
of orders
under
clause 6.

¹ Inserted by Notification No. 478-W., dated 22nd January, 1916, see Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 106

SCHEDULE A.

Application for permission to trade in British India, submitted in accordance with the provisions of clause 5 of the Order issued by the Governor General in Council on the fourteenth day of November, 1914, in pursuance of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as amended by Ordinances VII and VIII of 1914.

Name of applicant.	Nationality.	Name of Firm, if any (here also state, whether the applicant is a member, officer or agent).	Nature of trade or business for which a licence is asked.	Name and addresses of corresponding firms.	Address of headquarters of business (if not in British India).	Address of principal place of business in British India.	Other places of business in British India (here state address of each office, branch or agency).	Names and addresses of members, officers and agents, resident in British India, who are German, Austro-Hungarian or Turkish (other than Egyptian) subjects.	
								(a) As on 3rd August, 1914.	(b) As at date of application.

Date _____

Address _____

Signature _____

[See Gazette of India 1914, Part I, page 1915.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 1296-W., dated the 28th November, 1914.—In pursuance of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as amended by the Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance (VII of 1914) and by the Foreigners (Further Amendment) Ordinance (VIII of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make and issue the following Order :—

1. Where the Local Government is of opinion that a hostile foreigner or a hostile firm is utilising or is likely to utilise the period of one month allowed by clause 6 (I) (ii) of the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order, for the submission of an application to carry on, or engage in trade or business in British India, in realising his or its assets for the purpose of remitting such assets directly or indirectly to any person resident in any State for the time being at war with His Majesty, the Local Government may direct such foreigner or firm shall not transfer or otherwise deal with in any way his or its assets or any part thereof without the

consent of the Local Government, and the Local Government may take all steps it may consider necessary to ensure compliance with any such order.

2. An order made under clause (1) shall remain in force until the disposal of the application for a licence under the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order or in the event of a failure to make such an application until the period of one month within which such an application must be made has expired.

3. This Order shall be read as one with the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1987.]

THE HOSTILE FOREIGNERS (BULGARIAN) TRADING ORDER, 1915.

¹ No. 763-W., dated the 11th December, 1915.—In pursuance of the Department of Commerce and Industry Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as amended by the Foreigners (Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1914 (VIII of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make and issue the following order :—

1. This order may be called The Hostile Foreigners (Bulgarian Short title. Trading) Order, 1915.

2. The provisions of the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order shall Application of Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order to Bulgarian subjects. have effect as if the term "hostile foreigner" as therein defined included also a reference to subjects of the King of the Bulgarians provided that in construing the said Order the following modifications shall be made namely :—

(a) the reference in clause 2 (b) of the said Order to the 3rd August, 1914, shall be construed as a reference to the 14th October, 1915.

(b) the period of one month mentioned in clause 6 (1) (ii) of the said Order shall be construed as referring to a period of one month from the date of this Order.

3. This Order shall be construed with and deemed to be part of the Construction. Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 2103.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE HOSTILE FOREIGNERS (TRADING) ORDER.

No. 1298-W., dated the 28th November, 1914.—The following is published in supersession of the Notification in the Commerce and Industry Department, No. 1116-W., dated the 26th November, 1914.

¹ For application to Berar, see Notification No. 422-D., dated the 3rd February, 1916, *supra*, page 360.

Whereas by paragraph 2 of the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order of November 14th, 1914, it is provided that any company, firm or association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, of which any member or officer is a hostile foreigner or of which a hostile foreigner was a member or officer on the 3rd day of August, 1914, and which has an office, agency or place of business in British India, is a hostile firm ; and

Whereas by paragraph 4 of the said Order hostile firms are prohibited from carrying on or engaging in any trade or business in British India except under a special or general licence issued by or under the authority of the Governor General in Council ; and

Whereas it is desirable to grant a general licence under paragraph 4 of the said Order to certain companies which fall within the definition of hostile firm in the said Order ;

Now, therefore, the Governor General in Council hereby authorises to carry on trade or business in British India any such company as satisfies the following conditions, namely :—

- (1) that the company is registered in the United Kingdom or in a British possession ;
- (2) that on the 3rd day of August, 1914, such company was not agent for any person carrying on a business or trade in the territories of any State now at war with His Majesty ;
- (3) that on the 3rd day of August, 1914, not more than one-third of the issued share capital was held by, or on behalf of, any person or persons being subjects of any State now at war with His Majesty ;
- (4) that on the 3rd day of August, 1914, no director, manager or other officer was a subject of any such State ; and
- (5) that such company is not specifically excluded from the benefit of this general licence by a notification in the Gazette of India by the Governor General in Council in this behalf for the time being in force.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1987.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

¹No. 5221-W.-II., dated the 1st July, 1916.—Whereas by clause 4 (1) of the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order, dated the 14th November, 1914, hostile foreigners and hostile firms are prohibited from carrying on or engaging in any trade or business in British India except under a general or special licence issued by or under the authority of the Governor General in Council, and

¹ For application to Berar see Notification No. 1426-I. B., dated the 18th July, 1916, *supra* page 362.

Whereas it is desirable that a general licence under clause 4 of the said Order should be granted to a class of persons and firms who fall within the definitions of "hostile foreigner" and "hostile firm" in the said Order;

Now, therefore, the Governor General in Council hereby authorizes Asiatic subjects of the Ottoman Empire and companies, firms or associations or bodies of individuals, whether incorporated or not, of which all the members are such subjects, to carry on trade or engage in business in British India, subject to the following restrictions and conditions namely :—

- (1) This licence shall not apply to any hostile foreigner whom, or hostile firm which, the Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification in the Gazette of India except from its provisions;
- (2) This licence shall not affect an individual licence which has been, or may hereafter be, issued by the Governor General in Council under the said Order. ¹[The holder of any such licences] shall be subject to all the conditions and restrictions specified in the individual licence;
- (3) This licence does not apply to any hostile foreigner who, or hostile firm which, has applied for and been refused a licence under the said Order.

2. The general licence published with this Department's Notification No. 1631-W., dated the 13th February, 1915, is hereby revoked, provided that the revocation of the said licence shall not affect the validity of anything done in pursuance of it, and that references in any document to the said licence shall hereafter, unless a contrary intention appears therein, be construed as references to this licence.

— [See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 827.]

No. 2263-W., dated the 6th March, 1915.—In exercise of the powers Department vested in him by sub-clause (2) of clause (4) of the Hostile Foreigners of Commerce and Industry Trading Order, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the licences specified in the Schedules annexed to this notification shall remain in force for the following periods, viz., in the case of the licences specified in Schedule I, until the 14th August, 1915, and in the case of the licences specified in Schedule II, so long as the Trading Order aforesaid shall remain in force.

¹ Substituted by Notification No. 6428-W.-II., dated the 29th July, 1916, see Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1070.

I.

¹List showing names of holders of A licences.

Alois Schweiger and Company.
 The Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company.
 Austrian Export and Import Company, Limited.
 Bettmann and Kupfer.
 Badische Company, Limited.
 Bauer and Krause.
 Bume and Reif.
 Continental Tyre Company.
 R. Ditmar and Company.
 E. G. Fulep.
 Farbenfabriken, Bayer and Company.
 C. Flor and Company.
 Gaddum and Company (so far as their Agencies of the Allianz Insurance Company of Berlin, Limited, and Baden Marine Insurance Company, Limited, are concerned).
 Graham and Company (so far as their Agency of the Hansa Line steamships is concerned).²
 The Holland Bombay Trading Company (so far as the Rhenania Insurance Company, Limited, the United Marine Insurance Companies and the Prussian National Insurance Company are concerned).

A. Blascheck and Company (so far as their Agencies of the Farinwerk Muhlhein Vorm A. Leonhardt and Company, J. E. Bleckmann, Carl Kalanch, Geb. ruder Fricse, Johs, Girmes and Company and Heintr. Ad. Meyer are concerned).
 Heine and Company.
 Harry Greayer (W. J. Burrows).
 Joseph Blum.
 Jelke and Son.
 John Forstner and Company, Karachi.
 Killiek, Nixon and Company (so far as their Agency of the firm of Orenstein and Koppel is concerned).
 Leopold, Cassella and Company.
 Meister, Lucius and Bruning, Limited.
 Metzker and Company, Poona.
 A. Strandes and Company.
 Steffens and Nolle.
 Schlechtendahl and Company.
 Solomon Brothers.²
 Volkart Brothers (so far as their Agency of the British Aniline Company is concerned).
 Wiechers, Kaiser and Levy, Limited.²
 W. Wolf and Sons.²
 Mrs. F. Cumper.
 Mr. J. Schneider.
 Mr. C. Yeck.

II.

List showing names of holders of B licences.

Oxford University Press, Bombay.
 Bombay Column Tyre Company.
 Weld and Company.
 Volkart Brothers.
 A. C. Kohler.
 Louis, Dreyfus and Company.
 Turner, Morrison and Company, with regard to their Agency of the Arab Steamers Company (Limited).
 D. Macropolo and Company.
 Jumna Ginning and Pressing Company.
 Bruel Company.
 Khamgaon Cotton Pressing Company.
 Gaddum and Company.
 Bombay Cotton Trade Association.

Reverend H. Boese.
 A. Blascheck and Company.
 H. Bentzion.
 Kahn and Kahn.
 C. Ziegenspeck.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Limited.
 Sanatogen Company.
 O. Rubbert.
 Enrico N. Stein.
 Gutmann and Company.
 Josts Engineering Company.
 Strauss and Company.
 Wolfson and Company.
 C. Hummel.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 405.]

¹ The licences granted to the firms mentioned in this Schedule were in force up to the 14th August, 1915.

² The period was extended in this case up to the 14th November, 1915, by notification No. 14535-W., dated the 11th September, 1915, see Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 1788.

THE HOSTILE FOREIGNERS (REPATRIATION) ORDER.

No. 3505, dated the 14th October, 1915.—In pursuance of section 3 ^{Home} (2) (d) of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as amended ^{Department.} by the Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914 (VII of 1914), and by the Foreigners (Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1914 (VIII of 1914), as in force in virtue of the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make and issue the following order:—

1. This Order may be called the Hostile Foreigners (Repatriation) ^{Short title.} Order.

2. In this Order “repatriated foreigner” means any subject of the ^{Definition.} German Empire, or of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, who is to be repatriated by order of Government.

3. No repatriated foreigner shall transfer to any person any property, ^{Prohibition} moveable or immoveable, except in accordance with the terms and ^{against} conditions of a license issued by the Local Government in such form as ^{transfer of} it thinks fit. ^{property by} repatriated ^{foreigners} without ^{licence.}

4. No repatriated foreigner shall take out of British India— ^{Prohibition} (1) any gold; ^{against} (2) any property, moveable or immoveable, other than— ^{taking} out of ^{British India} (a) personal luggage or effects in such quantity as the Local ^{gold or pro-} Government or any officer authorised by the Local Govern- ^{perty save} ment in this behalf may decide to be reasonable; and ^{as provided.} (b) resources whether in coin or negotiable instruments, or both, not exceeding the value of Rs. 1,500.

5. A repatriated foreigner shall at the time of embarking from ^{Prevention} British India, and on being required to do so by an officer appointed in ^{of the taking} this behalf by the Local Government, make a declaration as to the ^{out of} property in his possession; and if so required, shall produce to such ^{British} officer any property or resources in excess of those permitted by clause 4 ^{India of} (2) (b) to be taken; and such officer may search any such foreigner and ^{unauthorised} any baggage for the purpose of giving effect to this order. ^{property.}

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 1906.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE INGRESS INTO INDIA ORDINANCE, 1914 (V OF 1914).

¹ No. 1374, dated the 12th September, 1914.—In exercise of the powers ^{Home} conferred by the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914, read with the ^{Department.}

¹ For modification as to the delegation of powers to Commissioner of Sind, see Notification No. 900, dated 7th March, 1916, *infra*, page 382.

Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the civil authorities specified in the first column of the schedule annexed the powers specified in the second column hereof.

SCHEDULE.

1	2
Authority empowered.	Powers delegated.
All Local Governments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Power under the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914, read with section 3 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, to regulate and restrict the liberty of persons entering British India whether by sea or land after the 5th September, 1914. 2. Power under the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914, read with section 7 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, to make rules providing for the manner in which Orders made by the Local Government in accordance with the provisions of this notification shall be enforced. 3. Power under the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914, read with section 8 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, to modify or rescind any order or rule made in accordance with the provisions of this notification.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 1431.]

Home
Department.

No. 900, dated the 7th March, 1916.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914 (V of 1914), read with the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), and the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), and in modification of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1374, dated the 12th September, 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Commissioner in Sind in regard to the area administered by him the powers delegated to the local Government of Bombay under the said notification.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 280.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH ENEMIES ORDINANCE, 1914 (VI OF 1914).

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 1674-W., dated the 12th December, 1914.—In pursuance of section 5 of the Commercial Intercourse with Enemies Ordinance, 1914 (VI of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay to sign certificates for the purposes of the said section.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 2070.]

*Part VI.—Notifications and Orders under the Indian (Foreign 383
Jurisdiction) Order in Council and Ordinances.*

No. 13574-W., dated the 14th August, 1915.—In pursuance of section 5 of the Commercial Intercourse with Enemies Ordinance, 1914 (VI of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras to sign certificates for the purposes of the said section. Department of Commerce and Industry.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 1060.]

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE ARTICLES OF COMMERCE
ORDINANCE, 1914 (IX OF 1914).**

No. 480, dated the 30th March, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, 1914 (IX of 1914), read with the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that all owners* of naphthaline in the presidencies of Calcutta and Bombay who have in their possession or control any naphthaline in excess of 50 pounds shall, within 14 days from the date hereof, furnish full particulars of such naphthaline to the Director General of Ordnance in India, Simla. Army Department.

**N.B.*—An owner under the said Ordinance includes any person who as agent or otherwise has power to sell.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 562.]

No. 481, dated the 30th March, 1917.—In pursuance of section 6 of the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, 1914 (IX of 1914) read with the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that naphthaline is being unreasonably withheld from the market within the presidencies of Calcutta and Bombay. Army Department.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 562.]

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE REGISTRATION ORDINANCE,
1917 (I OF 1917).**

THE REGISTRATION RULES, 1917.

No. 160, dated the 2nd February, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Registration Ordinance, 1917, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:— Army Department.

1. These rules may be called the Registration Rules, 1917.

Short title.

¹ For extension of these rules to the Shan States, see Burma Gazette, 1917, Part I,

- Definitions. 2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—
- “the Ordinance” means the Registration Ordinance, 1917; I of 1917.
- “the competent military authority” means the General Officer Commanding the Division or Independent Brigade within the territorial limits of which the registered person ordinarily resides.
- Period within which a person must register. 3. For the purposes of section 3 of the Ordinance, the prescribed period shall be—
- (a) in the case of persons resident in India at the commencement of the Ordinance—one month from the commencement of the Ordinance; and
- (b) in the case of persons becoming subject to the provisions of the Ordinance after its commencement—one month from the date on which they become so subject.
- Registration authority to provide forms. 4. (1) The registration authority shall, as far as possible, cause to be delivered to every person to whom the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Ordinance apply a copy of Form A specified in Schedule 1 of the Ordinance :
- Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall be construed as relieving any person of the obligation to register imposed on him by the Ordinance.
- (2) The registration authority shall cause public notice to be given in such manner as it may think fit as to the places where copies of the form can be obtained.
- Disposal of claims to non-liability. 5. (1) For the purposes of section 4 of the Ordinance, the prescribed authority shall be such person as may be appointed by the competent military authority by order in writing in this behalf.
- (2) Where a claim is lodged with the registration authority, in accordance with the provision of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Ordinance, the registration authority shall forward the claim to the competent military authority.
- (3) On receiving a claim under sub-rule (2), the competent military authority shall, unless he allows the same, direct the authority prescribed by sub-rule (1), to apply for the decision of the claim to the District Magistrate or other officer specially empowered in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Ordinance.
- (4) If the competent military authority or an officer deciding a question under section 4 of the Ordinance allows a claim, he shall forward a copy of his order to the registration authority.
- Notification of change of address. 6. (1) If any person registered under the Ordinance changes his place of residence, such person shall, unless the change is merely temporary, within seven days thereafter notify the registration authority of such change.

(2) If any person refuses or, without lawful excuse (the burden of proving which shall lie upon him), neglects to make the notification required by sub-rule (1), he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

[(3) Nothing in this rule shall apply to a person who has reported himself for the purpose of joining a corps or unit of the Indian Defence Force in accordance with rule 19 of the Indian Defence Force Rules 1917, unless such person changes his residence to a place outside the military divisional area in which the Headquarters of his corps are situate.]

7. The registration authority shall maintain a register in Form I Maintenance set out in the Schedule to these rules, and shall, from time to time, of register. forward to the competent military authority copies of the register or of any alterations, that may be made therein.

8. The registration authority shall supply to every person registered Certificates of under the Ordinance a certificate of registration in Form II set out in registration. the Schedule to these rules.

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

(See rule 7).

REGISTER.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nam.	Place of residence.	Date of birth.	Whether single, married or widower.	Number of dependants (if any), distinguishing wife, children and other dependants.	Profession or occupation (if any), name of business, address of employer (if any), and nature of employer's business.	Whether the work on which he is employed (if any), is work for or under any Government Department.	Whether he has undergone military or naval training of any description. If so, what and for what period.	Determination of dispute (if any) under section 4 and date of order.	REMARKS.

Signature of Registration Authority.

¹ Inserted by Notification No. 699, dated the 4th May, 1917, see Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 835.

FORM II.

(See rule 8).

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

This is to certify that—

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) of _____

has been registered under the Registration Ordinance, 1917.

(a) Name ; (b) occupation ; (c) postal address ;

*Signature of holder.**Signature of Registration Authority.**Extract from the Registration Rules, 1917.*

- Rules 6 (1)** If any person registered under the Ordinance changes his place of residence, such person shall, unless the change is merely temporary within seven days thereafter, notify the registration authority of such change.
- (2)** If any person refuses or, without lawful excuse (the burden of proving which shall lie upon him), neglects to make the notification required by sub-rule (1), he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 186.]

Foreign and
Political
Department.

No. 1003-D., dated the 13th February, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Registration Ordinance, 1917 (I of 1917), and in pursuance of section 3 of the said Ordinance, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the registration authority for the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India shall be the Political Agent for such territories if there is one, or otherwise the Local Government in whose political control such territories are.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 259.]

No. 280, dated the 23rd February, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Registration Ordinance, 1917 (I of 1917), and in pursuance of section 3 of the said Ordinance, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the registration authority for the town of Rangoon shall be the Commissioner of Police.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 344.]

No. 1242-D., dated the 23rd February, 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Registration Ordinance, 1917 (I of 1917), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Political Agent for the time being for the territories of any Native Prince or Chief shall be, for the purposes of section 4 of the said Ordinance, the officer for the determination of such disputes as are referred to in that section, and, where no such Political Agent exists, such officer as may be appointed in this behalf by the Local Government in whose political control such territories are.

[See Gazette of India, 1917, Part I, page 319.]

PART VII.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1428-W., dated the 12th December, 1914.—Whereas by paragraph 5 (1) of Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. II¹ of 9th September, 1914, as amended and extended by Proclamation,¹ dated the 5th of November, 1914, payment of any sum of money to or for the benefit of persons or a body of persons resident in the territories of the German Empire or in the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary or in the respective colonies and dependencies thereof, or in the territories of the Sultan of Turkey other than Egypt, or any territory in the occupation of the British Government or its colonies, in this licence and in the said Proclamations referred to as “enemy country” is prohibited; and

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

Whereas, by paragraph 8 of the said Proclamation, it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by licence, whether such licence be granted to individuals or be announced as applying to persons, and

Whereas, by paragraph 3 of Proclamation,² dated 8th October, 1914, power to grant such licences on behalf of the Crown may be exercised in India by the Governor General:

Now, therefore, I, Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, hereby authorise all British subjects residing, being, or carrying on business in British India so make payments for the purpose of obtaining possession of their cargoes in neutral ports to the agents of shipowners resident in an enemy country.

HARDINGE OF PENShurst,

Viceroy and Governor General.

[See Gazette of India, 1914, Part I, page 2069.]

No. 149, dated the 9th January, 1915.—Whereas by paragraph 5(1) of Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. II, of 9th September, 1914, as amended and extended by Proclamation, dated the 5th of November 1914, payment of any sum of money to or for the benefit of persons or a body of persons resident in the territories of the German Empire or in the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary or in the respective colonies and dependencies thereof, or in the territories of the Sultan of Turkey other

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

¹ Printed on page 77, *supra*.

² Printed on page 80, *supra*.

than any territory in the occupation of the British Government or its colonies, in this licence and in the said Proclamations referred to as "enemy country" is prohibited; and

Whereas, by paragraph 8 of the said Proclamation it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by licence, whether such licence be granted to individuals or be announced as applying to persons; and

Whereas, by paragraph 3 of Proclamation,¹ dated 8th October, 1914, power to grant such licences on behalf of the Crown may be exercised in India by the Governor General;

Now, therefore, I, Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, hereby authorise all persons residing, being, or carrying on business in British India to pay any fees necessary for obtaining the grant, or for obtaining the renewal, of patents, or for obtaining the registration of trade marks or designs or the renewal of such registration in an "enemy country."

And also to pay on behalf of an "enemy" any fees payable in British India on application for, or renewal of, the grant of a patent, or on application for the registration of designs or the renewal of such registration.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,

Viceroy and Governor General.

[See Gazette of India, 1915, Part I, page 39.]

THE TRADING LICENSE (BELGIUM), 1916.

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 2281-W., dated the 29th April, 1916.—Whereas by paragraph 5 (7) of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, dated the 9th day of September, 1914, as amended and extended by the Proclamation, dated the 5th day of November, 1914, and by the Proclamation, dated the 16th day of October, 1915, the obtaining of any goods, wares or merchandise from the territories of the German Empire or of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, together with all the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, or from the territories of the Sultan of Turkey (other than Egypt or any territory in the occupation of the British Government, or its Allies) or from the territories of the King of the Bulgarians, in this license and in the said Proclamation referred to as "enemy country" is forbidden; and

Whereas by paragraph 1 of the Trading with the Enemy (Occupied Territory) Proclamation, 1915, it is provided that the said Proclamations shall apply to the territory of an Allied State in hostile occupation as they apply to an enemy country; and by paragraph 4 of the said

Proclamation, it is provided that nothing in that Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be expressly permitted by a license granted by or on behalf of the Crown; and

Whereas by paragraph 3 of the Proclamation, dated the 8th day of October, 1914, power to grant such licence on behalf of the Crown may be exercised in India by the Governor General;

Now, therefore, I, Frederic John Napier Thesiger Baron Chelmsford, hereby authorise all persons freely residing, being, or carrying on business in British India, to obtain goods, wares or merchandise from the Territory of Belgium in Hostile occupation without the intervention of a firm in the United Kingdom, on the condition that the person importing such goods, wares or merchandise, shall produce before the customs officer at the port of import—

- (i) an undertaking that he will pay the purchase money into a special account, in the name of the exporter, in a Bank in British India or United Kingdom and will, when called upon to do so, furnish evidence of such payment within a reasonable period after the importation of the goods, wares or merchandise;
- (ii) an undertaking by the Bank that, so long as the enemy occupation of Belgium continues, no money will be allowed to be withdrawn from such special account, except under license from the Governor General, and that no charge on the account will be allowed or recognised without such licence; and
- (iii) a certificate from a British Consular Officer to the effect that the goods are in fact of Belgian origin.

Explanation.—Goods manufactured in Holland which owe, less than twenty-five per cent. of their value to enemy (other than Belgian) labour or material but include also a Belgian element which raises the proportion to more than twenty-five per cent. are considered for the purpose of this license as goods of Belgian origin.

2. This license may be cited as the Trading License (Belgium), 1916.

CHELMSFORD,

Viceroy and Governor General.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 491.]

THE TRADING LICENSE (PERSIA), 1916.

No. 2274-W., dated the 29th April, 1916.—Whereas, by paragraph 5 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, dated 9th September, 1914, as amended and extended by the Proclamation, dated the 5th November, 1914, and by the Proclamation, dated 16th October, Department of Commerce and Industry.

1915, trade and financial or commercial transactions between British subjects and persons or bodies of persons resident in the territories of the German Empire or in the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary or in the respective colonies and dependencies thereof, or in the territories of the Sultan of Turkey (other than Egypt, or any territory in the occupation of the British Government or its Allies), or in the territories of the King of the Bulgarians in this licence and in the said Proclamations referred to as "enemy country" are prohibited; and

Whereas, by paragraph 1 of Trading with the Enemy (China, Siam, Persia and Morocco) Proclamation, 1915, it is provided that the said Proclamations shall apply to persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia or Morocco, in the same manner as they apply to persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in an enemy country; and by paragraph 2 of the said Proclamation, it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be specially permitted by licence granted by, or on behalf of the Crown; and

Whereas, by paragraph 3 of Proclamation, dated 8th October, 1914, power to grant such licences on behalf of the Crown may be exercised in India by the Governor General:

Now, therefore, I, Frederic John Napier Thesiger Baron Chelmsford, hereby authorize all British subjects residing, being or carrying on business in British India, to trade or carry on business with the persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in Persia who are named in the schedule hereto attached, and with such other persons or bodies of persons so resident as may be hereafter be declared by a notification¹ of the Governor General in Council in the Gazette of India to be well disposed towards the British Government.

2. This license may be cited as the Trading License (Persia), 1916.

3. The Trading License (Persia), 1915, is hereby revoked.

Provided that the revocation of the said license shall not affect the validity of anything done in pursuance of it, and that references in any document to the said license shall hereafter unless a contrary intention appears therein, be construed as references to this license.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1916.

CHELMSFORD,

Viceroy and Governor General.

¹ For such Notifications see Notifications No. 3012-W., dated the 13th May, 1916; No. 3231, dated the 20th May, 1916; No. 3947-W.-II, dated the 3rd June, 1916; No. 4819-W.-II, dated the 24th June, 1916; No. 5857-W.-II, dated 14th July, 1916; No. 6246-W.-II, dated 22nd July, 1916; and No. 7416-W.-II, dated the 19th August, 1916, *infra*, pages 394 and 395.

SCHEDULE.

Abraham Rahmin Bilbool	Hamadan.
Atesh, George	"
Bashi, Joseph Eliabou	"
Castelli Carpet Co., Ltd.	Tabriz.
Crionas, Theodore	"
Davud Aboudi H. Hain	Kermanshah.
Dawood Heskil	Mohammerah.
Dawood Khabbazieh	"
Dayan, Aaron	Hamadan.
Djemchid Chobriah Parsi	Teheran.
Doodi Saleh Nahom or Daoud Saleh Nahom	Mohammerah.
Dungoor Sion and Co.	Hamadan.
Eliahim Peress	"
Eliahoo Moualim	"
Eliahou Peress	"
Elias Nissan	"
Eoadi Sales	Mohammerah.
Esra, Joseph Jacob	Hamadan.
Ezra Aboundi Haim	"
Gahtan, Salmian D.	"
Gulbenkian Bros.	" and Bushire.
Hagood and Sons	Mohammerah
Hagooli Rabi	"
Haihkas Effendi	Hamadan.
Hayim and Sons, Shaoul Morad	Bushire.
Heskiel Habbob.	Mohammerah.
Heskil Miscail	"
Heskel Peress	Hamadan.
Haskel Rahmin Mikhael	Mohammerah
Heskil Shameh	"
Hougvi Saleh Nahum	"
Hovhaunes Vorperian	Hamadan.
Ibrahim Ishayek	"
Johannes Thooni	"
Joseph Eliabou Bashi	"
Joseph J. M.	"
Khazzuri Yusuf	Mohammerah.
Khedouri Ezra Ashir	Hamadan.
Maroodi Dawood	Mohammerah.
Mesrobian, Leon	Hamadan.
Mesrobian T.	"
Mihran Khorigirian	"
Mushi Saleh Maroodi, Agent of Messrs. Sassoon	"
Maroodi	Mohammerah.
Musa Levi	Hamadan.
Nasim Masri and Sons	"
Onik Muhellian	Tabriz.
Paparian	Teheran.
Peniaman Kbanlian	Meshed.
Pilides, D. P.	Teheran.
Saleh Nessim Epraim	Hamadan.
Salman Nessim Reuben	"
Scyed Reza	Teheran.
Shaoul Moualim	Hamadan.
Shasul Ressim	"
Shaul Murad and Co.	Bushire.
Shawool Dawood	Mohammerah.
Societe en Action Econome.	"
Toege and Sofer	Ispahan, Kermanshah.
Uzair Abdullah	Mohammerah.
Uzair Mooshi	"
Uzra Dabi	"
Uzra Radi	"
Vladietas, Serge, J. B. P.	Tabriz.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Yusuf, David	.	.	.	.	.	.	Hamadan.
Yusuf, Moosli	.	.	.	.	.	.	"
Zelouf, Aboudi and Co.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 495.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE TRADING LICENSE (PERSIA),
1916.

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 3012-W., dated the 13th May, 1916.—In pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Trading License (Persia), 1916, published with this Department's Notification (Commerce and Trade)¹ No. 2274-W., dated the 29th April, 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the persons named in the schedule attached to this notification are well disposed towards the British Government.

SCHEDULE.

Name of person.	Place of business.
D. J. Sofer and S. Sofer	Hamadan.
Sion Zarour	"
Salem Davud Shohet	"
Shaoul Sofer	"

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 578.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 3231-W., dated the 20th May, 1916.—In pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Trading License (Persia), 1916, published with this Department's Notification (Commerce and Trade)¹ No. 2274-W., dated the 29th April, 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the persons named in the schedule attached to this Notification are well disposed towards the British Government:—

SCHEDULE.

Name of person.	Place of business.
Abraham Joseph Zilka	Kirmanshah.
Kheduri Shaul Shashua	"
Jacob Qahtan Haim	"
Yusuf Jacob Mushi	"
Joori Jacob Nunu	"

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 610.]

No. 3947-W.-II, dated the 3rd June, 1916.—In pursuance of para- Department
graph 1 of the Trading License (Persia), 1916, published with this of Commerce
Department's Notification (Commerce and Trade)¹ No. 2274-W., dated and Industry.
the 29th April, 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to
declare that David Shaaool Obadi of Kermanshah is well disposed
towards the British Government.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 657.]

No. 4819-W.-II, dated the 24th June, 1916.—In pursuance of para- Department
graph 1 of the Trading License (Persia), 1916, published with this of Commerce
Department's Notification (Commerce and Trade)¹ No. 2274-W., dated and Industry.
the 29th April, 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to
declare that Heskell Dangoor of Hamadan is well disposed towards the
British Government.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 784.]

No. 5857-W.-II, dated the 14th July, 1916.—In pursuance of para- Department
graph 1 of the Trading License (Persia), 1916, published with this of Commerce
Department's Notification (Commerce and Trade)¹ No. 2274-W., dated and Industry.
the 29th April, 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to
declare that Jacob Gahtan of Kermanshah is well disposed towards the
British Government.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 960.]

No. 6246-W.-II, dated the 22nd July, 1916.—In pursuance of para- Department
graph 1 of the Trading License (Persia), 1916, published with this of Com
Department's Notification (Commerce and Trade)¹ No. 2274-W., dated and In.
the 29th April, 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to
declare that the undermentioned persons are well disposed towards the
British Government :—

Christodoroff, Zaies	Resht.
Keprielli	Meshed.
Missirian	Kermanshah
Tabibian, M.	Hamadan.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1000.]

No. 7416-W.-II, dated the 19th August, 1916.—In pursuance of Department
paragraph 1 of the Trading License (Persia), 1916, published with this of Commerce
and Industry.

¹ Printed *supra*, page 391.

Department's Notification (Commerce and Trade)¹ No. 2274-W., dated the 29th April, 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that Albert Hougui Salch of Mohammerah is well disposed towards the British Government.

[See Gazette of India, 1916, Part I, page 1246.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 1783-D., dated the 16th February 1918.—It is notified for general information that on the 28th November 1917, the Government of the United States of America issued a proclamation prohibiting with effect from that date, the importation of the following articles into the United States, except under license:—

Antimony, Antimony Ore or any chemical extracted therefrom ;
Asbestos ; Beans of all kinds ; Balata ; Burlap ; Castor Seed ;
Castor Oil ; Cotton ; Chrome ; Chrome ore, or any ferro-alloy
or chemical extracted therefrom ; Cocoon oil ; Cobalt ; Cobalt
ore or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom ;
Copra ; Industrial Diamonds ; all Ferro-alloys ; Flax ; Gutta
Joolatong ; Gutta Percha ; Gutta Siak ; Hemp ; Hides and
Skins ; Jute ; Iridium ; Leather ; Manganese ; Manganese ore
or any Ferro-alloys or chemical extracted therefrom ; Mica ;
Molybdenum ; Molybdenum ore or any Ferro-alloy or chemical
extracted therefrom ; Naxos Emery and Naxos Emery
ore ; Nickel ; Nickel ore Matte, or any Ferro-alloy or chemical
extracted therefrom ; Sodium ; Potassium or Calcium
nitrates ; Optical glass ; Palm Oil ; Platinum ; Plumbago
pyrites ; Rice ; Rubber, raw, reclaimed, waste, or scrap ;
Scheelite ; Shellac ; Sisal ; Soya bean oil ; Spiegeleisen ;
Sugars ; Tanning materials ; Tin in bars, blocks, Pigs or
Grain or Granulated Tin ore and tin concentrates any
chemical extracted therefrom ; Titanium ; Titanium ore
or any Ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom ; Tobacco ;
Tungsten ; Tungsten ore, or any Ferro-alloy or chemical
extracted therefrom ; Vanadium, Vanadium ore, or any
Ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom ; Wheat and
Wheat flour ; Wolfram or Wool.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 196.]

Department
of Commerce
and Industry.

No. 1655, dated the 20th April, 1918.—The following extract from the Supplement to the Board of Trade Journal and Commercial Gazette, dated the 24th January 1918, is published for general information:—

PROHIBITIONS ON IMPORTS.

In the following pages is contained a complete List of Articles the importation of which into the United Kingdom has been prohibited,

except under licence, by Royal Proclamations of February 15th, 1916, and subsequent dates, and in respect of which applications for licences should be addressed to the Controller, Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, London, S. W. 1.

Applications in respect of the following articles, the importation of which is also prohibited, should be made to the authority shown against each :—

OTHER PROHIBITIONS ON IMPORTS.

All bonds, debentures, stock or share certificates, scrip and other documents of title relating to any stocks, shares or other securities; with the exception of matured bonds redeemable in the United Kingdom and coupons falling due for payment in the United Kingdom.	The Secretary, The Treasury, S. W. 1.
Paper, materials for the manufacture of, including wood pulp, esparto grass and linen and cotton rags.	Royal Commission on Paper, Central House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2.
Paper and cardboard (including strawboard, pasteboard, millboard and wood pulp board), and manufactures of paper and cardboard (except engravings, etchings, photographs, pictures, picture postcards, silk embroidered postcards—licences for which must be obtained from the Controller, Board of Trade, Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, London, S.W. 1), books printed and other printed matter including printed posters, and daily, weekly and other periodical publications, imported otherwise than in single copies through the post.	
Diamonds unset	The Controller, Foreign Trade Department, Lancaster House, St. James, London, S.W. 1.
Sugar	The Royal Commission on The Sugar Supply, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W. 1.
Cocaine and Opium	The Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

FRENCH IMPORTS.

All prohibited goods of French origin, with the exceptions shown below :—

The exceptions are :—

Paper and paper-making materials and articles manufactured therefrom, except engravings, etchings, photographs, pictures, picture postcards, silk embroidered postcards. Licences for the former goods must be obtained from the Royal Commission on Paper, Central House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2.

Agricultural machinery; cotton hosiery; feathers, ornamental, of reserved descriptions (herons, egrets, birds of Paradise, lyre birds, albatrosses, condors, argus pheasants); gold, and articles in which the value of the gold exceeds 4 per cent.; hops; motor cars, motor bicycles and their parts; spirits; stones, slates and marble; wood and timber; wood-working machinery.

Licences for these goods must be obtained from the Controller, Board of Trade, Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, London, S.W. 1.

The Controller, Board of Trade, Department of Import Restrictions, 10, Place Edouard VII., Paris

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN GOODS.

The following is a complete List of articles the importation of which into the United Kingdom has been prohibited, except under licence, by Royal Proclamations of 15th February, 1916, and subsequent dates, and in respect of which applications for licences should be addressed to the Controller, Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES.	Number of Proclamation.	Date of first announcement of prohibition.
Abrasive wheels	20	16th Nov., 1917.
Aerated, mineral and table waters	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Aluminium, manufactures of	6	1st June, 1916.
Aluminium powder	10	3rd Oct., 1916.
Animals, wild	16	10th May, 1917.
Antimony ore; antimony, crude and regulus; and antimony sulphide	22	16th Jan., 1918.
Antimony ware	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Apparel, not waterproofed	14	" "
Art, works of	14	" "
Automatic machines for the retail sale of any article	13	22nd Dec., 1916.
Bacon	19	29th Aug., 1917.
Baskets and basketware other than bamboo	4	25th Mar., 1916.
Baskets and basketware of bamboo	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Baths of metal	6	1st June, 1916.
Beer	6	" "
Binder or reaper twine	20	16th Nov., 1917.
Birds, live, other than poultry and game	10	3rd Oct., 1916.
Bladders, casings and sausage skins	5	4th May, 1916.
Bone, horn, ivory and celluloid, manufactures of	10	3rd Oct., 1916.
Boots and shoes of leather, and materials used for the manufacture thereof	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Brandy	14	" "
Brass rod and brass wire	20	16th Nov., 1917.
Brooms and brushes	5	4th May, 1916.
Bulbs, flower roots, plants, trees and shrubs	5	" "
Butter	19	29th Aug., 1917.
Carbons for arc lamps	17	28th June, 1917.
Carbons for searchlights	17	" "
Carpets and rugs of all descriptions not otherwise prohibited	22	16th Jan., 1918.
Carpet sweepers	6	1st June, 1916.
Cartridges of all kinds and parts thereof	17	28th June, 1917.
Cash registers	6	1st June, 1916.
Cement	4	25th Mar., 1916.
Chinaware, earthenware and pottery	4	" "
Clocks and parts thereof	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Cloisonne wares	14	" "
Cocoa, preparations of	14	" "
Cocoa, raw	14	" "
Coffee	14	" "
Cotton hosiery, cotton lace and articles thereof	14	" "
Cotton yarn, cotton piece goods and cotton manufactures of all kinds except hosiery and lace	4	25th Mar., 1916.
Curios	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Cutlery	4	25th Mar., 1916.

PROHIBITED ARTICLE.	Number of Pro- clamation.	Date of first announcement of prohibition.
Cycles other than motor cycles	20	16th Nov., 1917.
Diatomite or infusorial earth	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Electrical motors up to one-half horse power	18	22nd Aug., 1917.
Electrical motors over one-half horse power	20	16th Nov., 1917.
Electric dry cells and carbons therefor.	17	28th June, 1917.
Electric hand-lamps and torches.	20	16th Nov., 1917.
Electric meters.	20	
Embroidery and needlework	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Fancy goods, known as Paris goods	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Fatty acids	4	25th Mar., 1916.
Feathers, ornamental and down	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Fire extinguishers	14	" "
Flowers, artificial	14	" "
Flowers, fresh	14	" "
Fruit (canned, bottled, dried and preserved, except currants)	2 & 15	4th Mar., 1916 and 30th Mar., 1917.
Fruit, raw of all descriptions (except lemons and bitter oranges) and almonds and nuts used as fruit	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Furniture, manufactured joinery and other wood manufactures	4	25th Mar., 1916.
Glass, window and sheet, plate and tableware	9	18th Aug., 1916.
Glass, other manufactures	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Gloves	14	" "
Gold, manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold (except gold consigned for deli- very at, and sale to the Bank of England).	12	5th Dec., 1916.
Gum Copal	16	10th May, 1917.
Gum Kauri	16	
Guns, carbines and rifles of all kinds	8 & 13	28th July, 1916 and 22nd Dec., 1916.
Hams	19	29th Aug., 1917.
Hardware and holloware	4	25th Mar., 1916.
Hats and bonnets	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Hides, wet and dry	14	
Hops	6	1st June, 1916.
Horns and hoofs	5	4th May, 1916.
Ice	5	
Incandescant gas mantles	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Ivory, vegetable	5	4th May, 1916.
Jewellery of all descriptions	12	5th Dec., 1916.
Jute, raw	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Lacquered wares	9	18th Aug., 1916.
Lard (other than neutral lard)	19	29th Aug., 1917.
Lawn-mowers	6	1st June, 1916.
Leather dressed and undressed	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Leather, manufactures of, other than belting, boots, and shoes and gloves	6	1st June, 1916.
Linen yarns and manufactures of	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Lobsters, canned	14	
Machinery, agricultural and dairy	14 & 15	23rd Feb., 1917 and 30th Mar., 1917.

PROHIBITED ARTICLE.	Number of Proclamation.	Date of first announcement of prohibition.
Machinery, driven by power and suitable for use in cutting, working or operating on wood, including:—sawing machines of all descriptions general joiners; morties, tenon and boring machines; lathes and rounding machines, box and cask making machines and all machine accessory thereto; scraping and sandpapering machines; wheelwright machinery; firewood making and bundling machinery, wood, wool fibre and pulp machinery, saw sharpening and setting machines, saw stretchers and brazing apparatus, all machines for grinding, planing or moulding irons	18	22nd Aug., 1917.
Magnetos	20	16th Nov., 1917.
Matches	6	1st June, 1916.
Mats and matting	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Measuring tapes and rules of all descriptions including verniers	20	16th Nov., 1917.
Micrometers	20	
Mops	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Moss litter	5	4th May, 1916.
Motor cars, chassis, motor cycles and parts and accessories of motor cars and motor cycles (other than tyres)	3 & 7	21st Mar., 1916 and 27th June 1916.
Musical instruments (including gramophones and pianolas and other similar instruments) and accessories and component parts and records therefor	3	21st Mar., 1916.
Oilcloth	4	25th Mar., 1916.
Painters' colours and pigments	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Pens, penholders, pencils and all other stationery of which the importation is not already prohibited	20	16th Nov., 1917.
Perfumery and toilet preparations	6 & 14	1st June, 1916 and 23rd Feb., 1917.
Photographic apparatus	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Pictures, prints, engravings, photographs and maps	14	" "
Plated and gilt wares	14	" "
Quails, live	14	" "
Revolvers and pistols	13	22nd Dec., 1916.
Rubber, manufactures of	16	10th May, 1917.
Rum	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Salmon, canned	14	" "
Salt	5	4th May, 1916.
Sewing machines	6	1st June, 1916.
Silk and artificial silk, manufactures of, not including yarns	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Silver, manufactures of, other than silver watches and silver watch-cases	12	5th Dec., 1916.
Skins and furs, manufactures of	14	14th Feb., 1917.
Soap	4	25th Mar., 1916.
Soya beans	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Spirits and strong waters except brandy and rum	3	21st Mar., 1916.
Stereoscopes	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Stones and slates	1	15th Feb., 1916.
Stoves and ranges	6	1st June, 1916.

PROMBITED ARTICLES.	Number of Proclamation.	Date of first announcement of prohibition
Straw envelopes for bottles	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Straw plaiting	14	" "
Sugar, articles and preparations containing, used for food (except condensed milk)	14	" "
Tanning extracts, the following, viz :—		
Chestnut	9	18th Aug., 1916.
Hemlock, mangrove, oak and quebracho	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Tea	14	" "
Tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured (including cigars and cigarettes)	1	15th Feb., 1917.
Tomatoes	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Toys, games and playing cards	4	25th Mar., 1916.
Typewriters	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Vacuum cleaners	7	27th June, 1916.
Vegetables, canned, bottled, dried and preserved and pickles	5	4th May 1916.
Vegetables in brine	20	16th Nov., 1917.
Verniers	20	
Wine	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Woods, the following, viz :—		
Hardwoods, furniture woods and veneers	1	15th Feb., 1916.
Wood manufactures (except lacquered wares)	4	25th Mar., 1916.
All other woods	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Woollen and worsted manufactures, of all kinds except yarns	4	25th Mar., 1916.
Wringers and mangles	6	1st June, 1916.
Yeast	7	27th June, 1916.

INTERPRETATIONS.

Revised List to 31st December, 1917.

P.—Prohibited.

N. P.—Not Prohibited.

G. L.—Goods allowed import by General Licence.

* A certain quantity of these goods is admitted under licences issued on application which must be made prior to shipment, by regular importers.

† The General Licences permitting the importation of these goods are now revoked. Goods in transit direct to the importer before the 31st January, 1918, will be admitted under the General Licences now withdrawn.

THE SUBJOINED LISTS OF DECISIONS CANCELLING ALL PREVIOUS RULINGS.

Description of Article.	Decision.
Abaca Fibre	N.P.
Abrasive cloths :—	
Aloxite—Garnet	G.L.
Carborundum—Emerite	G.L.
Crystolon—Grey chalk flint cloth	G.L.

<i>Description of Article.</i>	<i>Decision.</i>
Absorbent duster, cotton	P.
Acetate of soda	N.P.
Acetic acid—all kinds	G.L.
Acetic anhydride	N.P.
Acetone, chlorosulphonic	N.P.
Adaptors for lamp holders	P.
Addressograph machines (complete)	N.P.
Addressograph machines—parts of, such as metal drawers, wooden stands with metal attachments, and iron stands	P.
Adjustable resistances	N.P.
Advertising signs—complete with letters, figures, and frames	P.
Advocaat	P.
*Aerated and mineral waters	P.
“Agatex,” used for re-hardening floors	N.P.
Agricultural implements and parts thereof	P.
Agricultural machinery, including any machine, implement, vehicle, or other article, or any part thereof, designed or adapted or used only for agricultural or dairy purposes	P.
Air compressors, electric	N.P.
Air compressors, rotary blowers	N.P.
Air cushions, Japanese, made partly of paper	N.P.
Air filters (used by dentists)	N.P.
Air fittings (used by dentists)	P.
Air hoists	N.P.
Air pumps, electric	N.P.
Alabaster	P.
Alabaster lamp shades	N.P.
“Alaska” handles for boiler doors	P.
Alimentary pastes :—	
Macaroni	N.P.
Vermicelli	N.P.
Soup pastes	N.P.
*Almonds and nuts used for food	P.
Almonds, sugared	P.
Aloes	N.P.
Aloxite hones	G.L.
Alumen of chrome	N.P.
Aluminium foil	P.
Aluminium lake (aluminium powder)	P.
Aluminium leaves	P.
Aluminium schlag metal leaves	P.
Aluminium sheets	P.
Aluminium skimmings	N.P.
Aluminium tanks, cylinders, pipes, and parts of machines made of aluminium	P.
Aluminium flake	N.P.
Alumishine (polishing soap)	P.
Alunite	N.P.
Ammonia	N.P.
Ammonium ichthosulphonate “Saurolo” (medicinal preparation)	N.P.
Amyl acetate	N.P.
Amyl salicylate	N.P.
“Anaconda” belting (cotton manufactures)	P.
Angelica root	N.P.
Angostura bitters	P.
Aniline dyes, including aniline pastes and pigments	N.P.
Antifouling composition	P.
Antimony, fluoride of	N.P.
Antimony tartrate	N.P.
Antimony, trisulphide of, golden (paints and pigment)	P.
*Antimony waro	P.
Anvils	P.
*Apparel	P.
Apple grating machinery	N.P.

<i>Description of Article.</i>	<i>Decision.</i>
Apple or cider press machines	N.P.
Apple paring and coring machines (hand and power driven)	P.
Apple peelers (household appliances)	P.
Apple waste	N.P.
Appliqué machine	N.P.
Arctic socks, made mainly of cotton	P.
Ardolite	N.P.
Arkansas powder (for polishing)	N.P.
Armature magnets, for use in electric motors or dynamos	P.
Armatures, for electric motors	P.
Arm bands (made of elastic covered with cotton)	P.
Arsenate of lead	N.P.
Arsenic	N.P.
Artificial teeth containing gold	G.L.
Artists' colours in oils	P.
Artists' water colours	P.
Asbestos and cement sheets	N.P.
Asbestos, crude	N.P.
Asbestos rods	N.P.
Asbestos tape for Electric motors and dynamos	N.P.
Asbestos thread	N.P.
Asbestos washers (other than for motor cars)	N.P.
Ash trays (metal)	P.
Asphaltum	P.
Aspirators (surgical instruments)	N.P.
Astrakan	P.
Atomisers	P.
Auto-call, telephone signal apparatus	N.P.
Auto-Kot, variant of hand ambulances	P.
Autopeds (motors)	P.
*Awl blades	P.
Awls, stitching	P.
Axes, safety, pocket	P.
Baby carriages, folding, or go-carts	N.P.
Baby powder (toilet preparations)	P.
Bacon cutting machines	N.P.
§Bags, headed, cotton	P.
§Bags, Dorothy, made of matting	P.
§Bags, hand mesh, vanity (metal)	P.
§Bags, imitation leather	P.
†§Bags, mat, of rice straw	P.
§Bags, mesh, plated	P.
§Bags, mesh, silver (as silverware)	P.
§Bags, rush	P.
Bag tyers (wire ties)	P.
Bait, fishing, metal spinning	N.P.
"Bakelite" heads (polished) for umbrella handles	N.P.
Balances, sash	P.
Balances and weights, for scientific purposes	N.P.
Balata belting (cotton manufactures)	P.
Balata, raw	N.P.
†Bale ties, wire, for hay or paper	P.
Baling or strapping machines (hand power)	P.
†Ball bearing bolts	P.
†Ball bearings	P.
Ball machine, mill for powder grinding	N.P.
†Ball retainers	P.
Balls, Glass	P.
Balls, golf (games)	P.
Balls, polo, made of bamboo root	P.
Balls, tennis	P.

§ A bag is defined as a receptacle, usually self-closing, of a pliable or semi-rigid character, made of any material.

Description of Article.	Decision.
Balsam, Canada	N.P.
Balsam, Copaiba	N.P.
Baluch rugs	P.
Bamboo poles	N.P.
Bamboos, split	N.P.
Bamboo suit cases	P.
*Bananas	P.
Banana flour	N.P.
Banding, rawhide ;	N.P.
Band saw setting machine (hand driven)	P.
Band saws, steel	P.
Band steel	P.
Bands—chrome leather picking	G.L.
Bands, rawhide; twist	N.P.
Banners and pennants	P.
Banquet candle castings and fittings	P.
† Barbed wire	P.
Barber's pole, Barker's revolving	P.
Bar folder (tinsmith's machine)	P.
Barium hydrate	N.P.
Barium, sulphate of	P.
Bark, birch	N.P.
Bark, crushed, used for cleaning	N.P.
Bark, ground, press packed	N.P.
Barytes	P.
Barytes, sulphate of powdered	P.
Basalt lava stones	P.
† Baskets and basketware	P.
Basket making materials	N.P.
Basketware, bamboo, lined with silk or satin	P.
Bassine	N.P.
Bath chairs, motor	P.
Bathroom accessories, i.e. metal soap and sponge holders, metal racks, metal baskets, metal towel racks, metal tumber holders, etc.	P.
Bath showers, brass or copper	P.
Battery cell (complete) or electric Battery	N.P.
Battery pressing machines (hand driven)	P.
Bauxite	N.P.
Bayonets	P.
Beds made of metal, stone, glass, bone or wood (Ojimes)	P.
Beads, mosaic, made of sand	N.P.
Bead fringes, glass	P.
Beadng-machines (hand) (tinsmith's machine)	P.
Beads, shell (imitation jewellery)	P.
Beads, imitation pearl	P.
Beans, wax, Japanese, as imitation pearls (imitation jewellery)	P.
Beans, African, for ornamental purposes	N.P.
Beans and pork, tinned	G.L.
Beans, baked, tinned	G.L.
Beans, baked, with pork and tomato sauce	G.L.
Beans, dried	N.P.
Beans, haricot	N.P.
Beans, lima, dry	N.P.
Beans, lima, in brine	P.
Beans, Loeust	N.P.
Bean flakes, Japanese	N.P.
Bean husks, for cattle fodder	N.P.
Beans, Touquin	N.P.
Bean meal	N.P.

† A basket is defined as a receptacle, either open or closed by a lid, of absolutely rigid character, made of bamboo, cane, ship, grass, reed, rush, osiers, or willow.

<i>Description of Article.</i>	<i>Decision.</i>
Bean meal (Soyal)	P.
†Bearings, ball	P.
"Beaver" board (building)	N.P.
Beef spleen	N.P.
Beef stew, preserved, with vegetables	P.
Bee smokers, metal	P.
Belgian mattress ticks (cotton or flax and cotton mixed)	P.
Bellows and sprayers for powder (hand)	P.
Bells and buzzers of all sorts	P.
Belt couplings, steel	P.
†Belt hooks, steel (for binding machinery belting)	P.
†Belt hooks (for use on belts of sewing machines)	P.
Belting, "Anaconda" (cotton manufactures)	P.
Belting, Balata (cotton manufactures)	P.
Belting, bitumen, <i>i.e.</i> , machine driving belting made of bitumen and cotton	P.
Belting, leather	N.P.
Belting, rawhide	N.P.
Belting, rubberite	P.
Belting shoulders	N.P.
Belt laces, leather (for joining leather driving belts, etc.)	G.L.
Belt lacing machines (hand or power driven)	N.P.
Bending machine for chain	P.
Bending machines for wood hoops (hand driven)	P.
Benzonaphthol	N.P.
Benzyl Acetate	N.P.
Benzyl Benzoate	N.P.
Bergamot artificial	N.P.
Bergamot oil	N.P.
Beryllium nitrate	N.P.
Beta naphthol	N.P.
Bicycles accessories	P.
Bicycle forgings	P.
Billets, steel	N.P.
Billiard chalks	G.L.
Binding, cotton bias (used on canvas and rubber shoes)	P.
Binoculars	N.P.
Bins and balers, steel, for waste paper	P.
Birch bark	N.P.
Birds, stuffed, as toys	P.
Bits, auger	P.
Bits, expansion	P.
Bit snaps	P.
Bits, wood boring	P.
Bitumen belting, <i>i.e.</i> , machine driving belting made of bitumen and cotton	P.
Bitumen for making black varnish	P.
Blackings (not containing spirit)	N.P.
Black plate	N.P.
Black split soap—hard Tanner's dubbin (containing mineral wax and saponified fat)	P.
†Blades, awl	P.
Blades circular, for paper slitting machines	P.
Blades for boring belting	P.
†Blades, hack saw	P.
Blankets of shoddy	P.
Blankets, printing machine (manufactured of cotton felt with a water-proof covering)	P.
Blanks, steel, for safety razor blades	P.
Blinds, bamboo	P.
Block fasteners, spring, for shoe lasts	P.
Blocking foil, bronze	N.P.
Blocking foil, white	N.P.
Blotting stones	P.

Description of Article.	Decision.
Blowers and forges, portable	P.
Blowers, high pressure	N.P.
Blowers (power driven)	N.P.
Blow lamps and parts thereof	P.
"Bludtan" powder extract (chestnut extract)	P.
Blue print paper sensitizing machine	N.P.
Blue powder	P.
Boards, emery (for toilet and surgical purposes)	N.P.
Boards, wall and tiles, made of wood fibre	P.
Boats, motor	P.
Bobbins, papier mâché	N.P.
Body water colours in glass bottles	P.
Bog ore	N.P.
Boiler feed pumps	N.P.
Bolt croppers	P.
† Bolts and nuts of all kinds	P.
Bolts, door	P.
Bone ash	N.P.
Bone black, powder or dust	P.
Bone black	N.P.
Bone glue	N.P.
Bone pitch	P.
Book-binding machines	N.P.
Book writing machines	P.
Boot and shoe dressings and polishes containing no spirit	N.P.
Boot button fasteners	P.
* Boot laces	P.
Boot protectors (made of wood and metal)	P.
Boots and shoes, insoles for (manufactured of leather and wool or felt)	P.
Boot welt and turn machine, sewing	N.P.
Bornyl acetate	N.P.
Boro-carbone	N.P.
Boron-copper alloys	N.P.
Bottle brushing and washing machines	N.P.
Bottle closing device (brass nickelled)	P.
Bottle corking machines (hand)	P.
Bottle corking or crowning machines (power driven)	N.P.
Bottle corking and crowning machines (hand or treadle driven)	P.
Bottle making machines	N.P.
Bottle wiring machines	P.
Box catch fastening and punching machines (hand power)	P.
Boxes, ebonite, containing less than 50 per cent. of rubber, for for accumulators, other than for use on motor cars	N.P.
Boxes, glass pepper	P.
Boxes, jewellery	P.
Boxes, metal of all kinds	P.
Boxes, paint, metal, containing cheap water colours (toys)	P.
Boxes, puff, fancy, metal	P.
Bracket, electric combination steriliser and heater (used by Dentists). (Electrical accessories and appliances)	N.P.
Bracket lamp or bulb holders, nickelled. (Electrical accessories and appliances)	P.
Brackets, implement	P.
Braid, brush (cotton and mohair)	P.
Brands :—	
1. Hemp with cotton leaders	N.P.
2. Imitation silk, i.e., a mixture of coloured vegetable grass with cotton leaders	P.
3. Hemp and silk wool, made from wood pulp, with cotton leaders	P.
4. Artificial silk made from wood pulp with cotton leaders	P.
5. Ramie	N.P.
* Braids and plaits, chip, straw or wood	P.

<i>Description of Article.</i>	<i>Decision.</i>
Braids or-trimmings, metal thread	P.
Braid, wire	P.
*Brandy	P.
Brandy, compounds of	P.
Brandy, imitation	P.
Brassières, i.e., corset covers	P.
Brass component parts, for electric lighting	P.
Brass or metal leaf (imitation gold leaf)	P.
Brass or phosphor bronze cloth	P.
Brass sheet	N.P.
†Brass strip	P.
†Brass tape	P.
Brazilian maté	N.P.
Brazing lamps	P.
Brazing wire	N.P.
Bread crumber machines (hand and power driven)	P.
Bread cutting machines	N.P.
Bread making machines (hand driven)	P.
Breast pumps (rubber and glass)	P.
†Bricklayers' and plasterers' trowels, as masons' tools	P.
Brilliant	P.
Brocade purses, cotton	P.
Bromide, liquid	N.P.
Bromo acid	N.P.
Bronze blue	P.
Bronze flower pots—art metal	P.
Bronze leaf	P.
Bronze powder	P.
Brooch joints, pins and catches, (base metal)	P.
Broom corn (Saggina)	N.P.
Brooms and brushes, corn, i.e., sweeping brooms made from broom corn	P.
Broom handles	P.
Brunswick black	P.
*Brushes	P.
Brush braid (cotton and mohair)	P.
Brushes, laminated (Electrical accessories and appliances)	P.
Brush filling machines (power driven)	N.P.
Brush holders carbon (not for motor cars) (Electrical accessories and appliances)	P.
Brush holder springs (electrical accessories and appliances)	P.
Brush nailing machines (power driven)	N.P.
Buckets, fibre	P.
Buckles and tie fastenors	P.
Buckles, brass	P.
Buckles for braces	P.
Buckles, metal, for ladies' belts	P.
Buckles, papier mâché (with metal bar and prong)	P.
Buffalo picker waste	N.P.
Building board, "Beaver"	N.P.
Building board, "Fiberlic" (licorice root)	N.P.
Bulbs of all kinds for electric lamps (glass manufactures)	P.
Bulbs of all kinds, and lenses, for electric pocket lamps, hand lamps and torches. (Glass manufactures)	P.
Bullet Moulds	G.L.
Bull rings, copper	P.
Bunion springs	P.
Burners, gas or oil	P.
Burners, steatite	N.P.
Burners for electric gas lighters	P.
Burning outfit "Hauck" (Blow lamp)	P.
Burnishers, chain	P.
Burnt ore (Tinto Pyrites)	N.P.
Burnt Sienna	P.

Description of Articles.	Decision.
Burning machines (Tinsmith's machines)	P.
Bushings, bronze	P.
Busk pieces, horn	P.
Butter	G.L.
Butter churns	P.
Butter colouring liquid	N.P.
*Buttons, bone or shell	P.
*Buttons, coroso	P.
Button covering machines (Hand driven)	P.
Button-hole machines	N.P.
Button moulds, metal, fillings and backs	P.
Button sewing-on machines	P.
Buttons of all descriptions	P.
Butts, steel	P.
By-passes, brass	P.
Cabbage, savoy powder	P.
Cabinets, seed, steel lined	P.
Cable cash carriers, parts of	P.
Cables insulated	P.
Cadmium metal	N.P.
Cadmium yellow, or orange	P.
Calabash bowls for the manufacture of tobacco pipes	N.P.
Calcide	N.P.
Calcium Glycerophosphate	N.P.
Calculagraph for Telephone switch-board	N.P.
Calculating machine patent wage	N.P.
Calendar frames (metal)	P.
†Callipers	P.
Camel hair cloth (as woollen goods)	P.
Camel hair noils	N.P.
Camel hair waste	N.P.
Cameos	P.
Camera, finger print	P.
Camera tripods, metal	P.
Camphor, Formosa	N.P.
Can-cleaning machines	P.
Candlesticks, glass	P.
Cane pins	N.P.
Cane, split	N.P.
Canisters, tin	P.
Can keys and can openers	P.
Canvas background, <i>i.e.</i> , unbleached linen used for photographic purposes	P.
Canvas, hemp double japanned	N.P.
Canvas lined rattan	P.
Canvas, linen	P.
Canvas, solution coated (used in the manufacture of boots and shoes)	P.
Capers, dry in kegs	N.P.
Capers in brine	P.
Caps, bottle, of gelatine	N.P.
Caps, brass	P.
Caps made of tinsel with wads and discs, for bottles	P.
Caps, metal, for electric lamps	P.
Caps, metal, for milk bottles or toilet powder tins	P.
Capsules, lead foil	P.
Capsuling machines (power driven)	N.P.
Caramel	P.
Carbolene (crystalline chemical compound)	N.P.
Carbon black	P.
Carbon coating machines (power driven)	N.P.
Carbon filament	N.P.
Carbons for lighting arrestors	N.P.
Carbon tetrachloride	N.P.

<i>Description of Article.</i>	<i>Decision.</i>
Carborundum mixing machines	N.P.
Card fasteners, with brass sockets attached for screwing blocks to wood lasts	P.
Card felts	P.
Cardamons	N.P.
Carmine	P.
Carnauba residue	N.P.
Carnauba wax	N.P.
Carpet beaters, bamboo	N.P.
Caraway seeds	N.P.
Caraway seeds, sugared	P.
Carriage and motor car washers	P.
Carriage heaters	P.
Carriages (Baby) folding, or Go-carts	N.P.
Carriage tying machines	P.
Carrot powder	P.
Carvings, ivory (old and modern)	P.
"Carys," fasteners, seals and clasps	P.
Cascara Sagrada	N.P.
Cascarilla	N.P.
Casein	N.P.
Cases, mathematical instrument, made of wood and lined with velvet	P.
Cases, musical instrument, made of fibre	N.P.
Cases, musical instrument made partly of leather	P.
Casings, lodar—substitute for sausage and preserved meat casing (not gut) made of wood pulp or other such materials of special preparation	P.
Cassia	N.P.
Castings, iron fused with carborundum	N.P.
Castings, machine bronze	P.
Castings, phosphor bronze	P.
Casters, furniture and truck	P.
Castor oil	N.P.
Castorum (animal gland) (for perfumery making)	N.P.
Catches, joints and pins for Brooches (base metal)	P.
Catches, plated (for drawers)	P.
Catches, tin (used in the manufacture of radiator boiler castings)	P.
Cattle dehorners	P.
Cattle leaders	P.
Caulking cotton	N.P.
Caustic points, on wooden mounts	N.P.
Caustic potash	N.P.
Caustic soda	N.P.
Cedras fruit	N.P.
Ceiling roses (Earthenware)	P.
Ceiling shades, enamelled iron	P.
Celery seed	N.P.
Cellar drainers	P.
Collophano	N.P.
Celluloid in rolls	P.
Celluloid in sheets, rods, tubes and small unfinished blocks	P.
Cellulose Acetato	N.P.
Cellulose Acetate film scrap	P.
Cement and asbestos sheets	N.P.
Cement of all kinds other than for leather belting	P.
Cement for leather belting	G.L.
Centrifuge, laboratory machines	N.P.
Ceramic feet for lamps	P.
Ceresino wax	N.P.
Chafing dishes	P.
Chains, base metal, for eyeglasses	P.
Chains, brass, gilt	P.
Chains, chronometer fusee	P.

<i>Description of Article.</i>	<i>Decision.</i>
Chains, iron, weldless	P.
Chain making machine (power driven)	N.P.
Chains, elevator	P.
Chains, sherardized steel, for hanging sashes	P.
Chair parts, lacquered	P.
Chairs, cane, as basketware	P.
Chairs, dental	N.P.
Chalk	N.P.
Chalk, French	N.P.
Chalk mixture for dental cream	N.P.
Chalks, billiard	G.L.
Chalks, tailors' blue	N.P.
Chaplet plugs, taper	P.
Chaplets, copper (used in manufacturing radiator boiler sections)	P.
Chaplets, perforated tin	P.
Charcoal, animal	N.P.
Charcoal (animal) powder or dust	P.
Charcoal, wood, decolourising ("Norit")	N.P.
Chargeometers	P.
Chargers, magnet	N.P.
Charms, animal, composition (with collar of base metal)	P.
†Chasers, taps, dies and stocks, and thread milling cutters (screwing tackle)	P.
Chart discs, steel	P.
Cheese colouring liquid	N.P.
Cheese presses (gang)	P.
Chenille plait, made principally of artificial silk and ramie	P.
Cheque cancelling and perforating machines	N.P.
Cheque protectors	P.
Cheque writing machines "Protectograph"	N.P.
Cherry gum	N.P.
Cherry juice containing alcohol	P.
Cherry juice containing no added sugar or alcohol	N.P.
Cherry laurel	P.
Chestnut extract powder (chestnut extract)	P.
Chestnuts, dried, peeled	P.
Chicle gum	N.P.
Chicory	N.P.
Chicory compound or substitute (preparation containing sugar)	P.
Chicory root	N.P.
Chillies preserved in oil	N.P.
Chimneys, glass	P.
China colours	P.
China ink	P.
China matting	P.
China soy containing added sugar	P.
China stone	N.P.
China varnish, not containing spirit	N.P.
Chinese ink	P.
Chinese ink, liquid	G.L.
Chinese wood oil	N.P.
Chiropodists' appliances :—Cabinet instrument steriliser; chair, metal and leather; instrument stands; wash bowl and accessories	P.
Chlorinators (for purifying water)	N.P.
Chloroform	N.P.
Chlorydrophosphato-de-cal	N.P.
Chocolate grinding machines (power driven)	N.P.
†Choppers and hatchets	P.
Choppers, food	P.
Chromate of lead	P.
Chrome, green and yellow	P.
Chrome leather picking bands	G.L.
Chromel resistance wire	P.

<i>Description of Article.</i>	<i>Decision.</i>
Chronometer fusee chains	P.
Chronometers	N.P.
Chronoscopes	N.P.
Churns	P.
Cider and porry	N.P.
Cider and wine mills and press machine (hand power)	N.P.
Cider vinegar	N.P.
Cigar cutting machines (hand driven)	P.
Cigarette cases (metal)	P.
Cigarette holders, wooden (not cane)	P.
Cigarette makers made of cane or bamboo matting	P.
Cinder mill machine, "Sly's"	N.P.
Cinematograph films	G.L.
Cinematograph machines	N.P.
Cinnabar, native	P.
Cinnamon	N.P.
Circuit breakers	P.
Circular blades (for paper splitting machines)	P.
Circular knives	P.
Citric acid	N.P.
Citronella, oil of	N.P.
Citron essence	N.P.
Citron peel, dried or drained	P.
Citrons and lemon in brine	P.
Citrons, fresh	N.P.
Civet (for perfumery)	N.P.
Clamps, brass, with steel screw and nut (for connecting rubber and canvas hose to couplings)	P.
Clamp for use with stitching awl	P.
†Clamps, iron or steel (as engineers' tools)	P.
Clasps, "Cary's"	P.
Clay, China or Kaolin	N.P.
Clay crucibles	P.
Clay rings for gas mantles	P.
Clippers, hair	P.
Clippers, horse	P.
Clipping machines, horse	N.P.
Clips, clothes	P.
Clips, copper test (for use in testing electrical instruments)	P.
Clips, fountain pen	P.
Clips, or elamps for wire rope	P.
Clips, paper	P.
Clips, spring, for bottle caps	P.
Closing machines (Tinsmiths' machines)	P.
Cloth, brass metal or phosphor bronze	P.
Cloth, camel hair (as woolen goods)	P.
Cloth, cotton knitted aereel (sanitary towel)	P.
Clothes clips	P.
Clothes dryers	P.
Clothes line reels, metal cases	P.
Clothes pins, woodon	P.
Cloth, grass	P.
Cloth horse hair	N.P.
Clothing, ready-made suits	P.
Cloth, leather (oilcloth)	P.
Cloth, leather, patent (as leather)	P.
Cloth matting, Japanese, made of rice pulp	P.
Cloth tape, gummed	P.
Cloth, waterproof	P.
Cloth, woven galvanised iron wire	P.
Coach screws or bolt headed serews	P.
Coal tar dyes	N.P.
Coaster slides (as games)	P.
Cobalt hydroxide	N.P.

*Description of Article.**Decision.*

Cobalt oxide	P.
Cocoaline	N.P.
Cochinical	N.P.
Cocktail mixer, electro-plate	P.
*Cocoa, preparations of	P.
Cocoanut, desiccated	P.
Cocoanut oil	N.P.
Cocoa pressing machines	N.P.
Coffee grinding machines (hand driven)	P.
Coffee making machines	P.
Coffee percolators (as hollow-ware)	P.
Coffee roasting machines (hand driven)	P.
Coffee roasting machines (power driven)	N.P.
Coffee substitute (minute brew)	N.P.
Coil holders, metal	P.
Coils—induction, complete	N.P.
Coil lacing wire	P.
Coir yarn	N.P.
Coke forks, for gas-workers' use	P.
Collupulin	N.P.
Combination tool, "Austral"	P.
Combs, curry	P.
Combs, tortoiseshell	P.
Commutator, copper segments	P.
Commutators for electric motors	P.
Compasses, magnetic	N.P.
Conche machine (for refining)	N.P.
Concrete wall making plant	N.P.
Condensed Soup	N.P.
Condenser, "Killowatt"	N.P.
Condensers	N.P.
Conduit, fibre, for electric cable	N.P.
Confectionery :—	
Almonds, hard, sugared	P.
Caramels	P.
Gums	P.
Gums, containing spirit	P.
Jelly beans	P.
Liquorice, containing any added sugar	P.
Marzipan	P.
Turkish delight	P.
Congo copal (gum copal)	P.
Coning and tubing machines (textile)	N.P.
Containers or founts for oil (used for ordinary oil lighting or heating lamps)	P.
Contractors for electric meters	P.
Controller parts, gas, brass	P.
Converter, rotary, electric	N.P.
Cooking pots	P.
Coolers, cylindrical, for dairies	P.
Copal, Congo (gum copal)	P.
Copal, Manila	N.P.
Copal varnish, not containing spirit	N.P.
Copper blanks for electric cranes	P.
Copper foil	P.
Copper oxide	P.
Copper paint	P.
Copper plates or sheets cut to shape and size for engraving	P.
Copper pot scourer	P.
Copper rollers	P.
Copra	N.P.
Copra meal	N.P.
Coquilla nuts	N.P.
Cord, cotton ganging	P.

<i>Description of Articles.</i>	<i>Decision.</i>
Cord, fibre	N.P.
Cord, gold or tinsel	P.
"Cordean Bickford" fuse	N.P.
Cord, sea grass	N.P.
Cork pressers, roller	P.
Cork pullers	P.
Cork tipping bobbins	N.P.
Corks, manufactured, for bottles	N.P.
Corks, sprinkler	P.
Corn brooms and brushes, i.e., sweeping brooms made from broom corn	P.
Corn syrup	N.P.
Corona wool fat	N.P.
Corozo meal	N.P.
Corset busk cutting and tipping machine (hand driven)	P.
Corset covers, Brassières	P.
Corset eyeletting machines	N.P.
Corundum ore	N.P.
Cotter pins	P.
Cotton baling press machines (power driven)	N.P.
Cotton chaulking	N.P.
*Cotton drawn-thread work	P.
Cotton duck for belting	P.
- Cotton "Duraduct" cotton woven conduit, i.e., for protection of electric wires	P.
*Cotton embroidery ;	P.
Cotton fabric, rubber-faced	P.
*Cotton gloves	P.
*Cotton goods, coloured, dyed or printed	P.
*Cotton hosiery	P.
*Cotton lace, hand made	P.
*Cotton lace, machine made	P.
Cotton linters ;	N.P.
Cotton manufactures such as school satchels, map cases music cases, fishing rod cases and tennis racket cases;	P.
Cotton rags (not for paper-making)	P.
Cotton seed	N.P.
Cotton seed oil	N.P.
Cotton, silicate of	P.
Cotton wadding	P.
Cotton waste	N.P.
Cotton waterproof fabric strap	P.
Coumarin	N.P.
Courters and stiffeners, fibre (made of vegetable fibre)	N.P.
Counters automatic	N.P.
Counters for marine indicators	P.
Counter moulding machine (for moulding stiffeners for boots (power driven)	N.P.
Counters, tin, automatic machine	N.P.
Counter weights, suspension, pulley and rings	P.
Couplings, belt, steel	P.
Covering machines for attaching to paper-box-marking machines	N.P.
Covers, oil hole	P.
Covers, spring, for lubricators	P.
Cranberry sauce	P.
Crane controllers (electrical accessories and appliances)	N.P.
Cranes, portable (machines)	N.P.
Crank shaft forgings	N.P.
Crash, Russia ;	P.
Crayons	P.
Crayons, marking, tale (for marking iron and steel)	N.P.
Crayons, wax	P.
Cream of tartar	N.P.
Cream separators	P.

Description of Article.	Decision.
Creme de Menthe (non-alcoholic liquor)	N.P.
Crêpe, cotton	P.
Crêpe (wool) "Elastic"	P.
Crinoline or braid, artificial silk	P.
Crochet	P.
Crown cork openers	P.
Crucibles, clay	P.
Crystal granulated quartz	P.
Cue cutters	P.
Cups, grease	P.
Cups, metal, collapsible	P.
Cups, oil	P.
Curling tongs for waving hair	P.
Curvimoter, map measure	P.
Curry combs	P.
Curry powder	N.P.
Curtain rings, brass	P.
Curtain rods, metal or wood	P.
Cushions, air, Japanese, made partly of paper	N.P.
Cutch cake	N.P.
Cutch extract (other than mangrove)	N.P.
Cut-outs (brass fitment mounted on earthenware base with earthenware cover)	P.
Cutters and trimmers for mounts and show cards	N.P.
Cutters, bench, metal (Hand driven).	P.
Cutters, cuo	P.
Cutters, for card and lead	P.
Cutters, glass	P.
Cutters, pipe	P.
Cutters, rod	P.
Cutters, rule	P.
Cutters for wood grooving (steel)	P.
Cutters, white metal and brass pattern makers	P.
Cutting and slitting machines, Duplex, for card board (Power driven)	N.P.
Cycle alarm "root-a-tooter"	P.
Cycle burner tips, manufactured from steatite and talc	N.P.
Cyclometers	P.
Cyclostyle pens	P.
Cylinders, aluminium	P.
Cylinders, for acetylene gas	P.
Cylinders for aerated water, steel	P.
Cylinders for oxygen, steel	P.
Cylindrical coolers; for dairies	P.
Damper Knobs, nickel plated, for use on boilers	P.
Damper regulators, for water and steam boilers	P.
"Danderine"; (Toilet preparation)	P.
Dari seed (shipped in a dry state)	N.P.
Darts, steel. (Toys.)	P.
Dating and numbering machines, hand, of all kinds, manufactured largely of metal	P.
Dating or name stamps, i.e., metal or wood with rubber type	P.
† Deacon welt ploughs (Shoemakers tool)	P.
Decurrens bark	N.P.
Dentists' accessories:—i.e., absorbent cotton wool; alloys; amalgams; arches; bands; bellows, leather belts (small leather driving for dental foot and electric engines); blow-pipe outfit; blow-pipes (gasolene); broaches; brushes, small lathe; brushes, tooth, mechanical; brushes, tooth polishing; buffs, small leather; burrs; cabinets; cement; clinchies; collars (rubber and canvas); Cones, polishing; cotton engine cords; discs, polishing; disc cutters; enamel cleavers; engines, parts of; expansion arches and bands; fibre devitalizing; files; floss silk; forceps; fracture arches and bands; gold; gutta percha; lancets; lathe heads; ligatures; Ligature-appliances; linen strips, polishing; mallets; nerve canals;	

Description of Article.	Decision.
plasters, rubber cup eapsieum suction ; pliers ; pluggers ; polishing cones, discs and wheels ; presses and outfit ; probes ; pump chairs ; punches ; regulating appliances ; rubber, dental ; saw blades ; solder ; spittoons ; sterilizers ; strengtheners, metal ; swivels ; syringes ; tweezers ; vulcanizers ; wedges ; wheels, polishing with chucks ; wrist springs	G.L.
Dextrine	N.P.
Dextrose (Glycerine substitute)	N.P.
Diamantine polishing powder	N.P.
Diamond dies for wire drawing	P.
Dictating machine, parts and accessories	G.L.
Dictaphone record shaving machine	N.P.
Die heads	P.
† Dies and die stocks	P.
Dilver rods	P.
Dimethylanilino	N.P.
Diphenyl Methome Crystals	N.P.
Diphenyl Oxide	N.P.
Dipping needle, magnetic, for testing water	N.P.
Discs and diaphragms, steel, for Turbines	N.P.
Discs, emery cloth or cleetric	G.L.
Discs, metal, for centres of rubbers	P.
Discs, steel, for manufacture of adaptors	P.
Discs, Tale, watch	N.P.
Discs, valve	P.
Distilled waters	P.
Dolls	P.
Door bolts	P.
Door catches (Stove fittings)	P.
Door hangers, sliding	P.
Dorothy bags, made of matting	P.
Double scaming machines (Tinsmiths' Machines)	P.
Doublets, i.e., facets of unset precious stones	G.L.
Dovetails (Stove fittings)	P.
Dovetail bits	P.
Drafting machines	P.
Drag scrapers, horse drawn	N.P.
Drainers, cellar	P.
Draw plates for wire drawing	P.
Drawing pins	P.
* Drawn-thread work	P.
Dressings and polishes, boot and shoe, containing no spirit	N.P.
Dress shields	P.
Drift forgings	P.
Drilling machines, railway track (hand driven)	P.
Drill sleeves	P.
Drills of all sorts	P.
Drinking fountains	P.
Drums, driving, iron and steel	P.
Dry colours	P.
Duplicators	N.P.
Duplicator steel file plates	P.
" Duraduet " cotton woven conduit, i.e., for protection of electric wires	P.
Dusters or polishers, cotton, wool and canvas	P.
Dusting mops, woolen, hand	P.
Duster, cotton absorbent	P.
Dyes of all kinds	N.P.
Dyewood extracts	N.P.
Dynamo electric blasting machino	N.P.
Dynamos and regulators	N.P.
Earmarkers, tin	P.
Ear-phone, complete (Electrical accessories and appliances)	N.P.
Earth colours	P.

<i>Description of Article.</i>	<i>Decision.</i>
Earth sienna	£ P.
Ebonite, containing less than 50 per cent. of rubber	N.P.
Ebonite boxes, containing less than 50 per cent. of rubber, for accumulators, other than for use on motor cars	N.P.
Ebonite fork separators containing less than 50 per cent. of rubber (for use in connection with electric train lighting)	N.P.
Ebonite heat resisting rods, containing less than 50 per cent. of rubber	N.P.
Ebonite tubes for insulating, containing less than 50 per cent. of rubber	N.P.
Edging, cotton canvas	P.
Egg beaters	P.
Egg timers—automatic	P.
Elastic (of rubber and silk)	P.
Elastic (of rubber and cotton)	P.
Elastic bitumen or "Elaterite"	N.P.
"Elastic" wool crêpe	P.
"Elaterite" or elastic bitumen	N.P.
Elderflower water (perfumery)	P.
Electrical accessories and appliances:—	
Adaptors for lamp holders	P.
Adjustable resistances	N.P.
Air compressors	N.P.
Air pumps	N.P.
Appliqué machines	N.P.
Armature magnets for use in electric motors or dynamos	P.
Armatures for electric motors	P.
Bells and buzzers of all kinds	P.
Bracket, combination steriliser and heater (used by Dentists)	N.P.
Bracket lamp or bulb holders, nickelled	P.
Brass components parts for lighting	P.
Brushes, laminated	P.
Brush holders, carbon	P.
Brush holder springs	P.
Bulbs of all kinds, and lenses for pocket hand lamps and torches (glass manufactures)	P.
Cable cash carriers, in parts	P.
Caps, brass	P.
Caps, metal, for lamps	P.
Ceiling roses (earthenware)	P.
Chargers, magnet	N.P.
Circuit breakers	P.
Coils, induction, complete	N.P.
Commutators, copper segments	P.
Commutators for electric motors	P.
Condensers of all sorts	N.P.
Contractors for electricity meters	P.
Converter, rotary	N.P.
Copper blanks for cranes	P.
Copper segments for commutators	P.
Counter weights, suspension, pulley and rings	P.
Crane controllers	N.P.
Cut-outs (brass fitment mounted on earthenware base with earthenware cover)	P.
Dynamos and regulators	N.P.
Ear-phone, complete	N.P.
Ebonite tubes, containing less than 50 per cent. of rubber, for insulating	N.P.
Fans and parts thereof	P.
Fire alarm apparatus	N.P.
Fitting connector (brass fitment on earthenware base)	P.
Flash light pencil (pencil holder and flash-lamp combined)	P.
Flat iron (as laundry iron)	P.
Float switches	N.P.

Description of Article.	Decision.
Electrical accessories and appliances:— <i>contd.</i>	
Furnace, complete	N.P.
Fuse plugs, screw	N.P.
Fuses, cartridge, refillable	P.
Fuses, high tension oil break	N.P.
Fuses, knife blade	N.P.
Fuses, small round	N.P.
Fuse wire, tested	P.
Galvanic batteries or vibrators	N.P.
Galvanometers	P.
Grills	P.
Hair dryers, complete	N.P.
Hammers, portable	N.P.
Heater or radiator, portable	P.
Hoists, chain (Yale)	N.P.
Hot plate	P.
Induction coils, complete	N.P.
Instrument counters (meter gears)	P.
Insulators, complete (porcelain with metal contact parts)	P.
Insulators made from mica and asbestos with steel centres or malleable iron	P.
Insulators, telegraph or telephone (glass)	P.
Interrupters telephone switch-boards)	N.P.
Lamp holders, brass or ebonite, with or without switch or key	P.
Lamp cases, hand and pocket, made of soft iron scrap, with or without lenses and bulbs	P.
Lamps, glass, of all kinds	P.
Laundry irons	P.
Lenses for hand and pocket lamps and torches	P.
Lighting accessories, porcelain, with no brass fitment	P.
Lighting outfit (storage battery)	N.P.
Lighting arresters	N.P.
Magnet boxes	P.
Magnet chargers	N.P.
Magnets, armature, for use in electric motors or dynamos	P.
Magnets for electricity meters	P.
Magnets, lifting, and accessories	N.P.
Measuring instruments	N.P.
Medical cabinet	N.P.
Medical massage instruments	N.P.
Metallic filament for lamps	P.
Meter gears, prepayments	P.
Meters	P.
Meters, parts of	P.
Morse sounders mounted on mahogany base	N.P.
Motor generators	N.P.
Musolaphone transmitters	N.P.
Ozone generators, complete	N.P.
Plugs, flush, consisting of brass fitment mounted on earthenware base	P.
Plugs, wall, consisting of brass fitment mounted on earthenware base	P.
Port-o-phone (vulcanite fitment and small battery) (for deafness).	N.P.
Pumps, air	N.P.
Push pear (consisting of turned wood with brass and bone mountings)	P.
Push, wall (consisting of turned wood with metal mountings)	P.
Radiator or heater, portable	P.
Rectifiers, for charging batteries	N.P.
Regulators and dynamos	N.P.
Rotary converter	N.P.
Screw parts, brass, for use on telephones	G.L.
Searchlights	N.P.
Shaving pots	P.

*Description of Article.**Decision.*Electrical accessories and appliances;—*contd.*

Simplaphones (Similar to Port-o-phones)	N.P.
Splicing sleeves	P.
Soldering irons	P.
Sounders and keys	P.
"Spiralito" advertising device	P.
Spraying apparatus	P.
Standard for portable lamp, with ink-stand	P.
Starters	N.P.
Stoves	P.
Syrens, complete with motor	N.P.
Switches	P.
Tea-pots	P.
Telephone and telephono parts (except brackets and parts thereof)	G.L.
Telephone, screw brass parts for use on	G.L.
Telephone switchboards and parts	G.L.
Terminals, brass, for fuze boards	G.L.
Toaster, for table use	P.
Torch cases, made of soft iron scrap, with or without lenses and bulbs	P.
Tramway signals	N.P.
Transformer machines, viz. :—	
Paper spinning machines (for insulating the conductors forming the transformer coils)	N.P.
Transformer testing sets	N.P.
Transformers	N.P.
Transmitter installation or multiplex telegraphic apparatus.	N.P.
Trolley pole catchers	P.
Tubes, ebonite, containing less than 50 per cent. of rubber, for insulating	N.P.
Tyre vulcanisers	P.
Vibrators or galvanic batteries	N.P.
Voltmeters	P.
Vulcanite jars and battery parts, containing less than 50 per cent. of rubber	N.P.
Vulcanisers, dental	G.L.
Watch winding machines	N.P.
Water heaters	P.
Wireless detectors	N.P.
Wire fuse, tested	P.
Wiring sockets (consisting of brass and porcelain)	P.
Electrodes	G.L.
Electrolyte, containing no spirit	N.P.
Electrolytic-lightning arresters	N.P.
Electrolytic wire	P.
"Electroshine" (liquid polish)	N.P.
Electrotype printing blocks	P.
Elevating truck "Plimpton" (warehouse truck)	P.
Elevator chains	P.
Elevators, cork, for boots, with or without sheepskin covering	N.P.
Embossing machines (hand power)	N.P.
Embossing stamp or press-monogram	P.
Embroidery machines	N.P.
Emeralite desk lamps	P.
"Emergen," Dutch tonic food, substitute for "Sanatogen"	N.P.
Emery boards (for toilet and surgical purposes)	N.P.
Emery caps	G.L.
Emery cloth or "Electric" discs	G.L.
Emery powder	N.P.
Emery wheel dressers and cutters (used for trueing-up emery wheels)	P.
Empties, returned	G.L.
Emulsifiers, machines	P.
Emulsor, lard (Holloware)	P.
Enamelled dial printing machine	N.P.

<i>Description of Article.</i>	<i>Decision.</i>
Engines, gasolene or kerosene	N.P.
Engraved plates, music, pewter	P.
Envelope fasteners, steel	P.
Envelope sealing machine	N.P.
Envelope sealer (not a machine)	P.
Envelopes or straw covers for packing ironware	P.
Envelopes, rush	P.
Eosine paste	N.P.
Erasers	P.
Erythrosine dye	N.P.
Essence of peach (as strong waters)	P.
Essential oils used in the manufacture of perfumery	N.P.
Etch-o-lite dipping machines	P.
"Exilar" cement packing Machines	N.P.
Extracts—	
"Bludtan" powder (Chesnut Extract)	P.
Cuteh (other than mangrove)	N.P.
Dyewood	N.P.
Fustic	N.P.
Grenadine	N.P.
Logwood	N.P.
Quercitron bark	P.
Sumac (containing 28 per cent. tannin)	N.P.
Valonia (for tanning)	P.
Eye baths, glass	P.
Eyeglass and spectacle cases, metal, covered with imitation leather— and lined with velvet, etc.	P.
Eyeglass chain holder	P.
Eyeglass frames, steel and xylonite or steel and ruhbor	P.
Eyeguards, engineer's (consisting of wire gauze faced with glass, enclosed in sheet iron frame)	P.
Eyelet, boot, metal;	P.
Eyoletter, automatic, pedal	N.P.
Eyeletting machines (eorset)	N.P.
Eyoletting machines for boots and shoes (power driven)	N.P.
Eyoletting machines for boots and shoes (hand power)	P.
Eyes, artificial	P.
Eye shades, linen	P.
Fahrikoid	P.
Face cream	P.
*Fancy goods	P.
Fans, electric, and parts thereof	P.
Fans, hand, for suction gas plants	N.P.
Fans (hamhoo and paper)	P.
Fasteners and buckles for ties	P.
Fastners and press studs for wearing apparel	P.
Fasteners, hoot hutton	P.
Fasteners, eard, with brass sockets attached, for securing blocks to wood lasts	P.
Fasteners, "Cary's"	P.
Fasteners, corrugated saw edge	P.
Fasteners, envelope (steel)	P.
Fastners, paper of all kinds	P.
Fasteners, spring blocks, for shoe lasts	P.
Faucet, molasses, suction and measuring	P.
Feather materials (Apparel)	P.
Feathers, duck, goose and poultry, for stuffing beds and cushions (down)	P.
"Feathers Ornamental" includes all raw and manufactured orna- mental feathers	P.
Felspar	N.P.
Felt for paper making machines	P.
Felt, jute, roofing	N.P.

Description of Article.	Decision.
Felt, roofing, made of refuse from cotton and woollen rags, treated with asphalt	N.P.
Felts, card (Woollen Manufactures)	P.
Felt, tarred	P.
Felt, "Vulca Unit" used in the manufacture of boots and shoes	P.
Fenders, ships, made of cane	N.P.
Ferment "D"	N.P.
Fern root (Osmunda) for potting orchids	P.
Ferro-cerium (Flints for lighters)	N.P.
Ferro-chrome	N.P.
Ferro-type plate, Japanned iron sheets (as photographic accessories)	P.
Ferro vanadium (an alloy of iron and vanadium used in the manufacture of steel)	N.P.
Ferrules, German silver	P.
Ferrules or nipples, steel, for gas radiators	P.
Ferrules, tin, for banding brushes	P.
"Fiberlic" building board	N.P.
Fibre, Abaca	N.P.
Fibre Boards	N.P.
Fibre Conduit for electric cable	N.P.
Fibre cord	N.P.
Fibre counters and stiffeners (made of vegetable fibre)	N.P.
Fibre, horn, manufactured from flax, used for electrical insulating purposes	N.P.
Fibre, Java	N.P.
Fibre, palm leaf	N.P.
Fibre, palmyra	N.P.
Fibre scourer or scrubber (Brushes)	P.
Fibre, steel, polishing	P.
Figures, base metal, bronzed	P.
Filament, metallic, for electric lamps	P.
File clip	P.
†Files	P.
Files, surgical	P.
Files, watchmakers'	G.L.
Filing cabinets, metal, accessories for	P.
Filing cabinets, steel	P.
Filling machines (Textile)	N.P.
Film perforating machines	N.P.
Film printing machines	N.P.
Films, cinematograph	G.L.
Film scrap, cellulose acetate	P.
Film slitting machines	N.P.
Film speeling machine (not treadlo) and accessories	N.P.
Filter candles and filter cylinders	G.L.
Filtering earth, "Fleridin"	N.P.
Filters, cocoa butter	N.P.
Filters, cutting oils	N.P.
Filters, glass	P.
Filters, oil	P.
Filters, water, cast-iron	P.
Filters, Whisky	P.
Filtros plates (pure silica)	N.P.
Finger print camera	P.
Finger print identification lenses with frames	P.
Fire alarm apparatus (Electrical Accessories and Appliances)	N.P.
Fire clay goods	P.
Fire escape, automatic	N.P.
Firelighters, Japanese	N.P.
First Aid Outfits, i.e., cabinet containing bandages, dressings, graduated glasses, medicinal preparations, pins, scissors	N.P.
Fish canning machine. (Power driven)	N.P.
Fishing bait, metal, spinning	N.P.
Fishing line, fibre gut	N.P.

<i>Description of Article.</i>	<i>Decision.</i>
Fishing lines, saline enamelled silk	P.
Fishing reels, brass	P.
Fishing rod cases (Cotton manufactures)	P.
Fishing rods, bamboo	N.P.
Fishing rods, split cane	N.P.
Fish in olive oil	N.P.
Fish in tomato sauce	N.P.
Fittings, stove, such as dovetails, door catches and hinged tubes	P.
Flags, coopers'	N.P.
Flags, silk, incomplete	P.
Flags, small, complete with stick (as toys)	P.
Flashlight pencil (pencil holder and flash lamp combined)	P.
Flasks, vacuum, of all kinds	P.
Flat iron, electrical (as laundry iron)	P.
Flax, manufactures of	P.
Flax seed	N.P.
Fleshings (glue stock)	N.P.
Flints for lighters (Ferro-Cerium)	N.P.
Float switches	N.P.
Floor wax	N.P.
Floral waters for medicinal purposes (containing no spirit or sugar)	N.P.
Floridin, filtering earth	N.P.
Flour sifters	P.
Flour wood	N.P.
Flower pots, bronze—art metal	P.
*Flowers, artificial	P.
Flowers, imitation, and figures made of gum paste, sugar coated	N.P.
Flowers, natural, dried and dyed	N.P.
Fluoride of antimony	N.P.
Fluting machine (used for the crimping or fluting of cloth)	P.
Fly swatters	P.
Fly traps and killers	P.
Foghorn, Norwegian machine	P.
Folding machines, for cuffs and collars and pads for garters (power driven)	N.P.
Food and lard mixing machines (power driven)	N.P.
Food choppers	P.
Food grinding mill machines (power driven)	N.P.
Foot arch supports (metal and leather)	P.
Foot balm, ointment for feet	P.
Foot powder (Fastep)	P.
Foot powers	P.
Foot specialties :—	
Scholls Bunion reducers	N.P.
" Toe Flex	N.P.
" Nu-grip heel liners	N.P.
" Bunion-rights	N.P.
" Heel tread cushions	P.
" Walk-Strate heel pads	P.
Forges and blowers, portable	P.
Forgings, crank shaft	P.
Forgings, for bicycles	P.
Forgings, rough, for sewing machines	P.
Fork separators, ebonite, containing less than 50 per cent. of rubber (for use in connection with electric train lighting)	N.P.
Forks, coke, for gasworkers' use	P.
†Forks garden and agricultural, with or without handles	P.
Forks, hay	P.
Formaldehyde	N.P.
Formic acid	G.L.
Foundry ladles or bowls, iron	P.
Foundry vibrators	P.
Fountain pen clips	P.
Fountain pens	P.

<i>Description of Article.</i>	<i>Decision.</i>
Fountains, lawn (revolving)	P.
Founts or containers for oil (used for ordinary oil lighting or heating lamps)	P.
Founts, overhead washing, for earriages and motor cars	P.
Frames and fittings, umbrella	P.
Frames, bag and pouch	P.
Frames, collapsible, steel, for opera hats	P.
Frames, complete or in parts, metal, for ladies' hand-bags	P.
Frames, metal, loose leaf (for perpetual ledger)	P.
*Frame mouldings	P.
Freezers, ice cream	P.
Fret machines (treadle)	P.
Fringe nets	N.P.
Fringes, silk	P.
Fruit extract, containing no alcohol	N.P.
Fruit in brine	P.
Fruit jellies	P.
Fruit pectin (as bottled fruits)	P.
*Fruit, preserved without sugar	P.
Fruit slicer machine (hand)	P.
Fruit slicer machine (power driven)	N.P.
Fullers earth	N.P.
Fumigators, formaldehyde, metal	P.
Furnace blocks (made of refractory clay) for glass making	P.
furnaces	N.P.
Furnace, electric, complete	P.
Furnace, gas, forced draught	N.P.
Furnace, oil (Loyner's)	N.P.
Furs, uncut, unshaped or not partly manufactured	N.P.
Fusel oil	P.
Fuses, cartridge, refillable	P.
Fuses, cordeau Bickford	N.P.
Fuse plugs, screw	P.
Fuses, high tension oil break	N.P.
Fuses, knife bladed (electric)	N.P.
Fuses, small round (electric)	N.P.
Fuse wire, tested	P.
Fustian cotton (imitation leather)	P.
Fustic extract	N.P.
Galvanic batteries or vibrators	N.P.
Galvanised iron wire cloth, woven	P.
Galvanometers	P.
Gamboge	P.
Gamboge gum	P.
"Gammeter" multigraph printing machine	N.P.
Ganging cord, cotton	P.
Garlic	N.P.
Gas burner castings, iron for stoves	N.P.
Gas compressors	N.P.
Gas controller parts, brass	P.
Gas furnace, forced draught	P.
Gas lamps and parts thereof	P.
Gas lighters "Round File"	P.
Gas lighters (Simplex) (wood manufactures)	P.
Gas mantle holders, metal	P.
*Gas mantles	P.
Gas meters, brass, parts of	P.
Gas meters, cast iron, parts of	P.
Gas regulators, iron, parts of	P.
Gasoline (Gasoline purifier)	N.P.
Gates or taps for oil or molasses	P.
Gauges of all kinds excepting Recording Gauges	P.
Gauges, recording	N.P.
Gauze, brass wire	P.

<i>Description of Article.</i>	<i>Decision.</i>
Gear pumps	N.P.
Gear wheels, raw hide	N.P.
Gelatine	N.P.
Gelatine emulsion, used in making photographic paper	N.P.
Gherkins in brine	P.
Giant strides (as Games)	P.
Gilding solution;	P.
*Gilt articles	P.
*Glass bottles	P.
Glass cotton	N.P.
Glass cutters	P.
Glass grinding machines	N.P.
"Glassite" polishing powder, used in polishing lenses	N.P.
*Glass, powdered	P.
*Glassware other than bottles	P.
Gloves:—	
Housemaids, made of cotton fabric (for cleaning purposes)	P.
Leather, with astrakhan backs and lined with wool	P.
Motor, made of sheep skins and cotton fabric	P.
Woollen, knitted	P.
Gloves or mitts for polishing (made of wool front and American cloth)	P.
Glow covers	P.
Glucose	N.P.
Gluc, bone	N.P.
Glueing machines, for cardboard boxes (Power driven)	N.P.
Glutin	N.P.
Glycerophosphates	N.P.
Glypho, Glycerine substitute	N.P.
Goats' hair cashmere	N.P.
Goldbeaters' skin	G.L.
Gold essence	P.
Gold foil, imitation	P.
Gold leaf	P.
Gold leaf, imitation (brass or metal leaf)	P.
Gold paint	P.
Gold wire	P.
Golf balls (Games)	P.
Gong shells, steel	P.
Goose quills	N.P.
Goose quill cuttings	N.P.
Grape juice (non-alcoholic and unfermented, not containing added sugar)	N.P.
Grapes	P.
Grape sugar	N.P.
Graphite	N.P.
Graphite paste	N.P.
Grapho-grease	N.P.
Grass cloth	P.
Grass, combed	N.P.
Grass tape	P.
Grasses, dried	N.P.
Grease cups	P.
Grease paints	P.
Gredag, mineral grease, with small percentage of graphite	N.P.
Grenadine, extract of	N.P.
Grey nails	N.P.
Grill (electric heating)	P.
Grinding attachment for use on horse clippers	P.
Grinding machine (hand power)	P.
Grinding plates for coffee grinding mill	P.
Grinding stones	G.L.
Grindstone in frame (hand driven)	P.
Grindstone frames and fixtures, metal	P.

Description of Article.	Decision.
Grips, wooden, for electric lamps	P.
Ground nuts for edible use only	P.
Ground nuts for oil crushing purposes	N.P.
Ground nut oil	N.P.
Guava jelly	P.
Guides, metal, for textile machines	P.
Guillery, testing apparatus	P.
Guillotine, rubber (hand power)	P.
Gum, Arabic	N.P.
Gum, box toe, made of shellac and benzol	N.P.
Gum, cherry	N.P.
Gum, chicle	N.P.
Gum Damar	N.P.
Gum, Japanese dextrine	N.P.
Gumming or glueing machines (hand driven)	P.
Gummit and manufactures thereof	G.E.
Gunny bags	N.P.
Gunwad, made entirely of cowhair	N.P.
Gut, silkworm	N.P.
Gut strings	G.L.
Gutta Percha tissue (not containing rubber)	N.P.
†Hack saw blades	P.
Hack saw machine, portable, for rail cutting	P.
Hair clippers	P.
Hair dryers, complete (Electrical accessories and appliances)	N.P.
Hair nets, hair or silk	N.P.
Hair requisites, i.e., combs, pins or slides of celluloid, erinoid, galalith or shell	P.
Hairsprings	P.
Hammer faces, rawhide	N.P.
Hammers and hammer heads	P.
†Hammers, hide faced, as Engineers' tools	P.
Hammers, lead	P.
Hammers, portable, electric	N.P.
Handkerchiefs, cotton, plain, with drawn thread border	P.
Handles, "Alaska" for boiler doors	P.
Handles, cover (of wood and metal) for repairing teapots	P.
Handles, umbrella (lacquered) (as wood manufactures)	P.
Hand trucks	P.
Hand warmers for muff or pocket	P.
Hangers, cast iron, for shafting	P.
Hangers, or tags, suspension, cotton cloth, gummed	P.
Hardware—	
This is taken to include all articles of base metal which are not—	
1. Materials used for constructional purposes such as plates, bars, angles, rods, etc., which are not sold in the retail trade.	
2. Articles highly manufactured of a special character such as complex machines, scientific instruments, etc.	
(See separate Hardware List.)	
Haricot beans	N.P.
Harness oils (not containing spirit)	N.P.
Harness snap	P.
Hasps	P.
Hat bodies, wool and fur	N.P.
Hatchets and choppers	P.
†Hats of felt or straw, untrimmed	P.
*Hatter's furs	N.P.
Hay forks	P.
Heaters or radiators, portable (electric)	P.
Heaters, carriage	P.
Heaters, water (electric or gas)	P.
Heddles, steel	P.
†Heddle strip, steel	P.

Description of Article.	Decision.
Heeling board (Leather manufactures)	P.
Heliotropin	N.P.
Helmet bodies, pith	P.
Helmets, pith	P.
Helmitol	N.P.
Hematine crystals	N.P.
Hematine (paste and solid)	N.P.
Hemp	N.P.
Hemp yarns	N.P.
Hemp, manufactures of	N.P.
Henna leaves	N.P.
Hide, enamelled (patent leather)	P.
Hide fleshings	N.P.
Hide pickers (for textile looms)	N.P.
Hide pieces for making glue	N.P.
Hinged tubes (stove fittings)	P.
Hinge pins, with cone heads	P.
Hinges of all metals	P.
Hob nails	P.
† Hoes, garden and agricultural, with or without handles	P.
Hog spleen	N.P.
Hoists, air	N.P.
Hoists, chain, electric (Yale)	N.P.
Holders, coil (metal)	P.
Holders, for rubber stamps, i.e., metal base with wooden handle	P.
Holders—roll paper	P.
† Hollow brass wire (used in manufacture of scientific instruments)	P.
Hollow wire as tubes	P.
Hominy grits or Pearl Hominy	N.P.
Homogenising machines, milk	P.
Honey	N.P.
Hoods, felt	P.
Hoods, Tagal	P.
Hoof hammers	P.
Horn hoof, manufactures of	P.
Hoof parers	P.
Hooks, brass	P.
Hooks, cargo	P.
Hooks, coat and hat, wire	P.
Hooks or needles, Blake, for boot machines	P.
Hooks and needles, embroidery	P.
Hooks, shoe lacing	P.
Hooks, screw, for coat hangers	P.
† Hooks, steel, belt (for binding machinery belting)	P.
Hooks, tenter	P.
† Hooks, wire (other than coat or hat hooks)	P.
“H.O.” slides	P.
Hooping, iron or steel	P.
Hooter signal horns	P.
Horn fibre, manufactured from flax used for electrical insulating purposes	N.P.
Horn piths	P.
Horns, rhinoceros	P.
Horse clippers	P.
Horse clipping machines	N.P.
Horsehair cloth	N.P.
Horsehair, imitation	N.P.
Horse radish, evaporated	P.
Horso radish, fresh	N.P.
Hose, flax canvas	P.
Hose, rubber	P.
Hosiery drying machines (power driven)	N.P.
Hosiery knitting machines	N.P.
Hosiery needles	P.

<i>Description of Article.</i>	<i>Decision.</i>
" Hotchkiss " automatic paper fasteners	P.
" Hotchkiss " staple presses	P.
" Hotchkiss " tag machines	P.
Hot-plate (electric)	P.
Household appliances :—	
Apple peelers, potato peelers, floursifters, knives sharpeners, etc.	P.
Hub bands, iron	P.
Hydrate of Alumina	N.P.
Hydraulic rams	N.P.
Hydrokinone	N.P.
Hydrosulphito	N.P.
Hypodermic needles	P.
Hypodermic syringes	G.L.
Ibirin (Spirits)	P.
Ice cream freezers	P.
Iceland moss	N.P.
Ignition wheels for automatic lighters	P.
Implement brackets	P.
Inclinometers (Acroplane instruments)	N.P.
Incubators, cast iron and wood	P.
Indigo	N.P.
Indigo blue or laundry blue	N.P.
Induction coils complete	N.P.
Ink, China	P.
Ink, Indian	P.
Ink, Chinese liquid ; copying (printing ink) ; gold, printing ; harness (not containing spirit) ; lithographic copper transfer ; paste, printers, shoe (not containing spirit) ; silver, printing	G.L.
Innersoling leather board	P.
Insectifuge (Pyrethum Flower Insect powder)	N.P.
Insect powder	N.P.
Insoles for boots and shoes (manufactured of leather and wool or felt)	P.
Instrument counters (metre gears)	P.
Instruments, medical message (Electro)	N.P.
Insulated cables	P.
Insulated wire	P.
Insulating silks and cloths for electrical works (as oilcloths)	P.
Insulators, complete, porcelain with metal contact parts	P.
Insulators made from mica and asbestos with steel centres or malleable iron	P.
Insulators, telegraph or telephono (glass)	P.
Integrators	N.P.
Interrupters (Telephone switchboard)	N.P.
Iodide, Potassium	N.P.
Ipecacuanha	N.P.
† Iron hook strip	P.
Iron oxide	P.
Irons, laundry	P.
Iron sheets (japanned), ferrotype plate (as photographic accessories)	P.
Iron Valerianate	N.P.
Iron-ware and furniture used for poultry farming	P.
Isinglass	N.P.
" Ivoroyd," manufactures of (celluloid manufactures)	P.
† Jacks, lifting	P.
† Jacks, track	P.
Jalap	N.P.
Jam	P.
Japanese bean flakes	N.P.
Japan wax, used for lubricating cotton driving ropes	N.P.
Jars, pickle	P.
Jars, vacuum	P.
Java, fibre	N.P.
Jellies, fruit	P.

Description of Article.	Decision.
Jelly, lubricating "K.Y." for surgeon's use	N.P.
Jerseys (as hosiery)	P.
Jewel cases, for packing jewellery (of wood and imitation leather, lined with velvet, satin, etc.)	P.
*Jewellery, imitation	P.
Jewellery—	
Beads, imitation pearl	P.
Beads, shell	P.
Beads, wax, Japanese, as imitation pearls	P.
Cameos	P.
Chains, brass, gilt	P.
Chains, base metal, for eyeglasses	P.
Jewellery, imitation, manufactured of base metal including base metal covered with gold, silver, or platinum)	P.
Mosaic, mounted on base metal	P.
Necklets, bead and coral	P.
Pearls and unset precious stones, other than unset diamonds	G.L.
Pearls, imitation, and imitations of other precious stones	P.
Rings for chains (base metal)	P.
Jewellery boxes other than plain cardboard	P.
Jointing, rubber composition (Jenkins brand)	N.P.
Joints, catches and pins for brooches (base metal)	P.
Jordan engine machine, pulp refiner	N.P.
Journal boxes, tramcar	P.
Juice, cherry (containing no added sugar, or alcohol)	N.P.
Jute, woven	N.P.
Kamanga oil	N.P.
Kaolin or China clay	N.P.
"Kapok" life saving vests	N.P.
Koy blanks	P.
Key buttons, celluloid	P.
Key rings, steel	P.
Keys, for opening cans	P.
Khaki webbing (cotton)	P.
Kidskin crosses	N.P.
Kirschwasser	P.
Kitchen utensils	P.
Knife sharpeners (household appliances)	P.
Knitting or hosiery machines (hand driven)	N.P.
Knives, circular	P.
Knobs, damper, nickel plated, for use on boilers	P.
Knobs or pegs, japanned, iron	P.
"Kodioticon" optical lanterns	N.P.
Kola nuts	N.P.
Kolynos	P.
"Kromoid" wax for tanners	N.P.
Kuriwata (Japanese)	N.P.
Label dampers, metal	P.
Label moisteners	P.
Labels, metal	P.
*Lace, hand made	P.
*Lace, machine made	P.
Laces, hemp braid	N.P.
Laces, leather belt (used for joining driving belts, etc.)	G.L.
Laces, shoe (cotton)	P.
Lacquered umbrella handles (as wood manufactures)	P.
*Lacquer ware	P.
Lactate of antimony	N.P.
Lactometers	N.P.
Ladder tape, cotton, for venetian blinds	P.
Ladders, horizontal (as games)	P.
Laddles or howls, foundry, iron	P.
Lait antephélique (toilet preparations).	P.
Lakes	P.

<i>Description of Article.</i>	<i>Decision.</i>
Lamp black	P.
Lamp burners, gas or oil	P.
Lamp cases, hand and pocket, electric, made of soft iron scrap, with or without lenses and bulbs	P.
Lamp holders, electric, brass or chonite, with or without switch or key	P.
Lamps, blow, and parts thereof	P.
Lamps, brazing	P.
Lamps (glass), of all kinds	P.
Lamps, emeralite, desk	P.
Lamps, gas, and parts thereof	P.
Lamps, oil, of all kinds	P.
Lanoline, crude	N.P.
†Lanterns, hurricane	P.
Lanterns, "Kodioticon" (optical)	N.P.
Lanterns, Marine, with flashing mechanism	N.P.
†Lanterns, tubular, for farm use	P.
Lapis Lazuli (stones and slates)	P.
Lard and food mixing machines (power driven)	N.P.
Latch needles	P.
Lathe carriers	P.
Lathe dogs	P.
Laundry blue or indigo-blue	N.P.
Laundry irons	P.
Laundry t-blets ("La France")	P.
Lava stones (basalt)	P.
Lawn fountains (revolving)	P.
Lawn sprinklers	P.
Lead acetate	N.P.
Leaders, cattle	P.
Lead foil	P.
Lead hammers	P.
Leather (artificial), made of cotton	P.
Leather belting	N.P.
Leather belting press machines (power driven)	N.P.
Leatherboard innersoling	P.
Leather boards	P.
Leather cloth (oilcloth)	P.
Leather cloth, patent (as leather)	P.
Leather cut stock:—Heels, inner soles, lifts, middles, outsoles, vamps, quarters, stiffener, skivings, split lifts, toe cap, toe piece, toe puffs	P.
*Leather gloves	P.
*Leather, manufactures other than gloves, boots, shoes and belting	P.
Leather, patent (enamelled hide)	P.
Leather, Russia (for book-binding)	P.
Leather sheets	P.
Leather skiving machines (power driven)	N.P.
Leather stamping machines	P.
Ledger binders, loose leaf, complete (cover made of cardboard covered with cotton canvas)	P.
Ledgers, loose leaf, metal parts of	P.
Lime green	P.
Lemons and citrons in brine	P.
Lemon squeezers, glass	P.
Lentils (dried)	N.P.
Letter franking and obliterating machines	N.P.
Letter opening machines (hand driven)	P.
Letter opening machines (electrically driven)	N.P.
Lever fittings, metal, for correspondence files	P.
Lever or lifter, metal, for metal bungs	P.
Levers, cycle tyre	P.
Levolose, glycerine substitute	N.P.
Lichens and moss	N.P.

Description of Article.	Decision.
Lids, metal, moveables, for tins or glass bottles	P.
Life saving vests, "Kapok"	N.P.
Ligatures, silk;	P.
Lighters, gas, "Simplex" (as wood manufactures)	P.
Lighters, metal, pocket	P.
Lighting outfit (storage battery)	N.P.
Lighting arresters	N.P.
Light-shades, of bamboo and paper	P.
Lima beans, dry	N.P.
Lima beans in brine	P.
Lime juice, raw	N.P.
Limes	N.P.
Linen canvas	P.
Linen, sensitised, for engravers	P.
*Linen yarns and manufactures	P.
Linseed	N.P.
Linseed oil	N.P.
Linseed oil varnish	N.P.
*Liquours	P.
Liquorice, containing any added sugar	P.
Liquorice juice in blocks, mass and sticks, containing no added sugar	N.P.
Liquorice root	N.P.
Lisodis fount or distributor	P.
Lithorge	P.
Lithographic printing shading medium plates ("Days")	N.P.
Lithopone	P.
Litho Red (aniline dye)	N.P.
Lobster Tomali in tins	P.
Locks and padlocks	P.
Locust beans	N.P.
Lodar casing—substitute for sausage and preserved meat casings (not gut) made of wood pulp or other such materials	P.
Logwood extract	N.P.
Loofah and loofah socks (dried vegetable substance with cotton binding)	N.P.
Looms, netting (machinery)	N.P.
Loops, brass	P.
Loose leaf ledgers, metal parts of	P.
Lourdes water	N.P.
Lubricators, not power driven—	P.
Lubricators or lubricating pumps, mechanical or power driven	N.P.
Lubricator spring covers	P.
Lubricators, gun metal, for refringerating machinery	P.
Lubricators, iron and steel	P.
Lug straps (cotton)	P.
Machines :—	
Addressograph, completo	N.P.
Addressograph, parts of, such as metal drawers, wooden stands with metal attachments and iron stands	P.
Apple grater	N.P.
Apple or cider press	N.P.
Apple paring and coring (hand or power driven)	P.
Appliqué	N.P.
Automatic slot game	P.
Bacon cutting	N.P.
Baling or strapping (hand power)	P.
Ball mill for powder grinding	N.P.
Band saw setting (hand driven)	P.
Battery pressing (hand driven)	P.
Belt lacing (hand or power driven)	N.P.
Bending, for chain	P.
Bending, wood hoops (hand driven)	P.
Blue print paper sensitizing	N.P.
Bookbinding	N.P.

Description of Article.	Decision.
<i>Machines—contd.</i>	
Book writing	P.
Boot welt and turn, sewing	N.P.
Bottle brushing and washing	N.P.
Bottle corking (hand driven)	P.
Bottle corking and crowing (hand or treadle driven)	P.
Bottle corking or crowning (power driven)	N.P.
Bottle making	N.P.
Bottle wiring	P.
Box catch fastening and punching (hand power)	P.
Bread cutting	N.P.
Bread crumbers (hand and power driven)	P.
Bread making (hand driven)	P.
Brush filling (power driven)	N.P.
Brush nailing (power driven)	N.P.
Button covering (hand driven)	P.
Button hole	N.P.
Button sewing on	P.
Calculating, patent wage	N.P.
Can cleaning	P.
Capsuling (power driven);	N.P.
Carbon coating (power driven)	N.P.
Carborundum mixing	N.P.
Carriage tying	P.
Centrifuge, laboratory	N.P.
Chain making (power driven)	N.P.
Cheque cancelling and perforating	N.P.
Cheque writing "Protectograph"	N.P.
Chocolate grinding (power driven)	N.P.
Cider and wine mills and presses (hand power)	N.P.
Cigar cutting (hand driven)	P.
Cinder Mill, "Sly's"	N.P.
Cinematograph	N.P.
Clipping, horse	N.P.
Cocoa pressing	N.P.
Coffee grinding (hand driven)	P.
Coffee roasting (hand driven)	P.
Coffee roasting (power driven)	N.P.
Conche (for refining)	N.P.
Coning and tubing (textile)	N.P.
Corset busk cutting and tipping (hand driven)	P.
Corset eyeletting	N.P.
Cotton baling press (power driven)	N.P.
Counter moulding, for moulding stiffeners for boots (power driven)	N.P.
Counters tin, automatic	N.P.
Covering heads for attaching to paper box making machines (power driven)	N.P.
Cranes, portable	N.P.
Cutter, Duplex, and slitter for cardboard (power driven)	N.P.
Dating and numbering, all kinds, manufactured largely of metal (hand power)	P.
Dietaphone record shaving	N.P.
Dietating parts and accessories	G.L.
Drafting	P.
Drilling railway track (hand driven)	P.
Dynamo electric blasting	N.P.
Embossing (hand driven)	N.P.
Embroidery	N.P.
Emulsifiers	P.
Enamelled dial printing	N.P.
Envelope sealing	N.P.
Eteh-o-lite dipping	P.
"Exilor," cement packing	N.P.
Eyeletting for boots (power driven)	N.P.

Description of Article	Decision.
<i>Machines—contd.</i>	
Eyeletting for boots (hand driven)	P.
Eyeletting, corset	N.P.
Filling (textile)	N.P.
Film perforating	N.P.
Film printing	N.P.
Film slitting	N.P.
Film spooling and accessories (not treadle)	N.P.
Fish canning (power driven)	N.P.
Fluting (used for the crimping or fluting of cloth)	P.
Folding, for cuffs, collars and pads for garters (power driven)	N.P.
Food grinding mills (power driven)	N.P.
Foundation mill for waxcomb making	N.P.
Fret, treadle	P.
Fruit slicer (hand driven)	P.
Fruit slicer (power driven)	N.P.
Gammeter multigraph printing	N.P.
Glass, for working on such as grinding prisms for field glasses	N.P.
Glueing for cardhorad boxes (power driven)	N.P.
Grinding (hand power)	P.
Gumming or glueing (hand power)	P.
Hack saw, portable, for rail cutting	P.
Homogenising milk (dairy machines)	P.
Hosiery drying (power driven)	N.P.
Hosiery knitting	N.P.
Hosiery weighing (scales)	N.P.
Jordan engine, pulp refiner	N.P.
Knitting or hosiery (hand driven)	N.P.
Lard and food mixing (power-driven)	N.P.
Leather belting press (power driven)	N.P.
Leather skiving (power-driven)	N.P.
Leather stamping	P.
Letter franking and obliterating	N.P.
Letter opening (electrically driven)	N.P.
Letter opening (hand driven)	P.
Looms, netting	N.P.
Match making "Rahe" (power driven)	N.P.
Meat chopper and sausage filler combined	P.
Mercerizing (textile)	N.P.
Milk powder (soluble) manufacturing.	N.P.
Milk separators of centrifuge	P.
Milk weighing	P.
Mining (power driven)	N.P.
Mitreing and wood trimming (hand power)	P.
Multipart, stamping	N.P.
Nail cutting off and clinching (hand driven) (brush making)	N.P.
Numbering and dating, all kinds, manufactured mainly of metal (hand power).	P.
Oil drying and purifying outfits (power driven)	N.P.
Oil expellers	N.P.
Ore emulsifying	N.P.
Over edge sewing	P.
Oxygraph (acetylene) (used in die making and for slotting)	N.P.
Paint spraying	P.
Paper cutting lever (hand driven)	N.P.
Paper cutting (power driven)	N.P.
Paper perforator "Tatum" (power driven)	N.P.
Paper tube making (power driven)	N.P.
Pencil sharpening	P.
Pin furnishing	N.P.
Pinking and slotting (hand driven)	P.
Pirn winding (textile) (power driven)	N.P.
Pneumatic tyre making (power driven)	N.P.
Potato mashing (hand driven)	P.

Description of Article.	Decision.
<i>Machines—contd.</i>	
Potato mashing (power driven) ("Peerless")	N.P.
Press, automatic, for gramophone records	N.P.
Presses, high embossing	N.P.
Printing, intertype	N.P.
Refiner, pulp, "Jordan" engine	N.P.
Refrigerating (electric power)	N.P.
Re winding for carbon paper (power driven)	N.P.
Rivet setting (hand power)	P.
Road grading (horse drawn)	N.P.
Rubber tyre cutting or slitting (power driven)	N.P.
Sand moulding	N.P.
Scalloping (textile) (power driven)	N.P.
Scroll shears (hand driven)	P.
Sealing, rapid	P.
Shoe stretching	P.
Signwriters, signature stamping (hand driven)	P.
Soap drying (power driven)	N.P.
Soap plodder or moulding	N.P.
"Speedograph" letter reproducing	N.P.
Spraying, for white and lime washing and paint	P.
Stamp fixing	N.P.
Starch printing (hand driven)	N.P.
Steel tiering (hand driven)	N.P.
Stem making for electric lamps (power driven)	N.P.
Stencil cutting	N.P.
Strapping or baling (hand driven)	P.
Tabulating, sorting, and key punch	N.P.
Tag, "Hotchkiss"	P.
Tag marking	N.P.
Tape moisteners, automatic (pedal driven)	N.P.
Telegraph keyboard, perforating	P.
Textile cutting, automatic (power driven)	N.P.
Textile weighing	P.
Timing, automatic	N.P.
Tin printing, rotary or "Voisin" Roto offset press	N.P.
Tinsmiths' (hand driven)	P.
Bar folder	P.
Beading	P.
Burning	P.
Closing	P.
Double seaming	P.
Groovers, thin oval	P.
Handle formers	P.
Pening down	P.
Tube formers, wire bending, wire cutting and bail formers.	P.
Tinsmiths' (power driven)	N.P.
Tubing for rubber tyres and tubes	N.P.
Typographical numbering	P.
Tyre grooving	P.
Varnishing (power driven)	N.P.
Wall paper perforator (electric)	N.P.
Warp tying and knotting (hand power)	N.P.
Watch winding (electric)	N.P.
Weighing, for steel busks	P.
Winding (textile)	N.P.
Wire enamelling (power driven)	N.P.
Wire stitching	N.P.
Wood mitring and trimming (hand power)	P.
"Writerpress" multigraph printing	N.P.
Yarn testing	N.P.
Yast separating	N.P.
Machine parts (aluminium)	P.
Machine pumps	N.P.

Description of Article.	Decision.
Magnesia, light carbonate of	N.P.
Magnesia rings (manufactured of mangesia and potter's clay) for incandescent gas mantles	P.
Magnesite	G.L.
Magnesium	N.P.
Magnesium mantle rings	P.
Magnet boxes (Electrical accessories and appliances)	P.
Magnet chargers	N.P.
Magnetic dipping needle for testing water	N.P.
Magnets, armature, for use in electric motors or dynamos	P.
Magnets and accessories, lifting	N.P.
Magnets for aviation	P.
Magnets for electricity meters	P.
Magnets Steel	P.
Mailchute apparatus	P.
Mails, weaver, steel	P.
Maize, shipped in dry state	N.P.
†Mallets, raw hide	P.
Maltose, made from rice	N.P.
Mandalay sauce	P.
Mandioca root flour	N.P.
Mandrels, expanding	P.
Manganese paste	N.P.
Mangano silico aluminium	N.P.
Mango slices in brine	P.
Mangrove bark	N.P.
Manicure sets (consisting of scissors, nail files, tweezers, polishers, etc.)	P.
Manilla copal	P.
Manioc flour	N.P.
Map cases (cotton manufactures)	P.
Maple sugar	N.P.
Marble (ordinary tombstones and mantelpieces to be regarded as stones and slates)	P.
Marble, powdered	G.L.
Marine glasses, complete	N.P.
Marine lanterns with flashing mechanism	N.P.
Marine motors and shafting (not electric and clearly not applicable to motor cars)	N.P.
Marmalade	P.
Masks, gas and smoke (cotton, felt, wire and mica)	N.P.
Massage instruments	N.P.
Mat bags made of rice straw	P.
*Mats and matting	P.
Match making machines, "Rahe" (power driven)	N.P.
Match stands (metal)	P.
Maté	N.P.
Mathematical drawing instruments, i.e., drawing pens, compasses, dividers, spring bow pens and pencils	N.P.
Matting, China	P.
Matting, Japanese, made of rice pulp	P.
Matting, Japanese, willow	P.
Mattress ticks, Belgian (cotton or flax and cotton mixed)	P.
Maw skins or "vells"	P.
Measuring instruments, electrical	N.P.
Measuring instruments, optical (aluminium)	P.
Measuring pumps	N.P.
Meat chopper and sausage filler combined	P.
Meat seals made of cold rolled steel strip	P.
Medical cabinet (electrical accessories and appliances)	N.P.
Medical massage instruments	N.P.
Medical preparations (bona fide) containing sugar	G.L.
Medicinal rhubarb	N.P.
Mcm-index (small card index cabinet)	P.

Description of Article.	Decision.
Mentholatum ointment	N.P.
Mercerizing machines (textile)	N.P.
Mercury gas	N.P.
Mesh bags, plated	P.
Mesh bags, silver	P.
Mesh in rolls or strips for the manufacture of bags (base metal)	P.
Metal, pulverised (used for hardening concrete floors in factories and other buildings)	N.P.
Meter gears, prepayment (electric)	P.
Meters, gas, brass parts of	P.
Meters, gas, cast iron and parts of	P.
Meters, electric, parts of	P.
Meters, parts of, steel	P.
Meters, pocket, electric, for testing dry cells	P.
Meters, glue	N.P.
Meters, petrol	N.P.
Meters, tally, used in lumber trade	N.P.
Meters, water	N.P.
Methyl acetone	N.P.
Methyl violet	N.P.
Metol	N.P.
Metronomes	P.
Mica, raw	N.P.
Mica tape	N.P.
Mica tubes	N.P.
Microscopes	N.P.
Milk food, Nestlé's	P.
Milking tubes (surgical instruments)	N.P.
Milk powder (containing added sugar)	P.
Milk powder manufacturing machines	N.P.
Milk separator machines or centrifuge	P.
Milk weighing machines	P.
Mimosa bark	N.P.
Mimosa extract, solid	N.P.
Mincing machines (power driven)	N.P.
*Mineral and aerated waters	P.
Minium	P.
Mints "Mulford" (preparations of sugar)	P.
"Minute Brew" (coffee substitute)	N.P.
Mirrors, mounted and unmounted, of all sorts	P.
Mitreing and wood trimming machine (hand power)	P.
Mitts or gloves for polishing (made of wool front and American cloth)	P.
"Moellon" (grease for manufacture of boots)	N.P.
Mohair plush	P.
Mohair woollens	P.
Moisteners	P.
Molasses	N.P.
Monogram embossing stamp, or press	P.
Montan wax	N.P.
Montan wax residue	N.P.
Mopheads (wood handle with metal fittings)	P.
Mops, hand dusting, woollen	P.
Morse sounders, mounted on mahogany base	N.P.
Mosaic beads, made of sand	N.P.
Mosaic jewellery, mounted on base metal	P.
Mosaic, ordinary	P.
Moss and lichens	N.P.
Moss, Iceland	N.P.
Moss, Orchela (used for dye making, etc.)	N.P.
Motor bath chairs	P.
Motor boats	P.
Motor car washers	P.
Motor generators (Electrical accessories and appliances)	N.P.

Description of Article.

Decision.

Motors and shafting, marine (not electric, and clearly not applicable to motor cars)	N.P.
Motor wrenches (motor car accessories)	P.
Moulds, bullet	G.L.
Moulds, button, fillings and backs	P.
Moulds, porcelain, for the manufacture of rubber gloves	P.
Mounts (metal) for ice bags	P.
Mouse traps (wood and wire)	P.
Mouthpieces, bamboo	N.P.
Mouthpieces, vulcanite, containing less than 50 per cent of rubber, for smoking pipes	N.P.
Muarta tubes (fibre) for film coating machines	N.P.
Muff couplings	P.
Multi-post stamping machine	N.P.
Mushrooms, dried	N.P.
Mushroom spawn	N.P.
Musical instrument cases, made of fibre	N.P.
Musical instrument cases, made partly of leather	P.
Music cases (cotton manufactures)	P.
Musk, artificial	N.P.
Musk, raw	N.P.
Muslins (cotton)	P.
Musolaphone transmitters	N.P.
Mustard	N.P.
Mustard dressing	N.P.
Myrabolans	N.P.
Myrbane oil	N.P.
Nail cutting off and clinching machines for brush making (hand driven)	N.P.
Nail or tack pullers	P.
Nails and tacks made of scrap metals	P.
Nails, brass	P.
Nails, hob	P.
Nails, iron, cut	P.
†Nails, driving screw	P.
Nails, iron, with brass covered heads	P.
Nails, iron, with all brass heads	P.
Nails, or studs for boots and shoes for mountaineering purposes	P.
Nails, upholstery, made of wood and metal	P.
†Nails, wire	P.
Nail rod, steel	N.P.
Naphtha, solvent	N.P.
Naval instruments, brass screw Parts for	P.
Neatsfoot oil	N.P.
Necklets, bead and coral	P.
Needles, hosiery	P.
Needles or hooks, Blake, for boot machines	P.
Needles and hooks, embroidery	P.
Needles, hypodermic	P.
Needles, latch	P.
Needles, sewing machines	P.
Nerolin	N.P.
Nestlé's milk food	P.
Nestlé's "Milo" food containing no added sugar, but sweetened with condensed milk	N.P.
Netting looms	N.P.
Nickel chrome ribbons	P.
†Nickelled copper leading in wire	P.
Nickel oxide	G.L.
†Nippers, wire	P.
Nipples or ferrules, steel for gas radiators	P.
†Nipples, spoke, or bolts for cycles	P.
Nitrate of soda	N.P.
Nitrometers	N.P.

<i>Description of Article.</i>	<i>Decision.</i>
Noils, wool, and camel hair	N.P.
"Norit," wood charcoal, decolourising	N.P.
Norwegian fog horns (machine)	P.
Nozzles for liquid sprayers	P.
"Nujol," white mineral oil for medicinal purposes	N.P.
Nulomoline syrup	N.P.
Numbering and dating machines, hand, of all kinds, manufactured largely of metal	P.
Nuts and bolts of all kinds	P.
Nuts, Coquilla	N.P.
Nuts, ground nuts, for oil crushing purpose	N.P.
Ground nuts for edible use only	P.
Nuts, Kola	N.P.
*Nuts, used for food	P.
Oehre	P.
Oil atomizers	N.P.
Oil cans, mower machine	P.
Oil cans, reaper	P.
Oil cleanser "Wondermist"	N.P.
Oil containers or founts (used for ordinary oil lighting or heating lamps)	P.
Oil cups	P.
Oil-dag, (Concentrated lubricant composed of Acheson graphite, mineral oil, rice powder, and ammonia)	N.P.
Oil drawing machines and purifying outfits (power driven)	N.P.
Oil expeller machines	N.P.
Oilers, pocket	P.
Oil furnaces (Leyners)	N.P.
Oil hole covers	P.
Oil lamps of all kinds	P.
Oil pumps, brass	P.
Oil reclaimers	N.P.
Oils :—	
Aniline	N.P.
Bean	N.P.
Bergamot	N.P.
Castor	N.P.
Chaulmoogra	N.P.
Chinese wood	N.P.
Citronella	N.P.
Cocoanut	N.P.
Cod Liver	N.P.
Cotton seed	N.P.
Essential, used in the manufacture of perfumery	N.P.
Fish	N.P.
Fish, mixed	N.P.
Fusel	P.
Ground nut	N.P.
Herring	N.P.
Jasmine (perfumery)	P.
Kamanga	N.P.
Kernel	N.P.
Linseed	N.P.
Myrbane	N.P.
Neatsfoot	N.P.
Olive	N.P.
Orris root (concrete oil of)	N.P.
Peanut	N.P.
Perilla	N.P.
Rape seed	N.P.
Salad	N.P.
Sandalwood	N.P.
Sardine	N.P.
Shark	N.P.

Description of Article.

Decision.

Oils—contd	
Soya bean	N.P.
Sperm	N.P.
White mincral, for medicinal purposes, " Nnjol "	N.P.
Oil stones	G.L.
Oil stoves	P.
Ointment, Mentholatum	N.P.
Ojimes, i.e., boards made of baso metal, stone, glass, bone, or wood	P.
Oleino	P.
Olives	P.
Olives inbrine	P.
" Omo " sheeting (cotton fabrie coated with water proof solution)	P.
Onions	N.P.
Onion powder	P.
Opera glasses	P.
Ophthalmoscopes	N.P.
Optical measuring instruments (aluminium)	P.
Orange flower water	P.
Orange peel, bitter	N.P.
Orange peel, dried	P.
*Oranges	P.
Orchela (moss used for dye making, etc.)	N.P.
Oro emulsifying machines	N.P.
Organic accelerator powder	N.P.
Orientino	N.P.
" Orona " soap cleanser	P.
Orpiment	P.
Orris root	N.P.
Orris root, concrete oil of	N.P.
Orris root, resinoid of	N.P.
Ortnopedio appliances of hardware	P.
Osmonda, root of fern (used for potting orchids)	P.
Ovens, steam heated	N.P.
Over-edge sewing machines	P.
Overhead wash founts for the cleaning of carriages and motor cars	P.
Oxide of antimony	N.P.
Oxide of cobalt	P.
Oxide of copper	P.
Oxide of iron	P.
Oxide of nickel	G.L.
Oxido of tin	P.
Oxide of zinc	P.
Oxy acetylene welding and cutting equipments, complete	N.P.
Oxygen containers (steel cylinders)	P.
Oxygraph machines (acetylene) (used in die making and for slotting)	N.P.
Ozone generators, complete (electrical accessories and appliances)	N.P.
Packing, flax, engine	P.
Packing, manufactured mainly of cotton for engines of all kinds	P.
Packing, metallic (" Katzen steins "), in ingots	N.P.
Packing rings, metallic (" Katzensteins ")	P.
Padlocks and locks	P.
Pads, ebonite or vulcanito, containing less, than 50 per cent. of rubber	N.P.
Pads for surgical trusses (sulphur and vulcanised oil)	N.P.
Pads, rubber stamp inking, in tin boxes	P.
Paillons	N.P.
Paint boxes, small metal, containing cheap water colours (toys)	P.
Paint spraying machines	P.
Palms, dried	N.P.
Palm Kernels, if not for ediblo use	N.P.
Palm wax	N.P.
Palmyra fibro	N.P.
Paning down machines (tinsmiths' machines)	P.
Pans (vacuum) copper, for use in dairies	P.

<i>Description of Article.</i>	<i>Decision.</i>
Paper cutting machines, lever (hand driven)	N.P.
Paper cutting machines (power driven)	N.P.
Paper fasteners, automatic	P.
Paper perforator machine, "Tatum" (power driven)	N.P.
Paper roll holders	P.
Paper tester (Mullen's)	P.
Paper tube making machines (power driven)	N.P.
Paragon tape (for insulating joints in electric cables and wires).	P.
Paranitraniline	N.P.
Paraphenylene diamine	N.P.
Parasols, children's cotton and bamboo (toys)	P.
Parasols, of bamboo and paper	P.
Parchment, imitation, made of animal offal	N.P.
Parchment, real	P.
Paris green	N.P.
Parisian blue	P.
Patent wage calculating machines	N.P.
Patterns racks (of metal) as used by clothiers and tailors	P.
Pavement blocks, glass	P.
"Paxolin" insulating material	N.P.
Peach essence (as strong waters)	P.
Peanut butter or paste	N.P.
Pearl beads (imitation)	P.
Pearl hominy or hominy grits	N.P.
Pearl spoons	N.P.
Pearls, unset, and unset precious stones other than unset diamonds	G.L.
Pearls, imitation, and imitations of other precious stones	P.
Peas, dried	N.P.
Peat dust	P.
Pedal operating wheels	P.
Pedometers	P.
Peel, citron, dried or drained	P.
Peel in brine	P.
Peel, lemon or bitter orange, in brine	P.
Pegs or knobs, japanned iron	P.
Pen arms, steel	P.
Pencil flashlight (pencil holder and flashlamp combined)	P.
Pencil sharpening machines	P.
Pencil sharpeners (metal)	P.
Pencil tip (brass)	P.
Pennants and banners	P.
Pen nibs, gold	P.
Pen nibs, steel	P.
Pen points, steel	P.
Peperoni	N.P.
Pepper	N.P.
Peppermint	N.P.
Perambulator joints, steel	P.
Percolators, coffee (as hollow ware)	P.
Percussion cap shells	N.P.
Perfectol	N.P.
Perforators, letter (for filing purposes)	P.
Perfumed spirit	P.
Perfumes, synthetic	P.
Perfumery, spirit, rectified	P.
Peroly (bate for tanning)	N.P.
Perry	N.P.
Persian berries	N.P.
Petroleum jellies	N.P.
Pharmaceutical and photographic chemicals	N.P.
Phenacetin	N.P.
Phosphate of lime	N.P.
Phosphate (tri-basic of lime)	N.P.
Phosphate rock	N.P.

<i>Description of Article.</i>	<i>Decision.</i>
Phosphor bronze or brass metal cloth	P.
Phosphor bronze sheets, cut to size	P.
Photographic apparatus, including any article or part thereof designed or adapted or commonly used for the taking, developing or printing of photographs	P.
Photographic films	P.
Photographic glass	P.
Photographic printing frames, wooden	P.
Photographic shutters, metal	P.
Photometer	N.P.
Photomicrographic apparatus	N.P.
Phthalic anhydride	N.P.
Piassava or Yucca starch	N.P.
Pickers, hide (for textile looms)	N.P.
Picking bands, chrome leather	G.L.
Piercers, round hole	P.
Pig skin riddles, wooden rim, pig skin centre	P.
Pile drive hammers (power driven)	N.P.
Pills, medicinal	N.P.
Pilocarpine (medicinal preparation)	N.P.
Pimentos, pimientos and piments	N.P.
Pin burnishing machines	N.P.
Piners, seal	P.
Pinions, raw hide	G.L.
Pinking and slotting machine (hand driven)	P.
Pins, cane	N.P.
Pins, drawing	P.
Pins, hinge, with cone heads	P.
Pins, push, made chiefly of glass	P.
Pins, taper, steel	P.
†Pines, wire	P.
Pipe case fasteners	P.
Pipe cleaners, cotton and wire	P.
Pipe cutters	P.
Pipe fittings, cast, i.e., bends, bushings, caps, couplings, crosses, elbows, lockouts, nipples, plugs, tees	P.
Pipes, aluminium	P.
Pipes, tobacco	N.P.
Pipe vices	P.
Pipe wrenches	P.
Pirm winding machine (textile)(power driven)	N.P.
Pitch, Petroleum	N.P.
Pitch, vegetable	N.P.
Pituitary glands of animals	N.P.
Plait, chenille made principally of artificial silk and ramie	P.
Plait, Cuba	N.P.
Plait, rush	N.P.
Plait (Swiss) mohair and imitation silk	P.
Plait, tagal	N.P.
Plait visca	P.
*Plaits and braids, chip, straw or wood	P.
Plaits, artificial silk with chip foundation	P.
Planimeters	N.P.
Plants and roots, dried	N.P.
Plant sprayers, hand (also used for distributing disinfectants)	P.
Plate, black	N.P.
Platens, wool hand carding	P.
Plates, for duplicator steel file	P.
Plates, grinding, for coffee mill	P.
Plates, pewter, engraved for music	P.
Plates or sheets, copper, cut to shape and size for engraving	P.
Plates, steel, for patterns	P.
†Plasterers' and bricklayers' trowels (as masons' tools)	P.
Platinum lustre, liquid	N.P.

<i>Description of Article.</i>	<i>Decision.</i>
†Pliers	P.
Plugs, chaplet, taper	P.
Plum water	P.
Plush, mohair	P.
Pneumatic tyre making machine (power driven)	N.P.
Pocket lighters, metal	P.
Polish liquid, "Electroshine"	N.P.
Polishers or dusters, pocket, shoe, cotton, wool and canvas	P.
Polishes and dressings, boot and shoe, not containing spirit	N.P.
Polishing powder "Glassite," used in polishing lenses	N.P.
Pocket oilers	P.
Polo balls, made of bamboo root	P.
Pomades (perfumery)	P.
Porcelain electric light accessories (no brass fitting)	P.
Pork and beans tinned	G.L.
Port-o-phone (vulcanite fittings and small battery) (for deafness)	N.P.
Potash, caustic	N.P.
Potassium bromide	N.P.
Potato mashing machines (hand power)	P.
Potato mashing machines (Peerless) (power driven)	N.P.
Potato peelers (household appliances)	P.
Pot cleaners (strands of cotton with a thin inter-woven twist of copper, the whole mounted on a wooden stick)	P.
Pots, cooking	P.
Poultry farming ironware and furniture	P.
Pourers, glass	P.
Powder (toilet preparations)	P.
Powder, blue	P.
Powder, bronze (gold)	P.
Powder colours	P.
Powder, emery	N.P.
Powder, foot (Fastep)	P.
Powder, organic accelerator	N.P.
Powder, polishing, "Diamantine"	N.P.
Powder, silver bronze	P.
Powder, Turkey stone	G.L.
Powderpaint	P.
Powders, aromatic, for flavouring Vermouth	N.P.
Precious stones, unset, other than unset diamonds (including pearls)	G.L.
Presses, high embossing machine	N.P.
Presses, trouser, fibre or cardboard	N.P.
Presses, trouser, other than fibre or cardboard	P.
Press for transformer cores	N.P.
Press machine, automatic, for gramophone records	N.P.
Pressing machines, cocoa	N.P.
Press studs and fasteners for wearing apparel, etc.	P.
Pressure recorders	N.P.
Primus stoves, burners for, and tools for removing nipples from the burners	P.
Printers, iron spacing material	P.
Printing blocks, electrotpe	P.
Printing machine blankets	P.
Printing machines, for enamelled dials	N.P.
Printing machines, intertype;	N.P.
Printing tie ups	P.
Printing type (metal)	P.
Protioxide of sodium	N.P.
Puff boxes, fancy, metal	P.
Puffs, powder	P.
Pulley blocks, Yale triplex	P.
Pulley and pulley blocks	P.
Pulleys, driving, iron and steel	P.
Pulverised metal in powder (used for hardening factory and other concrete floors)	N.P.

Part VII.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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<i>Description of Article.</i>	<i>Decision.</i>
Pumice stone and pumice powder	G.L.
Pumps, air (electric)	N.P.
Pumps, breast (rubber and glass)	P.
Pumps, boiler feed	N.P.
Pumps, gear	N.P.
Pumps, lubricating, or lubricators, mechanical or power driven	N.P.
Pumps, measuring	N.P.
Pumps, not driven by power	P.
Pumps, oil, brass	P.
Pumps, power driven	N.P.
Pumps, vacuum	N.P.
Punches	P.
Punches for poultry	P.
Punches for sealing outfits	P.
Punches, steel, letters and figures	P.
Purses, brocade, cotton	P.
Purses, metal	P.
Push pins, made principally of glass	P.
Pyrethrum flower (insectifuge)	N.P.
Pyrogallic acid	N.P.
Pyrometers	N.P.
Pyroxelene (straw plaiting)	P.
Quaboag, i.e., leather sheet composed of ground and shredded sole cuttings compressed	P.
Quartz, granulated crysta	P.
Quartz, fine and rough	P.
Quartz manufactures (earthenware)	P.
Quercitron bark extract	P.
Quicksilver	N.P.
Quinium	N.P.
Quinquina bark	N.P.
Rabbit pelt used for glue making	N.P.
Racks, pattern, metal, used by clothiers and tailors	P.
Racks, tin, for holding rubber stamps	P.
Radiators or heaters, electric, portable	P.
Radiators (steam or water)	P.
Radiolaria (diatomite)	P.
Raffia, manufactures of	P.
Rags, angola (as woollen rags)	N.P.
Rags, woollen	N.P.
Rails, tramway	N.P.
*Raisins	P.
†Rakes, garden and agricultural, with or without handles	P.
Ramic braid	N.P.
Ramie line and tow	N.P.
Rams, hydraulic	N.P.
Rape seed	N.P.
Rape seed oil	N.P.
Raspberry fruit extract containing no alcohol	N.P.
Rattan, cavas lined	P.
Rattans and canes, unvarnished	N.P.
Rat traps (wood and wire)	P.
Rawhide banding	N.P.
Rawhide belting	N.P.
Rawhide hammer faces	N.P.
Rawhide pinions	G.L.
Rawhide twist bands	N.P.
"Raylux" (chemical decolorizer)	N.P.
Razor blade sharpeners (safety)	P.
Razor holders, safety	P.
Razor safety blades, steel blanks for	P.
Razor paste (emery)	N.P.
Razor sharpeners, mechanical	P.
Razor strops and Razor stropers, automatic	P.

Description of Article.	Decision.
†Reamers, as taps	P.
Reaper oil cans	P.
Recorders, mono-combustion	N.P.
Recording blanks, composition or wax	N.P.
Rectifiers for charging batteries	N.P.
"Rectigraph" photographic copying apparatus	P.
Red argol lees	N.P.
Red gum aceroides or Yacca gum	N.P.
Red lead	P.
Red oxide	P.
Red peppers, preserved	N.P.
Red pigment	P.
Reeds	N.P.
Reels, fishing, brass	P.
Reels, iron, for paper splitting machines	P.
Refiners and shell fillers	P.
Refiner machines, pulp, Jordan engine	N.P.
Reflectors, enamelled iron	P.
Refrigerating machines (electric power)	N.P.
Regulators and dynamos	N.P.
Regulators, damper, for water and steam boilers	P.
Regulators, gas, iron, parts thereof	P.
Regulators, temperature	N.P.
Rennet, dry, and extract of	G.L.
Rennets (bladders, casings, etc.)	P.
Resin, artificial (phenol and cresylic acid)	N.P.
Returned empties :—	G.L.
The General Licence covering "Returned Empties" is applicable to returned empties of the following type :—	
Bags.	
Barrels.	
Baskets.	
Biscuit empties.	
Bobbins.	
Bottles in cases or crates.	
Boxes (collapsible or otherwise).	
Cans.	
Carboys.	
Cases.	
Casks.	
Crates.	
Cylinders.	
Drums.	
Fish packages.	
Frames for cloth.	
Jars.	
Paper shields.	
Rings, wrought iron (used as tube protectors).	
Roller.	
Sacks.	
Skips.	
Spools.	
Re-winding machines for carbon paper (power driven)	N.P.
Rhatany root (for medicinal purposes)	N.P.
Rhubarb (medicinal)	N.P.
Ribbon, metal or brass	P.
Ribbons, nickel chrome	P.
Ribbons, typewriter	P.
Riddles, pig-skin (wooden rim, pig-skin centre)	P.
Rifles of all kinds	P.
Rings and screws (for compasses)	P.
Rings, clay, for gas mantles	P.
Rings, curtain, brass	P.
Rings for chains, base metal (imitation jewellery)	P.

Description of Article.

Decision.

Rings, key, steel	P.
Rings, magnesia	P.
Ripolin	P.
Rivets	P.
Rivets, punched steel	P.
Rivet setting machine (hand power)	P.
Road grading machines (horse drawn)	N.P.
Rock crystal	N.P.
Rock drills (hand driven)	P.
Rod cutters	P.
Rods, asbestos	N.P.
Rods, curtain, metal	P.
Rods, fishing, bamboo	N.P.
Rods, fishing, split cane	N.P.
Rods, packing, or tools, steel	P.
Rods, steel screw	P.
†Rods, wire	P.
†Roller bearings	P.
Rollers, copper	P.
Rollers, rubber-covered for clothes wringers	G.L.
Roofing felt, made of refuse from cotton and woollen rags treated with asphalt	N.P.
Rooibosch tea	N.P.
"Root-a-tooter" cycle alarms	P.
Root of fern, Osmunda (used for potting orchids)	P.
Roots and plants, dried	N.P.
Ropes, straw	N.P.
Rosaries	G.L.
Roses, shower, brass and copper	P.
Roses, sprinkler (for watering cans)	P.
Rosewater	P.
Rotary blowers, air compressors	N.P.
Rotary converters electric	N.P.
Rota-strop (mechanical razor sharpener)	P.
Rouge leaflets	P.
Rubber-covered rollers, for clothes wringers	G.L.
Rubber-faced cotton fabric	P.
Rubber guillotines (hand power)	P.
Rubberite belting	P.
Rubber, reclaimed	G.L.
Rubber scrap or waste	P.
Rubber stamping outfit	P.
Rubber stamp inking pads in tin boxes	P.
Rubber tyre cutting or slitting machines (power driven)	N.P.
Rubies, synthetic	N.P.
Rugs, Baluch	P.
Rugs, hemp and jute	P.
Rugs, made of cow hair	P.
Rule benders	P.
Rule cutters	P.
Rulers, bamboo	P.
Rum, compounds of	P.
Rum, imitation	P.
Runway trolleys	P.
Rush envelopes	P.
Rushes	N.P.
Rush plait	N.P.
Russia crash	P.
Rye, spurred	N.P.
Saccharin	N.P.
Safes, as hardware	P.
†Safety pins, wire	P.
Safety razor holders	P.
Saffron	N.P.

Description of Article.	Decision.
Sago flour	N.P.
Salad oil	N.P.
Saké	G.L.
Salicylic acid	N.P.
Salmon paste	P.
"Salol" (intestinal disinfectant).	N.P.
Salometers	N.P.
Salt-collars	P.
Samples, all <i>bona fide</i> commercial, however imported	G.L.
Sandals, cotton and felt, cotton, straw and felt, cotton, felt and loofah	P.
Sandalwood oil	N.P.
Sand stone, including Scotch stone	P.
Sand moulding machines (power driven)	N.P.
Sanitary towels	P.
Sapolio (as soap)	P.
Sash balances	P.
Satin white	P.
Saucepan cleaner (fibre bristles)	P.
Sauces, Cranberry, tomato-fish, Mandalay	P.
"Saurolo" ammonium ichthosulphonate (medicinal preparation)	N.P.
Sawblades, fret	P.
†Saw blades, hack	P.
Sawdust	N.P.
Saws, circular for wood-cutting machines	P.
Saw screws	P.
Saws, folding	P.
Saws, scissor	P.
Saw, steelband, setting machine (hand driven)	P.
Saws, steel band	P.
Scales, hosiery	P.
Scales, household	P.
Scalloping machines (textile) (power driven)	N.P.
Scarf pin protectors, brass	P.
Scissors and shears, all sorts	P.
Scourers or scrubbers, fibre	P.
Screw brass parts (for naval instruments)	P.
Screw brass parts (for use on telephones)	G.L.
†Screwing tackle, i.e., taps, dies and stocks, thread milling cutters, chasers	P.
Screws and rings, for compasses	P.
Screws of base metal, including ; coach or bolt headed ; grub ; saw ; stock square, steel thread (American) as iron and steel nuts ; thumb, iron or steel wire	P.
Scrim (cotton manufacture).	P.
Scroll shears (hand driven)	P.
Scourers, copper pot	P.
†Seythes and sickles	P.
Seagrass cord	N.P.
Scaling machines, rapid	P.
Scaling outfit, i.e., scales and small candlesticks (metal)	P.
Scaling outfit for timber	P.
Seal pincers	P.
Scales, Cary's	P.
Scales, cold rolled steel strip for meat	P.
Searchlights	N.P.
Seed cabinets, steel lined	P.
Seeder saws	P.
Seed, flax	N.P.
Seeds :—	
Cotton	N.P.
Dari (shipped in a dry state)	N.P.
For expressing oil	N.P.
Linsced	N.P.

Description of Article.

Decision.

Seeds—contd	
Mado of thread and gum	P.
Rape	N.P.
Sesamo (shipped in a dry state)	N.P.
Sessamum	N.P.
See-saws (as games)	P.
Seigle ergote	N.P.
Selenium metal (paints)	P.
Senega	N.P.
Senna pods and leaves	N.P.
Separators, cream	P.
Separators, oil	P.
"Scrax" corks, i.e., tin discs with lining of cork	P.
Sesame seed (shipped in a dry state)	N.P.
Sessamum seed	N.P.
Shade adjusters	P.
Shades, alabaster, lamp;	N.P.
Shades, ceiling, enamelled iron	P.
Shades, eye (linen)	P.
Shades, glass, gas	P.
Shading medium plates ("Days") for litho printing	N.P.
Shafting couplings and hangers, iron	P.
Sharpeners for safety razor blades	P.
Sharpeners, mechanical, for razors	P.
Sharpening stones	G.L.
Shaving-pot, electric heated (as hollow-ware)	P.
Shaving stick cases, nickelled and polished	P.
Shawls, cotton, knitted	P.
Shears, bench, metal	P.
†Shears, as tools	P.
Shears, scroll (hand driven)	P.
Sheep branding fluid (paints and pigments)	P.
Sheeting "Omo" (cotton fabric coated with water-proof solution)	P.
Sheets or plates, cut to shape and size for engraving	P.
Sheets, steel, planished	N.P.
Sheets, tinned, nickelled and polished, commonly known as tin plates	N.P.
Shellac, not containing spirit	N.P.
Shell filler and refiner	P.
Shells for percussion caps	N.P.
Shimming metal, laminated (brass) for packing	N.P.
Ships fenders, cane	N.P.
Shoddy	P.
Shoe laces, cotton	P.
Shoes or slippers, bathing, plaited hemp soles, cotton uppers, i.e., mainly of hemp	N.P.
Shoes, cotton canvas for bathing, no leather stiffeners and no heels	P.
Shoes, cotton, felt, thin leather soles	P.
Shoes, jute and cotton, i.e., jute sole and cotton uppers	N.P.
Shoes tretching machines	P.
Shoes, velvet uppers, leather heels, soles and stiffeners	P.
Shower roses, brass and copper	P.
Showers for baths, brass or copper	P.
Shutters, photographic (metal)	P.
†Siekles and scythcs	P.
Sifters, flour	P.
Sifters, sugar glass holders with metal mount	P.
Signal apparatus, auto-call telephone	N.P.
Signal, steel, for card index system	P.
Signals, tramway (electrical)	N.P.
Signowriters, signature stamping machines (hand driven)	P.
Signs, advertising, complete with letters, figures and frames	P.
Signs, show, metal enamelled	P.
Silica cotton	P.

<i>Description of Article.</i>	<i>Decision.</i>
Silica ware, as glassware	P
Silk, artificial, manufactures of, made of viscose	P.
*Silk, pure and mixed, and silk manufactures (articles containing 25 per cent. of silk by weight or wholly silk in warp or weft are to be treated as silk manufactures)	P
Silk, raw waste	N.P.
Silkworm gut	N.P.
Silver bronze powder	P.
Silver leaf	P.
*Silver ware	P.
Simplaphones (similar to Port-o-phones)	N.P.
Simple syrup	P.
Sink cleaners	P.
Size, gilders' burnish	N.P.
Skins, for capping medicinal preparations	G.L.
Skins, goat and sheep, tanned but unfinished	P.
Skins or "vells," Maw	P.
Sliding-door fittings, ball bearings	P.
Sliding-door hangers	P.
Slippers, bathing, etc. (See shoes.)	
Slippers, plush, with stout leather soles and heels	P.
Slot game machines, automatic	P.
Smalts	P.
Soap, black split, hard tanners dubbin containing mineral wax and saponified fat	P.
Soap cleanser, "Orona"	P.
Soap drying machines (power driven)	N.P.
Soap, hand cleaner, of pumice "Snap"	P.
Soap-plodder or moulding machines (power driven)	N.P.
Soap, polishing "Alumishine"	P.
Socketts for drill sleeves	P.
Socketts (iron or steel) for iron wire rope	P.
Socks, artic, made mainly of cotton	P.
Socks, cork	N.P.
Socks, felt	P.
Socks, goathair	P.
Socks, goatskin	N.P.
Socks, grass	P.
Socks, loofah	N.P.
Soda ash	N.P.
Sodium fluoride	N.P.
Sodium selenite (paints)	P.
Sodium sulphide	N.P.
Soldering flux	N.P.
Soldering iron, combination	P.
Soldering iron, electrical	P.
Sole cuttings, shredded (compressed)	P.
Soles for clogs, etc. (steel)	P.
Somatoso	N.P.
Sounders and keys	P.
Sounders (Morse) mounted on mahogany base	N.P.
Soup, condensed	N.P.
Soup extract, vegetable	N.P.
Soups :—	
Asparagus	N.P.
Beef	N.P.
Bouillon	N.P.
Celery	N.P.
Chicken	N.P.
Chicken gumbo (Okra)	N.P.
Clam bouillon	N.P.
Clam chowdar	N.P.
Consommé	N.P.
Green pea	N.P.

Description of Article.	Decision.
Soups— <i>contd.</i>	
Julienne	N.P.
Mock turtle	N.P.
Mulligatanay	N.P.
Mutton broth	N.P.
Ox tail	N.P.
Pepper pot	N.P.
Printainier	N.P.
Tomato ("Okra")	N.P.
Tomato	N.P.
Vegetable	N.P.
Vermicelli and tomato	N.P.
Soya bean oil	N.P.
Soya beans, crushed	P.
Soya bean meal	P.
Soya cake (for cattle feeding)	N.P.
Soy (containing added sugar)	P.
Soy (not containing added sugar)	N.P.
Spacing collars	P.
Spacing material, iron, for printers	P.
Spaghetti a l'italienne	N.P.
Spaghetti with tomato sauce	N.P.
Spaghetti with tomato sauce and cheese	N.P.
Spanish earth	N.P.
Spanish clay	N.P.
†Spanners	P.
Sparterie, imitation, cotton and gum	P.
Sparterie, real	P.
"Sparto" (headache remedy)	N.P.
Spectacle cases (cardboard and metal)	P.
Spectacle cases, metal, lined with fabric of any description	P.
Spectacles with lenses	N.P.
"Speedograph" (letter reproducing machine)	N.P.
Sperm oil	N.P.
Spice, concentrated	N.P.
"Spiralite" advertising device (electric)	P.
Spirit levels	G.L.
Spirit, neutral	P.
Spirit perfumery, rectified	P.
*Spirits	P.
Splicing sleeves	P.
Splints (for match making)	P.
†Spoke nipples or bolts for cycles	P.
"Spon Tem" powder paste	N.P.
Spools, typewriter	P.
Spoons, enamelled	P.
Spoons, metal-plated	P.
Spoons, pearl	N.P.
Spoons, tinned iron	P.
Sprayers, plant (also used for distributing disinfectants)	P.
Sprayers and bellows for powder (hand power)	P.
Spraying apparatus (electric)	P.
Spraying machines (for white and lime washing and paint)	P.
Spring block fasteners (for shoe lasts)	P.
Spring chuck, steel	P.
Springs, hair	P.
Spring steel sheets	N.P.
Springs (small) for petrol lighting machines	P.
Springs, spiral	P.
Sprinkler corks	P.
Sprinkler roses (for watering cans)	P.
Sprinklers, lawn	P.
Stamp-fixing machines	N.P.
Stamping outfits, rubber (complete)	P.

Description of Article.

Decision..

Stampings, fancy metal, for photo frames	P.
Stampings, steel	P.
Stamp or press, monogram embossing	P.
Stamps, dating or name, i.e., metal or wood with rubber type	P.
Standard for portable lamp (electric) with inkstand	P.
Stands, match (metal)	P.
Staple presses, "Hotchkiss"	P.
†Staples, iron or steel	P.
Staples, steel (used for tacking labels on boxes, wagons, etc., and in connection with patent automatic machines)	P.
†Staples, wire	P.
Starch, corn	N.P.
Starch, potato and sweet potato	N.P.
Starch printing machines (hand driven)	N.P.
Stargum	N.P.
Starters (electric)	N.P.
Statuettes, lead, small	P.
Steam traps	P.
Stearine (not being stearic acid)	N.P.
Steatite	N.P.
Steatite burners	N.P.
Steel band	P.
Steel blue	P.
Steel in sheets, planished	N.P.
Steel plates for patterns	P.
†Steel strip, for the manufacture of tubes, band saws, and other articles of steel	P.
†Steel strip, heddle	P.
Steel strips, toothed	P.
Steel tiering machines (hand driven)	N.P.
Steel wool	N.E.
"Stek O" (powder used for fixing by bookmaking and stationery trades)	N.P.
Stem making machines (power driven) for electric lamps	N.P.
Stencil carriers, metal	P.
Stencil cutting machines	N.P.
Stencil plates, phosphor bronzo	P.
Stencils	P.
Sterilising apparatus for surgical instruments	P.
Stiffeners and counters, fibre (made of vegetable fibre)	N.P.
Stiletos, embroidery	P.
Stitching wax	N.P.
Stockinette	P.
Stones, grinding	G.L.
Stones, oil	G.L.
Stones, sharpening	G.L.
Stoppers, "Serax," i.e., tin disc with lining of cork	P.
Stopples and necks, brass, for water bottles	P.
Stove cases (spirit) empty, made of cardboard with tin lid	P.
Stove fittings, i.e., dovetails, door catches and hinge tubes	P.
Stoves, electric (as stoves and ranges)	P.
Stoves, oil	P.
Stoves or travelling comforts	P.
Strainers for liquid sprayers	P.
Strapping or baling machines (hand power)	P.
Strap pullers for scaling outfit	P.
Straps, leather (for the manufacture of chrome tanned leather belting)	P.
Straps, lug (cotton)	P.
Straps, tie (cotton cord with metal)	P.
Straw sheets for tipping cigarettes	N.P.
Strings of all kinds for musical instruments	G.L.
†Strip, brass	P.
†Strip, iron hook	P.

Description of Article.

Decision.

†Strip steel for the manufacture of tubes, band saws, and other articles of steel	P.
Strippers, steel, for dried fruit	P.
Strop-rotas, mechanical razor sharpeners	P.
Strops and stroppers (automatic) for razors	P.
†Struts, trenching	P.
Studs, metal, with celluloid backs	P.
Studs or nails for boots and shoes for mountaineering purposes	P.
Studs, press, metal and fasteners for wearing apparel, etc.	P.
Succory root	N.P.
Sucro ;	N.P.
Suchrose, glycerine substitute	N.P.
Sugar corn	P.
Sugar, grape	N.P.
Sugar, invert	N.P.
Sugar, maple	N.P.
Sugar of milk	N.P.
Sugar sifters, glassholder with metal mount	P.
Sugar almonds	P.
Sugared caraway seeds	P.
Sugar syrup cane, as molasses	N.P.
Sugar syrup, white cane	N.P.
Suit cases, bamboo	P.
Suit cases, vulcanised fibre	N.P.
Sulphate of alumina	N.P.
Sulphate of barium	P.
Sulphate of baryta	P.
Sulphate of copper	N.P.
Sulphur	N.P.
Sultanas	P.
Sumac, dried leaves for tanning	N.P.
Sumac extract (containing 28 per cent. tannin)	N.P.
Sunset soap dyes	N.P.
Surgical appliances :—	
“ Albees ” bone operative set	N.P.
Tungsten target X-Ray tubes	N.P.
Surgical dressings, absorbent cotton, surgeon's lint, and other medicinal requirements of cotton manufacture	P.
Surgical files	P.
Surgical trusses, elastic	N.P.
Suspender fittings, metal	P.
Swage shapers	P.
Swing outfits (as games)	P.
Swiss plait (mohair and imitation silk)	P.
Switches, electric	P.
Syringes, medical of all kinds	G.L.
Syrup, cane sugar, as molasses	N.P.
Syrup, corn	N.P.
Syrup, nulumoline	N.P.
Syrup, simple	P.
Syrup, sugar white cane	N.P.
Tables, fracture and orthopædic	P.
Tablets or signs, show, metal enamelled	P.
Table-ware, porcelain	P.
Tabulating and sorting machine and key punch	N.P.
Tack lifters	P.
Tack or nail pullers	P.
Tacks and nails made of scrap metal	P.
Tagal hoods	P.
Tagal plaits	N.P.
Tag machines, “ Hotchkiss ”	N.P.
Tag marking machines	N.P.
Tags or hangers, suspension, cotton cloth gummed	P.
Tags, tin	P.

<i>Description of Article.</i>	<i>Decision.</i>
Talc	N.P.
Talc crayons (for marking iron and steel)	N.P.
Talcum powder (toilet requisite)	P.
Tale fibre	N.P.
Tale watch discs	N.P.
Tally meters (used for recording lineal feet of lumber as it passes through machine)	N.P.
Tally registers, automatic	N.P.
Tangle foot. (Insecticide)	N.P.
Tanks, aluminium	P.
†Tanks of enamelled steel with glass lining	P.
Tanks, melting	P.
†Tape brass	P.
Tape, cloth, gummed	P.
Tape, grass	P.
Tape, mica	N.P.
Tape moistener machines, automatic (pedal driven)	N.P.
Tape, "Okonite," rubber, insulating	P.
Tape, paragon, for insulating joints in electric cables and wires	P.
Tape, vegetable, or bast	P.
Taper pins, steel	P.
Tapes, steel, cold rolled	N.P.
Tapping attachments	P.
†Taps, dies and stocks, thread milling cutters, chasers. (Screwing tackle);	P.
†Taps, for screwing	P.
Taps or gates, for oil or molasses	P.
Tartar emetic	N.P.
Tar, vegetable	N.P.
Teapots, electric heated	P.
Tea-spoons, enamelled	P.
Tea spoons, metal plated	P.
Telegraph and telephone insulators, glass	P.
Telegraph keyboard perforating machine	P.
Telephone and telephone parts except telephone brackets and parts thereof	G.L.
Telephone switchboards and parts	G.L.
Temperature regulators	N.P.
Templates, propeller cone	N.P.
Tenter books	P.
Terminal Hooks and gauges (used by dentists)	P.
Terminals, brass, for electric fuse boards	G.L.
Terpineol	N.P.
Test clips, copper (for use in testing electrical instruments)	P.
Tetrachloride of titanium (liquid)	N.P.
Textile cutting machines, automatic (power driven)	N.P.
Textile substitute for leather, used in boot manufacturing	P.
Textile weighing machines	P.
"Thalett's" (chocolate laxative sweets)	P.
Theobromine pure alkaloid; (medicinal preparation)	N.P.
Theobromine sodium salicylate (medicinal preparation)	N.P.
Thermometers	N.P.
Thermoscopes	N.P.
Thermos flasks	P.
Thermostats	P.
"Thiol," tar product	N.P.
Thorium	N.P.
Thorium nitrate	N.P.
Thread, copper tinsel	P.
Thread, gold, gilt, silver	P.
†Thread milling cutters, chasers, taps, dies and stocks (screwing tackle)	P.
Thumb screws, iron or steel	P.
Tie fasteners and buckles	P.

Description of Article.	Decision.
Tie straps (cotton cord with metal)	P.
Timber wagons (horse drawn)	N.P.
Time recorders, watchmen's	P.
Timing machines, automatic	N.P.
Tinder lighters, composition	N.P.
Tin-foil	P.
Tinned sheets, nicked and polished, commonly known as "tin plates"	N.P.
Tin oxide	P.
Tin printing machines, rotary, or "Voivin" roto offset press	N.P.
Tinsmiths' machines (power driven)	N.P.
Tinsmith's machines (hand driven), viz., beading; burring; groovers; thin oval; handle formers, paning down, double-scaming; closing; barfolder; wire-bending, wire-cutting and bail formers tube formers	P.
Tins, with printed label	P.
Toaster, electric, for table use	P.
Tobacco cases, metal	P.
Tobacco pipes	N.P.
Tomatoes, canned	P.
Tomatoes, preserved and preparations thereof	P.
Tomato chutney	P.
Tomato extract	P.
Tomato fish sauce	P.
Tomato ketchup	P.
Tomato paste	P.
Tomato puree	P.
Tomato soup	N.P.
Tongs, for curling and waving hair	P.
Tonometers	N.P.
Tonquin beans	N.P.
Tool, "Austral," combination	P.
Toolholders, engineers'	P.
†Tools (agricultural, carpenters' coopers' engineers', joiners', masons', shipwrights', and edge)	P.
Tools or rods, packing (steel)	P.
Torch cases, made of soft iron scrap with or without lenses and bulbs	P.
Towels, sanitary	P.
Tractors, agricultural (agrimotors) (driven by motor power);	P.
Tramcar journal boxes	P.
Tramway rails	N.P.
Tramway signals (electrical)	N.P.
Transformer coil winding machines	N.P.
Transformer machines, viz.:—Paper spinning machines (for insulating the conductors forming the transformer coils)	N.P.
Transformer testing sets (electrical accessories and appliances)	N.P.
Transformer (electrical accessories and appliances)	N.P.
Transmitter installation or multiplex telegraphic apparatus	N.P.
Traps and killers for flies	P.
Traps for vermin (wood and wire)	P.
Traps, steam	P.
Trays, ash, metal	P.
Trec bark, crushed, used for cleaning	N.P.
†Trenching struts	P.
Tri-basic phosphate of lime	N.P.
Tricycles, children's (toys)	P.
Trimmers and cutters for mounts and show-cards	N.P.
Trimings and braids, metal thread	P.
Trinkets, metal, other than jewellery (as Toys)	P.
Trip levers, steel	P.
Tripods, camera (metal)	P.
Tripoli power (diatomite or infusorial earth)	P.
Trolley pole catchers	P.

Description of Article.	Decision.
Trolley wire splicers	P.
Trolleys, girder	P.
Trolleys, runway	P.
Trouser presses, fibre or cardboard	N.P.
Trouser presses, other than of fibre or cardboard	P.
†Trowels, bricklayers' and plasterers,' as masons' tools	P.
Trucks, hand	P.
Trucks or undercarriages for tramcars	N.P.
Trucks, warehouse or wharf, hand propelled	P.
Truffles	N.P.
Trusses, surgical, elastic	N.P.
Tube cleaners (hand driven)	P.
Tube expanders	P.
Tube or boiler cleaners (power driven)	N.P.
†Tubes, brass coated	P.
†Tubes, brass or copper	P.
Tubes, collapsible, leaden	P.
Tubes, collapsible, tin	P.
Tubes, ebonite, containing less than 50 per cent. of rubber for insulating	N.P.
Tubes, for large locomotive flues	N.P.
Tubes hinged (stove fittings)	P.
Tubes, mica	N.P.
Tubes, muarta (fibre), for film coating machines	N.P.
Tubes, steel, round, open joint or tubes, steel, round luted	N.P.
Tubes, weldless steel, boiler	N.P.
Tubing machines, for rubber tyres and tubes	N.P.
Tubing, metallic flexible	P.
†Tubing, solid drawn weldless	P.
Tubs, wood pulp	P.
Tungsten	N.P.
Turbine distance separators	P.
Turbines, water	N.P.
Turkey stone powder	G.L.
Turmeric	N.P.
Turnbuckles, solid drop-forged mild steel (for use in connection with constructional engineering work and railway carriage) work	N.P.
Turpentine	N.P.
Type, printing (metal)	P.
Typewriter ribbons	P.
Typewriter spools	P.
Typographical numbering machines	P.
Tyre grooving machines	P.
Tyre levers, eye	P.
Tyre vulcanising plant (hand)	P.
Tyre vulcaniser, electric	P.
Ultramarine blue	P.
Umber	P.
Umbrella frames and fittings (metal)	P.
Umbrella handles, lacquered (as wood manufactures)	P.
Umbrellas, complete	N.P.
Unions, white metal	P.
Vacuum flasks	P.
Vacuum jars	P.
Vacuum pans, copper, for use in dairies	P.
Valonia extract (Tanning extract)	P.
Valve discs	P.
Valves, pneumatic tyre	P.
Vanillin	N.P.
Vanilloes	N.P.
Vapo-cresolene	N.P.
Vaporizers (vapo-cresolene)	P.
Varnishes not containing spirit— Black dipping	N.P.

Description of Article.	Decision.
Varnishes not containing spirit— <i>contd.</i>	
China	N.P.
Copal	N.P.
Insulating	N.P.
Linseed oil	N.P.
Varnishing machines (power driven)	N.P.
Vases, glass	P.
Vegetable colour, i.e., extract from vegetables, with added water or spirit, for confectionery use	N.P.
Vegetable galls	N.P.
Vegetable creams, not containing sugar	N.P.
Vegetable extract	P.
Vegetables, prepared	P.
*Vegetables, preserved	P.
Vegetable tape or bast	P.
Vegetable wax	N.P.
"Vegpara" edible vegetable wax	N.P.
"Vells" or maw skins	P.
Velure	P.
Ventilators	P.
Verdigris	N.P.
Vermilion	P.
*Vermouth	P.
Vibrators, foundry	N.P.
Vibrators or galvanic batteries	P.
Vices, combination foot	P.
Vices, machine	P.
Vices, pipe	N.P.
Vinegar	N.P.
Vinegar, cider	P.
Visca chenille	P.
Visca plait	N.P.
Viterol	P.
Voltmeters	P.
Volvic stones	N.P.
Vorite	N.P.
Vulcanite containing less than 50 per cent. of rubber	
Vulcanite jars and battery parts containing less than 50 per cent. of rubber	N.P.
Vulcanite mouthpieces for smoking pipes containing less than 50 per cent. of rubber	N.P.
Vulcanisers, dental	G.L.
Wadding—black	P.
Wadding—black	N.P.
Wagons, timber (horse drawn)	N.P.
Walking sticks, bamboo	P.
Wall boards and tiles made of wood fibre	N.P.
Wall paper perforator machine (electric)	P.
Wall plugs (electrical accessories and appliances)	P.
Warehouse or wharf trucks, hand propelled	P.
Warp droppers	N.P.
Warp tying and knotting machines (hand power)	N.P.
Washers, asbestos, other than for motor cars	P.
Washers for glove fasteners, "Holdtite" (made of cotton and felt).	P.
Watch case opener (small metal disc)	
Watches—	P.
Watches, gold, gilt or gold covered	
Watches of which the cases are of base metal not covered with gold, whether fitted with gilt movements, dials, hands, bezels, crowns, etc., or not	G.L.
Watches, platinum, not set with precious stones	N.P.
Watches, platinum, set with precious stones or otherwise intended to be used as jewellery	P.
Watches, silver, set with imitation stones	N.P.

Description of Article.	Decision.
Watches—contd.	
Watches, silver, whether fitted with gilt movements, dials, hands, bezels, crowns, etc., or not	N.P.
Watch movements and parts thereof (except springs) made of silver or base metal but not covered with gold, imported separately	G.L.
Watch movements and parts thereof, gilt or gold plated, imported separately	P.
Watch springs	P.
Watchmakers' files	G.L.
Watch winding machine (electrical)	N.P.
Water heaters (electric or gas)	N.P.
Water meters	N.P.
Waterproof cloth	P.
Waterproof cuttings	P.
Waterproof of fabric; strap	P.
Water saver, automatic, for attaching to hose pipes	P.
Wattle bark	N.P.
Wax, carnauba	N.P.
Wax, ceresine	N.P.
Wax, comb foundation mill (machine)	N.P.
Wax, edible, vegetable ("Vegpara")	N.P.
Wax, floor	N.P.
Wax, Japan, used for lubricating cotton driving ropes	N.P.
Wax, "Kromoid," for tanners	N.P.
Wax, montan	N.P.
Wax, paraffin;	N.P.
Wax, palm	N.P.
Wax, shoemakers'	N.P.
Wax, stitching	N.P.
Wax, vegetable	N.P.
Weasands (bladders, casings, etc.)	P.
Weavers' steel mails	P.
Webbing, cotton, khaki	P.
Webbing for cane chairs	P.
Webbings for incandescence mantles	P.
Weighing machines for steel busks	P.
Weighing machine, textile	P.
†Wet ploughs, "Deacon" (shoemakers' tool)	P.
Whalebone	N.P.
Wheel dressers and cutters (used for truing up emery wheels)	P.
Wheels, gear, for use in tramway cars	P.
Wheels, gear, raw hide	N.P.
Wheels, ignition, for automatic lighters	P.
Wheels, iron, cog	P.
Wheels, pedal operating	P.
Wheels, pinion, for use on tramway cars	P.
Wheels, tracing	P.
Whisk, Italian, for broom and brush making	N.P.
Whistles, steam, brass	P.
White lead	P.
Whiting	P.
Willow matting (Japanese)	P.
Willow sheet	P.
Willow sticks	N.P.
Winding machine (textile)	N.P.
*Wine	P.
Wine and cider mills and press machine (hand power)	N.P.
†Wire	P.
Wire, all manufactures of	P.
†Wire bale ties for hay or paper	P.
†Wire barbed	P.
Wire, brazing	N.P.
Wire, chromel resistance	P.

Description of Article.	Decision.
Wire cloth -woven galvanised iron)	P.
Wire coil lacing	P.
Wire, electrolytic	P.
Wire enamelling machine (power driven)	N.P.
Wire, flexible cords	P.
Wire, fuse, tested	P.
Wire gauze, brass	P.
Wire, gold	P.
Wire, hollow, as tubes	P.
†Wire, hollow brass (used in the manufacture of scientific instruments)	P.
Wire, insulated	P.
Wireless detectors (electrical accessories and appliances).	N.P.
†Wire, leading in ;nicklled copper	P.
†Wire nippers	P.
†Wire rods	P.
†Wire, steel, coppered and flattened	P.
Wire stitching machine	N.P.
Wire stitching machines for cardboard and fibre boxes	N.P.
Wire straighteners	P.
Wiring sockets (consisting of brass and porcelain) (electrical accessories and appliances)	P.
Witch hazel (toilet preparations)	N.P.
"Wondermist" oil cleanser	P.
Wood cutters, steel, for grooving	P.
Wood flour	N.P.
*Wood, for purposes of manufacture	P.
Wood pulp wool or wadding for surgical purposes	P.
Wood trimming and mitreing machine (hand power)	P.
Wood wool	P.
Wool cloth	P.
Wool noils (including camel hair)	N.P.
Wool waste	N.P.
Wool, steel	N.P.
Wrenches, motor	P.
Wrenches, pipe	P.
Wrenches, tap	P.
"Writerpress" multigraph printing machines	N.P.
X-ray apparatus	N.P.
Yacca gum, or red gum accroides	N.P.
Yarn testing machine	N.P.
Yeast separating machines	N.P.
Yucca starch or Piassava	N.P.
Zaffre	P.
Zinc ashes	N.P.
Zinc oxide	P.
Zinc plates or sheets for photo engraving	P.
Zinc powder	N.P.
Zinc strip	P.
Zinc sulphide	P.
Zirconia	N.P.

HARDWARE LIST.

Hardware is taken to include all articles of base metal which are not :—

- (1) Materials used for constructional purposes, such as plates, bars, angles, rods, etc., which are not sold in the retail trade.
- (2) Articles highly manufactured of a special character, such as complex machines, scientific instruments, etc.

The following articles which will be found in their alphabetical order in the preceding list, are here grouped for convenience under the heading of Hardware.

*The General Licences permitting the importation of these goods are now revoked. Goods in transit direct to the importer before the 31st January, 1918, will be admitted under the General Licences now withdrawn.

- Adaptors for electric lamp holders.
- Addressograph machines, parts of, such as metal drawers, wooden stands with metal attachments and iron stands.
- Advertising signs—complete with letters, figures and frames.
- Agricultural implements and parts thereof.
- Air fittings (used by dentists).
- "Alaska" handles for boiler doors.
- Anvils.
- Apple paring and coring machines (hand and power driven).
- Apple peelers (household appliances).
- Armature magnets for use in electric motors or dynamos.
- Armatures for electric motors.
- Ash trays, base metal.
- Auto-kot, variant of hand ambulances.
- *Awl blades.
- Awls, stitching.
- Axes, safety, pocket.
- Bag tyers, wire ties.
- Balances, sash.
- *Bale ties, wire, for hay and paper.
- Baling or strapping machines (hand).
- *Ball bearing bolts.
- *Ball bearings.
- *Ball retainers.
- Band saw setting machines (hand driven).
- Band saws, steel.
- Band steel.
- Banquet candle castings and fittings.
- Barbed wire.
- Barber's pole, Barker's revolving.
- Bar folders (tinsmith's machines).
- Bathroom accessories, i.e. :—
 - Metal baskets.
 - Metal racks.
 - Metal soap and sponge holders.
 - Metal towel racks.
 - Metal tumbler holders, etc.
- Bath showers, brass or copper.
- Battery pressing machines (hand driven).
- Bayonets.
- Beading machines (tinsmith's machines).
- *Bearings, ball.
- Bee smokers, base metal.
- Bellows and sprayers for powders (hand).
- Bells and buzzers, all sorts.
- Belt couplings, steel.
- *Belt hooks (for use on belts of sewing machines).
- *Belt hooks, steel (for binding machinery belting).
- Bending machines for chain.
- Bending machines for wood hoops (hand driven).
- Bicycle accessories.
- Bicycle forgings.
- Bins and balers, steel, for waste paper.
- Bits, auger.
- Bits, expansion.
- Bit snaps.
- Bits, wood boring.
- *Blades, awl.
- Blades, circular, for paper slitting machines.
- Blades, for boring belting.
- *Blades, hack saw.
- Blanks, steel, for safety razor blades.
- Block fasteners, spring, for shoe lasts.
- Blowers and forges, portable.
- Blow lamps and parts thereof.
- Bolt croppers.
- Belt-headed screws or coach screws.
- *Bolts and nuts of all kinds.
- Bolts, door.
- Boot button fasteners.
- Boot protectors (made of wood and metal).
- Bottle closing device (brass, nickelled).
- Bottle corking machines (hand).
- Bottle corking and crowing machines (hand or treadle driven).
- Bottle wiring machines.
- Box catch fastening and punching machines (hand power).
- Boxes, metal, of all kinds.
- Brackets, implement.
- Bracket lamp or bulb holders, nickelled (electrical accessories and appliances).
- Braid, wire.
- Brass component parts for electric lighting.
- Brass or metal leaf (imitation gold leaf).
- Brass or phosphor bronze cloth.
- *Brass strip.
- *Brass tape.
- Brazing lamps.
- Bread crumbing machines (hand and power).
- Bread making machines (hand driven).
- *Bricklayers' and plasterers' trowels, as Mason's tools.
- Bronze leaf.
- Bronze powder.
- *Brooch joints, pins and catches (base metal).
- Brushes laminated.

Brush holders, carbon (not for motor cars).
 Brush bolder springs.
 Buckles and tie fasteners.
 Buckles, brass.
 Buckles for braces.
 Buckles, metal, for ladies' belts.
 Buckles, papier-maché, with metal bar prong.
 Bullet moulds (G. L.)
 Bull rings, copper.
 Bunion springs.
 Burners, gas, or oil.
 Burning outfits, "Hauck" (blow lamp).
 Burnishers, chain.
 Burring machines (tinsmiths' machines).
 Bushings, bronze.
 Button covering machines (hand).
 Button, sewing on, machines.
 Button moulds, metal, fillings and backs.
 Butts, steel.
 By-passes, brass.
 Cabinets, seed, steel lined.
 Cable cash carriers, parts of.
 Cables, insulated.
 Calendar frames.
 *Callipers.
 Can cleaning machines.
 Canisters, tin.
 Can keys, and can openers.
 Caps, brass.
 Caps, made of tinsel, with wads and discs, for bottles.
 Caps, metal, for electric lamps.
 Caps, metal, for milk bottles or toilet powder tins.
 Capsules, lead foil.
 Card fasteners, with brass sockets attached, for screwing blocks to wood lasts.
 Carriage heaters.
 Carriage tying machines.
 "Cary's" fasteners seals and clasps.
 Casters, furniture and truck.
 Castings, machine bronze.
 Castings, phosphor bronze.
 Catches, joints, and pins for brooches.
 Catches, plated (for drawers).
 Catebes, tin (used in the manufacture of radiator boiler castings).
 Cattle dehorners.
 Cattle leaders.
 Ceiling shades, enamelled iron.
 Cellar drainers.
 Chafing dishes.
 Chain, iron, weldless.
 Chains, chronometer fusee.
 Chains, elevator.
 Chains, sherardized steel for hanging sashes.
 Chaplet plugs, taper.
 Chaplets (copper) used in manufacturing radiator boiler sections.
 Chaplets, perforated tin.
 Chart discs, steel.
 *Chasers (screwing tackle).

Cheese presses ("Gang").

Cheque protectors.

Chirpodists' appliances:—

Cabinet instrument steriliser.

Chair, metal and leather.

Instrument stands.

Wash bowl and accessories.

*Choppers and hatchets.

Choppers, food.

Chromel resistance wire.

Chronometer fuses chains.

Cigar cutting machines (hand driven).

Cigarette cases (base metal).

Circuit breakers.

Circular blades (for paper slitting machines).

Circular knives.

Clamp for use with stitching awl.

Clamps, brass, with steel screw and nut (for connecting rubber and canvas hose to couplings).

*Clamps, iron or steel, as engineers' tools

Clasps, "Cary's."

Clippers, hair.

Clippers, horse.

Clips, copper test (for use in testing electrical instruments).

Clips, fountain pen.

Clips or clamps for wire rope.

Clips, paper.

Clips, spring, for bottle caps.

Closing machines (see Tinsmiths' machines).

Cloth brass metal or phosphor bronze.

Clothes line reels, metal cases.

Cloth, woven galvanised iron wire.

Coach screws or bolt-headed screws.

Cocktail, mixtures, electro-plate.

Coffee grinding machines (hand driven).

Coffee making machines.

Coffee roasting machines (hand driven).

Coil holders, metal.

Coil lacing wire.

Coke forks for gasworkers' use.

Combination tool "Austral."

Combs, curry.

Commutator copper segments.

Commutators for electric motors.

Containers or founts (oil) used for ordinary oil lighting or heating lamps.

Contractors for electric meters.

Controller parts, gas, brass.

Coolers, cylindrical, for dairies.

Copper blanks for electric cranes.

Copper foil.

Copper plates or sheets cut to shape and size for engraving.

Copper rollers.

Cork pressers, roller.

Cork pullers.

Corks, sprinkler.

Corset busk cutting and tipping machines (hand driven).

Cotter pins.

Counters for marine indicators.

Counter weights, suspension, pulley, and rings.
 Couplings, belt, steel.
 Covers, oil hole.
 Covers, spring lubricating.
 Crank shaft forgings.
 Crown cork openers.
 Cue cutters.
 Cups, grease.
 Cups, metal, collapsible.
 Cups, oil.
 Curling tongs for waving hair.
 Curry combs.
 Curtain rings, brass.
 Curtain rods, metal.
 Curvimeters (map measures).
 Cutters, bench, metal (hand driven).
 Cutters, cue.
 Cutters, for card and lead.
 Cutters, glass.
 Cutters, pipe.
 Cutters, rod.
 Cutters, rule.
 Cutters, white metal and brass, pattern makers.
 Cutters, steel, for grooving wood.
 Cycle alarms "Root-a-tooter."
 Cyclometers.
 Cylinders, steel, for oxygen.
 Cylinders for acetylene gas.
 Cylindrical coolers for dairies.
 Damper knobs, nickel plated, for use on boilers.
 Damper regulators, for water and steam boilers.
 Dating and numbering machines (hand), all kinds, manufactured largely of metal.
 Dating or name stamps, i.e., metal or wood with rubber type.
 *Deacon's welt ploughs (shoemaker's tool).
 Dentists' accessories (G.L.).
 Diamond dies for wire drawing.
 Dietating machines, parts and accessories (G. L.).
 Die heads.
 *Dies and die stocks.
 Diver rods.
 Dises, metal, for centre of rubbers.
 Dises, steel, for manufacture of adaptors.
 Dises, valve.
 Door bolts.
 Door catches (stove fittings).
 Door hangers, sliding.
 Double seaming machines (tinsmith's machines).
 Dovetail bits.
 Dovetail (stove fittings).
 Drafting machines.
 Drainers, cellar.
 Drawing pins.
 Draw plates for wire drawing.
 Drift forgings.
 Drill sleeves.

Drilling machines, railway track (hand driven).
 Drills, all sorts.
 Drinking fountains.
 Drums, driving, iron and steel.
 Duplicator steel file plates.
 Earmarkers, tin.
 Egg beaters.
 Egg timers, automatic.
 Electrical accessories and appliances, as follows :—
 Adaptors for lamp holders.
 Armature magnets for use in electric motors or dynamos.
 Armatures for electric motors.
 Bells and buzzers of all kinds.
 Bracket lamp or bulb holders, nickelled.
 Brass component parts for lighting.
 Brushes, laminated.
 Brush holders, carbon.
 Brush holder springs.
 Cable cash carriers, parts of.
 Caps, brass.
 Caps, metal, for lamps.
 Circuit breakers.
 Commutator copper segments.
 Commutators for electric motors.
 Contractors for electric meters.
 Copper blanks for cranes.
 Counter weights, suspension, pulley and rings.
 Fans and parts thereof.
 Fitting connector (brass fitment on earthenware base).
 Flat iron (as laundry iron).
 Fuse plugs, screw.
 Fuses, cartridge, refillable.
 Fuse wire, tested.
 Grill.
 Heater or radiator, portable.
 Hot plate.
 Insulators complete (porcelain, with metal contact parts.)
 Insulators made from mica and asbestos, with steel or malleable iron centres.
 Lamp cases, hand and pocket, made of soft iron scrap, with or without lenses and bulbs.
 Lamp holders, brass or ebonite, with or without switch or key.
 Laundry irons.
 Magnet boxes.
 Metallic filament for lamps.
 Meters, parts of.
 Plugs, flush (consisting of brass fitment mounted on earthenware base).
 Plugs, wall (consisting of brass fitment mounted on earthenware base).
 Screw parts, brass, for use on telephones. (G. L.).
 Soldering irons.
 Sounders and keys.

Electrical accessories and appliances—*contd.*

"Spiralite" advertising device.
 Splicing sleeves.
 Spraying apparatus.
 Standard for portable lamp with inkstand.
 Switches.
 Terminals, brass, for fusé boards. (G. L.).
 Toaster, for table use.
 Torch cases, made of soft iron scrap, with or without lenses and bulbs.
 Trolley pole catchers.
 Water heaters.
 Wiring sockets (consisting of brass and porcelain).
 Wire fuse, tested.
 Electrolytic wire.
 Electrototype printing blocks.
 Elevator chains.
 Emeraldite desk lamps.
 Emery wheel dressers and cutters.
 Emulsifiers, machines.
 Embossing stamp or press-monogram.
 Engraved plates, music, pewter.
 Envelope fasteners, steel.
 Envelope sealer (not a machine).
 Etch-o-lite dipping machines.
 Eyeglass chain holder.
 Eyeglass frames, steel and xylonite or steel and rubber.
 Eyeguards, engineer's (consisting of wire gauze faced with glass enclosed in sheet iron frame).
 Eyelets, boot, metal.
 Eyeletting machines for boots and shoes (hand driven).
 Fans and parts thereof.
 Fasteners and buckles for ties.
 Fasteners and press studs for wearing apparel, etc.
 Fasteners, boot, button.
 Fasteners, card, with brass sockets attached for screwing blocks to wood lasts.
 Fasteners, "Cary's."
 Fasteners, corrugated, saw edge.
 Fasteners, envelope, steel.
 Fasteners, paper, of all kinds.
 Fasteners, spring block, for shoe lasts.
 Faucet, molasses, suction and measuring.
 Ferrules, german silver.
 Ferrules, or nipples, steel, for gas radiators.
 Ferrules, tin, for banding brushes.
 Fibre, steel, polishing.
 Filament, metallic, for electric lamps.
 File clip.
 *Files.
 Files, surgical.
 Files, watchmakers' (G. L.).
 Filing cabinets, metal accessories for.
 Filing cabinets, steel.
 Filters, oil.
 Filters, water, cast iron.

Filters, whiskey.
 Fishing reels brass.
 Fitting connector (brass fitment on earthenware base).
 Fittings, stove, such as dovetails, door-catches, hinged tubes.
 Flat iron, electric, as laundry iron.
 Flour sifters.
 Fluting machine (used for the crimping or fluting of cloth).
 Foghorn, Norwegian machine.
 Food choppers.
 Foot arch supports.
 Foot powers.
 Forges and blowers, portable.
 Forgings, crank shaft.
 Forgings for bicycles.
 Forgings, rough, for sewing machines.
 Forks, coke, for gasworkers' use.
 *Forks, garden and agricultural, with or without handles.
 Forks, hay.
 Foundry ladles or bowls—iron.
 Foundry vibrators.
 Fountain pen clips.
 Fountains, lawn, revolving.
 Founts or containers (oil) for ordinary oil lighting or heating lamps.
 Founts, overhead washing, for carriages and motor cars.
 Frames, bag and pouch.
 Frames, collapsible, steel, for opera hats.
 Frames, complete or in parts, metal, for ladies' hand bags.
 Frames and fittings, umbrella.
 Frames, metal, loose leaf, for perpetual ledger.
 Freezers, ice cream.
 Fret machines (treadle).
 Fruit slicing machines (hand).
 Fumigators, formaldehyde (metal).
 Furnace, gas, forced draught.
 Fuse plugs, screw.
 Fuses, cartridge, refillable.
 Fuse wire, tested.
 Galvanised iron wire cloth, woven.
 Gas burner castings, iron, for stoves.
 Gas controller parts, brass.
 Gas furnaces (forced draught).
 Gas lamps and parts thereof.
 Gas lighter "Round File."
 Gas mantle holders, metal.
 Gas meters, brass, parts of.
 Gas meters, cast iron, and parts of.
 Gas regulators, iron, and parts of.
 Gates or taps for oil or molasses.
 Gauges of all kinds except recording gauges.
 Gauze, brass wire.
 Glass cutters.
 Glow covers.
 Gold foil, imitation.
 Gold leaf, imitation (brass or metal leaf).
 Gong shells, steel.
 Grease cups.
 Grill, electric heating.

Grinding attachment for use on horse clippers.
 Grinding machine (hand power).
 Grinding plates, for coffee grinding mill.
 Grindstone in frame (hand driven).
 Grindstone frames and fixtures, metal.
 Groovers, thin, oval, machines (tinsmiths' machines).
 Guides, metal, for textile machines.
 Guillery testing apparatus.
 Guillotine, rubber (hand power).
 Gumming or glueing machine (hand driven).
 *Hack saw blades.
 Hack saw machines, portable, for rail cutting.
 Hair clippers.
 Hairsprings.
 *Hammers and hammer heads.
 Hammers, lead.
 Handle formers (tinsmiths' machines).
 Handles, "Alaska" for boiler doors.
 Handles, cover (of wood and metal), for repairing tea-pots.
 Hand trucks.
 Handwarmers, for muff or pocket.
 Hangers, cast iron, for shafting.
 Harness snap.
 Hasps.
 *Hatchets and choppers.
 Hay forks.
 Heater or radiator, electric.
 Heaters, carriage.
 Heaters, water (electric or gas).
 Heddles (steel).
 *Heddle strip, steel.
 Hinged tubes (stove fittings).
 Hinge pins with cone heads.
 Hinges of all metals.
 Hob nails.
 *Hoes, garden and agricultural, with or without handles.
 Holders, coil (metal).
 Holders for rubber stamps, i.e., metal base with wooden handle.
 Holders—roll paper.
 *Hollow brass wire (used in the manufacture of scientific instruments).
 Hollow wire, as tubes.
 Hoof hammers.
 Hoof parers.
 Hooks and needles embroidery.
 Hooks, brass.
 Hooks, cargo.
 Hooks, coat and hat, wire.
 Hooks and needles, Blake, for boot machines.
 Hooks, screw, for coat hangers.
 Hooks, shoe lacing.
 *Hooks, steel, belt, for binding machinery belting.
 Hooks, tenter.
 *Hooks, wire (other than coat and hat books).
 Hooping, iron or steel.
 Hoof signal horns.

Horse clippers.
 H. O. slides.
 Hosigry needles.
 "Hotchkiss" automatic paper fastener.
 "Hotchkiss" staple presses.
 "Hotchkiss" tag machines.
 Hot-plate, electrically heated.
 Household appliances—
 Apple peelers.
 Potato peelers.
 Flour sifters.
 Knife sharpeners, etc.
 Hub bands, iron.
 Hypodermic needles.
 Ice cream freezers.
 Ignition wheels, for automatic lighters.
 Implement brackets.
 Incubators, cast iron and wood.
 *Insulated cables.
 Insulated wire.
 Insulators, complete (porcelain, with metal contact parts).
 Insulators, made from mica and asbestos, with steel or malleable iron centres.
 *Iron hook strip.
 Irons, laundry.
 Ironware for poultry farming.
 *Jacks, lifting.
 *Jacks, track.
 Joints, pins and catches, for brooches.
 Journal boxes, tramcar.
 Key blanks.
 Key rings, steel.
 Keys, for opening tins.
 Kitchen utensils.
 Knife sharpeners.
 Knives, circular.
 Knobs damper, nickel plated, for use on boilers.
 Knobs or pegs, japanned, iron.
 Label dampers, metal.
 Labels, base metal.
 Ladles or bowls, foundry, iron.
 Lamp burners, gas or oil.
 Lamp cases, hand and pocket, electric, made of soft iron scrap, with or without lenses and bulbs.
 Lampholders (brass or ebonite, with or without switch or key).
 Lamps, blow, and parts thereof.
 Lamps, brazing.
 Lamps, emeraldite, desk.
 Lamps, gas, and parts thereof.
 Lamps, oil, of all kinds.
 *Lanterns, hurricane.
 *Lanterns, tubular (for farm use).
 Latch needles.
 Lathe carriers.
 Lathe dogs.
 Laundry irons.
 Lawn fountains, revolving.
 Lawn sprinklers.
 Leaders, cattle.
 Lead foil.
 Lead hammers.
 Leather stamping machines.

Ledgers, loose leaf, metal, parts of.
 Letter opening machines (hand driven).
 Lever fittings, for correspondence files.
 Lever or lifter, steel, for metal bungs.
 Levers, cycle tyre.
 Lids, metal, movable, for tins or glass bottles.
 Lighters, metal, pocket.
 Lisodis fount or distributor.
 Locks and padlocks.
 Loops, brass.
 Loose leaf ledgers, metal, parts of.
 Lubricators, gun metal, for refrigerating machinery.
 Lubricators—iron or steel.
 Lubricators—not power driven.
 Lubricator spring covers.
 Machines—

Addressograph, parts of, such as metal drawers, wooden stands with metal attachments and iron stands.

Apple paring and coring (hand and power driven).

Baling or strapping (hand).

Bandsaw setting (hand driven).

Battery pressing (hand driven).

Bending, for chain.

Bending wood hoops (hand driven).

Bottle corking (hand driven).

Bottle corking and crowning (hand or treadle driven).

Bottle wiring.

Boxcatch fastening and punching (hand power).

Bread crumber (hand and power).

Bread making (hand driven).

Button covering (hand).

Button sewing on.

Can cleaning.

Carriage tying.

Cigar cutting (hand driven).

Coffee grinding (hand driven).

Coffee making.

Coffee roasting (hand driven).

Corset busk cutting and tipping (hand driven).

Dating and numbering, hand, all kinds, manufactured largely of metal.

Dictating parts and accessories (G. L.).

Drafting.

Drilling, railway track (hand driven).

Emulsifiers.

Eth-o-lite dipping.

Eyeletting for boots and shoes (hand driven).

Fluting, used for the crimping or fluting of cloth.

Fret, treadle.

Fruit slicer (hand).

Grinding (hand driven).

Gumming or glueing (hand driven).

Hack saw, portable, for rail cutting.

Hosiery scales.

Machines—*contd.*

Leather stamping.

Letter opening (hand driven).

Meat chopper and sausage filler combined.

Milk separators or centrifuge.

Numbering and dating, hand, all kinds, manufactured largely of metal.

Overedge sewing.

Paint spraying.

Pencil sharpening.

Pinking and slotting (hand driven).

Potato mashing (hand).

Rivet setting (hand driven).

Scroll shears (hand driven).

Sealing, rapid.

Shoe stretching.

Signwriter, signature stamping. (hand driven).

Slot game, automatic.

Spraying for lime and whitewashing, and paint.

Strapping and haling (hand driven).

Tag (Hotchkiss).

Textile weighing.

Tinsmiths' (hand driven)—

Bar folder.

Beading.

Burring.

Closing.

Double-seaming.

Groovers, thin oval.

Handle formers.

Panning-down.

Tube formers.

Wire bending.

Wire cutting and bail formers.

Typographical numbering.

Tyre grooving.

Weighing, for steel busks.

Magnets, armature, for use in electric motors or dynamos.

Magnet boxes (electrical accessories).

Magnets, for aviation.

Magnets, steel.

Mailehute apparatus.

Mails, weaver, steel.

Mandrels, expanding.

Match stands.

Meat chopper and sausage filler combined.

Meat seals made of cold rolled steel strip.

Mem-index (small index card cabinet).

Mesh in strips or rolls, for the manufacture of bags (base metal).

Meter parts, steel.

Meters, gas, brass, parts of.

Meters, gas, cast iron, and parts.

Meters, electric, parts of.

Milk separator machines or centrifuge.

Monogram embossing stamp or press.

Moulds, bullet. (G. L.).

Moulds, button, fillings and backs.

Mounts, metal, for ice bags.

Mouse traps (wood and wire).
 Muff couplings.
 Nail or tack pullers.
 Nails and tacks made of scrap metal.
 Nails, brass.
 *Nails, driving screw (as wire nails).
 Nails, hob.
 Nails, iron, cut.
 Nails, iron, with all brass heads.
 Nails, iron, with brass covered heads.
 Nails or studs for boots and shoes for mountaineering purposes.
 Nails, upholstery, made of wood and metal.
 *Nails, wire.
 Naval instruments, brass screw parts for.
 Needles, hosiery.
 Needles, sewing machine.
 Needles or hooks, Blake, for boot machines.
 Needles and hooks, embroidery.
 Needles, hypodermic.
 Needles, latch.
 Nickel chrome ribbons.
 *Nickelled copper leading in wire.
 *Nippers, wire.
 Nipples or ferrules, steel, for gas radiators.
 *Nipples, spoke, or bolts for cycles.
 Norwegian fog-horn machine.
 Nozzles, for liquid sprayers.
 Numbering and dating machines, hand, all kinds, manufactured largely of metal.
 Nuts and bolts, all kinds.
 *Oil cans, mower machine.
 Oil cans, reaper.
 Oil containers or founts (used for ordinary oil lighting or heating lamps).
 *Oil cups.
 *Oilers, pocket.
 Oil hole covers.
 *Oil lamps of all kinds.
 *Oil pumps, brass.
 *Orthopedic appliances.
 *Overedge sewing machines.
 *Overhead wash founts for cleaning of carriages and motor cars.
 *Oxygen containers (steel cylinder).
 Packing rings, metallic ("Katzensteins.")
 Padlocks and locks.
 Paint spraying machines.
 Panning-down machines (tinsmiths' machines).
 Paper fasteners, automatic.
 Paper roll holders.
 Paper tester (Mullens).
 *Pattern racks (of metal) as used by clothiers and tailors.
 Pedal operating wheels.
 Pedometers.
 Pegs or knobs, japanned iron.
 Pen arms, steel.
 Pencil sharpening machines.
 Pencil sharpeners (metal).

Pencil tips (brass).
 Pen-nibs, steel.
 Pen points, steel.
 Perambulator joints, steel.
 Perforators, letter, for filing purposes.
 Phosphor bronze or brass metal cloth.
 Phosphor bronze sheets cut to size.
 Pierceers, round hole.
 Pineers, seal.
 Pinking and slotting machines (hand driven).
 Pins, drawing.
 Pins, hinge, with cone heads.
 Pins, taper, steel.
 *Pins, wire.
 Pipe case fasteners.
 Pipe cleaners, cotton and wire.
 Pipe cutters.
 Pipe fittings, cast.
 Plant sprayers, hand (also used for distributing disinfectants).
 *Plasterers' and bricklayers' trowels, as masons' tools.
 Platens, wool hand carding.
 Plates, for duplicator steel file.
 Plates, grinding, for coffee mill.
 Plates or sheets, copper, cut to size and shape for engraving.
 Plates, pewter, engraved for music.
 Plates, steel, for patterns.
 *Pliers.
 Plugs, chaplet, taper.
 Plugs, flush (consisting of brass fitment mounted on earthenware base).
 Plugs, wall (consisting of brass fitment mounted on earthenware base).
 Pocket lighters, metal.
 Pocket oilers.
 Potato mashing machines (hand).
 Potato peelers.
 Poultry farming ironware.
 Powder, bronze (gold).
 Powder, silver bronze.
 Presses, trouser.
 Press studs and fasteners for wearing apparel, etc.
 Primus stoves, burners for, and tools for removing nipples from the burners.
 Printers' iron spacing material.
 Printing blocks, electrotype.
 Printing tie-ups.
 Printing type.
 Pulley blocks, Yale triplex.
 Pulleys and pulley blocks.
 Pulleys, driving, iron and steel.
 Pumps (not driven by powder).
 Pumps, oil (brass).
 Punches.
 Punches for poultry marking.
 Punches for sealing outfits.
 Punches, steel, letters and figures.
 Pursos, metal.
 Racks, pattern, metal, used by clothiers and tailors.
 Racks, tin, for holding rubber stamps.

Radiators (stoam or water).
 Radiators, or heaters, electric, portable.
 *Rakes, garden and agricultural, with or without handles.
 Rat traps (wood and wire).
 Razor blade sharpeners (safety).
 Razor holders, safety.
 Razor safety blades, steel blanks.
 Razor sharpeners, mechanical.
 Razor strops and razor stoppers, automatic.
 *Reamers, as taps.
 Reaper oil cans.
 Reels, fishing, brass.
 Reels, iron, for paper slitting machines.
 Refiner and shell filler.
 Reflectors, enamelled iron.
 Regulators, damper, for water and steam boilers.
 Regulators, gas, iron, and parts thereof.
 Ribbon, metal.
 Ribbons, nickel chrome.
 Rings and screws, for compasses.
 Rings, curtain, brass.
 Rings, key, steel.
 Rivets.
 Rivets, punched steel.
 Rivet setting machines (hand power).
 Rock drills (hand driven).
 Rod cutters.
 Rods, curtain.
 Rods, packing, or tools (steel).
 Rods, steel, screw.
 *Rods, wire.
 *Roller bearings.
 Rollers, copper.
 "Root-a-tooter" cycle alarms.
 Roses, shower, brass and copper.
 Rose sprinklers (for watering cans).
 Rota strop (mechanical razor sharpeners).
 Rubber guillotins (hand driven).
 Rule benders.
 Rule cutters.
 Runway trolleys.
 Safes.
 *Safety pins, wire.
 Safety razor holders.
 Sash balances.
 Saw blades, fret.
 *Saw blades, hack.
 Saw screws.
 Saw, steel band setting machine (hand driven).
 Saws, circular, for wood cutting machines.
 Saws, folding.
 Saws, seeder.
 Saws, steel, band.
 Scales, hosiery.
 Scales, household.
 Searf-pin protectors, brass.
 Scissors and shears, all sorts.
 Screw brass parts (for naval instruments).

Screw brass parts (for use on telephones) (G. L.).
 *Screwing tackle, i.e., chasers, dies and stocks, taps and thread milling cutters.
 Screws and rings for compasses.
 Screws of base metal including—Coach or bolt-headed; grub; saw; stock square, steel; thread (American), as iron and steel nuts; thumb, iron or steel; wire.
 Scroll shears (hand driven).
 *Seythes and sickles.
 Sealing machines, rapid.
 Sealing outfits, for timber.
 Sealing outfits, metal, i.e., seals and small candlesticks.
 Seal pincers.
 Seals, Cary's.
 Seals, cold rolled steel strip (for meat).
 Seed cabinets, steel lined.
 Seeder saws.
 Separators, oil.
 "Serax" corks, i.e., tin discs with lining of cork.
 Shade adjusters.
 Shades, coiling, enamelled iron.
 Shafting couplings and hangers, iron.
 Sharpeners for safety razor blades.
 Sharpeners mechanical, for razors.
 Shaving stick cases, nickelled and polished.
 *Shears (as tools).
 Shears, bench, metal.
 Shears, scroll (hand driven).
 Sheets or plates, copper, cut to shape and size for engraving.
 Shell fillers.
 Shoe stretching machines.
 Shower roses, brass or copper.
 Showers, for baths, brass or copper.
 *Sickles and scythes.
 Sifters, flour.
 Signals, steel, for eard index system.
 Signowriters, signature stamping machine (hand driven).
 Signs, advertising, complete with letters, figures and frames.
 Signs (show), metal, enamelled.
 Silver bronze powder.
 Silver leaf.
 Sink cleaners.
 Sliding door fittings, ball bearings.
 Sliding door hangers.
 Slot game machines, automatic.
 Sockets (iron or steel) for iron wire rope.
 Sockets for drill sleeves.
 Soldering iron, combination.
 Soldering iron, electrical.
 Sols for clogs (steel).
 Sounders and keys.
 Spacing collars.
 Spacing material (iron) for printers.
 *Spanners.

- Spectacle cases, metal, lined with fabric of any description.
- "Spiralite" advertising device.
- Spirit levels (G. L.).
- *Spoke nipples or bolts for cycles.
- Spools, typewriter.
- Spoons, tinned iron.
- Splicing sleeves.
- Sprayers, plant (also used for distributing disinfectants).
- Sprayers and bellows for powder (hand).
- Spraying apparatus (electric).
- Spraying machines for lime and white-wash, and paint.
- Spring block fasteners (for shoe lasts).
- Spring chuck, steel.
- Spring (small), for petrol lighting machines.
- Springs, hair.
- Springs, spiral.
- Springs, watch.
- Sprinkler corks.
- Sprinkler roses (for watering cans).
- Sprinklers, lawn.
- Stampings, fancy metal, for photo frames.
- Stampings, steel.
- Stamp or press monogram, embossing.
- Stamps, dating or name, metal, with rubber type.
- Standard for portable lamp (electric) with inkstand.
- Stands, match, base metal.
- Staple presses, "Hotchkiss."
- Staples, steel (used for tacking labels on boxes, wagons, etc., and in connection with patent automatic machines).
- *Staples, iron or steel.
- *Staples, wire.
- Statuettes, lead, small.
- Steam traps.
- Steel band.
- Steel plates for patterns.
- *Steel strip for the manufacture of tubes, band saws, and other articles of steel.
- *Steel strip, heddle.
- Steel strip toothed.
- Stencil carriers.
- Stencil plates, phosphur bronze.
- Stencils.
- Sterilising apparatus for surgical instruments.
- Stilettoes, embroidery.
- Stoppers—"Serax," i.e., tin discs with lining of cork.
- Stopples and necks, brass, for water bottles.
- Stove fittings, such as dovetails, door catches, hinged tubes.
- Strainers for liquid sprayers.
- Strapping or baling machine (hand).
- Strap pullers for sealing outfits.
- *Strip brass.
- *Strip, iron hook.
- Strip steel, for the manufacture of tubes, band saws, and other articles of steel.
- Strippers, steel, for dried fruit.
- Strops Rota, mechanical razor sharpeners.
- Strops and stoppers (automatic) for razors.
- *Struts, trench.
- Studs, metal, with celluloid backs.
- Studs or nails for boots and shoes for mountaineering purposes.
- Studs, press, metal, and fasteners, for wearing apparel, etc.
- Surgical files.
- Suspender fittings.
- Swage shapers.
- Switches, electric.
- Tables, fracture and orthopedic.
- Tablets or signs (show), metal, enamelled.
- Tack lifters.
- Tack or nail pullers.
- Tacks and nails made of scrap metal.
- Tags, tin.
- Tag machines, "Hotchkiss."
- *Tanks, enamelled steel, with glass lining.
- *Tape, brass.
- Taper pins, steel.
- Tapping attachments.
- *Taps (for screwing).
- Taps or gates, oil or molasses.
- *Taps (screwing tackle).
- *Tea spoons, metal plated.
- Telephone, brass screw parts, for use on (G. L.).
- Tenter hooks.
- Terminals, brass, for electric fuse boards (G. L.).
- Terminal cocks and gauges (used by dentists).
- Test clips, copper (for use in testing electrical instruments).
- Textile weighing machines.
- *Thread milling cutters (screwing tackle).
- Thumb screws, iron or steel.
- Tie fasteners and buckles.
- Tin foil.
- Tinsmith's machines, hand driven, viz.—
- Bar folders.
- Beading.
- Burring.
- Closing.
- Double seaming.
- Groovers, thin oval.
- Handle formers.
- Paning-down.
- Tube forming.
- Wire bending.
- Wire cutting and bail formers.
- Tins, with printed label.
- Toaster, electric, for table use.
- Tobacco cases, metal.
- Tongs, for curling and waving hair.
- Tool "Austral" combination.

- Tool holders, engineers.
- *Tools (agricultural, carpenters', coopers', engineers', joiners', masons', shipwrights', and edge tools).
- Tools or rods, packing, steel.
- Torch cases, electric, made of soft iron scrap, with or without lenses and bulbs.
- Tramcar journal boxes.
- Traps for vermin (wood and wire).
- Traps, steam.
- Trays, ash, base metal.
- *Trench struts.
- Trip levers, steel.
- Trolleys, girder.
- Trolleys, runway.
- Trolley pole catchers.
- Trolley wire splicers.
- Trouser presses.
- *Trowels, bricklayers' and plasterers' as Masons' tools.
- Trucks, hand.
- Tube cleaners (hand driven).
- Tube expanders.
- Tube forming machines (Tinsmiths' machines).
- *Tubes, brass coated.
- *Tubes, brass or copper.
- Tubes, collapsible, leaden.
- Tubes, collapsible, tin.
- Tubes, hinged (stove fittings).
- *Tubing—solid drawn, weldless.
- Tubing, metallic, flexible.
- Turbine distance separators.
- Type, printing.
- Typewriter spools.
- Typographical numbering machines.
- Tyro grooving machines.
- Tyre levers, cycle.
- Umbrella frames and fittings, base metal.
- Unions, white metal.
- Valve discs.
- Valves, pneumatic tyre.
- Ventilators.
- Vibrators, foundry.
- Vices, combination, foot.
- Vices, machine.
- Vices, pipe.
- Warp droppers.
- Watch case opener (small metal disc).
- Watchmakers' files. (G. L.).
- Watch springs.
- Water heaters (electric or gas).
- Water saver, automatic (for attaching to hose pipes).
- Weavers' steel mails.
- Weighing machine for steel busks.
- Weighing machine, textile.
- *Welt ploughs, Deacons' (shoemakers' tools).
- Wheels, gear, for use on tramway cars.
- Wheels, ignition, for automatic lighters.
- Wheels, iron, cog.
- Wheels, pedal, operating.
- Wheels, pinion, for use on tramway cars.
- Wheels, tracing.
- Whistles, steam, brass.
- *Wire.
- Wire, all manufactures of.
- *Wire bale ties for hay and paper (as wire).
- *Wire, barbed.
- Wire bending machines (tinsmiths' machines).
- Wire, chromel resistance.
- Wire cloth (woven galvanised iron).
- Wire coil lacing.
- Wire cutting and bail formers (tinsmiths' machines).
- Wire, electrolytic.
- Wire, flexible cords.
- Wire fuse, tested.
- Wire gauze, brass.
- *Wire, hollow brass (used in the manufacture of scientific instruments).
- Wire, hollow, as tubes.
- Wire, insulated.
- *Wire, leading in, nickelled copper.
- *Wire nippers.
- *Wire rods.
- *Wire, steel, coppered and flattened.
- Wire straighteners.
- Wiring sockets (consisting of brass and porcelain) (electric).
- Wood cutters, steel, for grooving.
- Wrenches, pipe.
- Wrenches, tap.
- Zinc plates or sheets for photo-engraving.
- Zinc strip.

N. B.—This list contains only articles which have already been the subject of a decision, and does not claim to be exhaustive.

[See Gazette of India, 1918, Part I, page 546.]

No. 3795, dated Simla, the 25th May 1918.—The following War Trade Department list, dated the 18th March 1918, of goods the export of Department of Commerce and Industry.

which from the United Kingdom is prohibited or restricted, is published for general information :—

WAR TRADE DEPARTMENT,

4, CENTRAL BUILDINGS,

WESTMINSTER, S.W. 1.

18th March, 1918.

PROHIBITIONS ON EXPORTS.

**List of goods the export of which is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of the 10th May, 1917, as amended by orders of Council of the 22nd June, 1917, the 13th July, 1917, the 14th August, 1917, the 28th August, 1917, the 18th October, 1917, the 27th November, 1917, the 18th December, 1917, the 22nd January, 1918, the 8th February, the 26th February, 1918 and the 8th March, 1918, to be exported from the United Kingdom to the following destinations, Viz. :—*

Goods marked (A) to All Destinations ;

Goods marked (B) to All Ports and Destinations Abroad other than Ports and Destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates ;

Goods marked (C) to All Destinations in Foreign Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France and French Possessions, Russia, Italy and Italian Possessions, Spain and Portugal, and to all Ports in any such Foreign Countries, and to all Russian Baltic Ports.

The dates appended to various prohibitions are those of Orders of Council imposing or amending those prohibitions since the Royal Proclamation of 10th May, 1916. Where no date appears it may be assumed that the prohibition stands as it did on the 10th May, 1916.

List E (page 521).—Goods specially prohibited by Royal Proclamation of the 13th March, 1917, as amended by Orders of Council of the 10th August, 1917, and the 27th November, 1917, to be exported to Switzerland. The goods in this list are consignable to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique. It must be understood, however, that all goods mentioned in the General List, pages 2—27, are prohibited to be exported to Switzerland whether mentioned in List E or not. Goods mentioned in the General List but not in List E are not consignable to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique.

List F (page 531).—Goods specially prohibited by Royal Proclamation of the 29th September, 1917, to be exported to Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland.

The attention of exporters is drawn to the fact that various articles marked B or C (such as, for instance, " Motor Vehicles and Motor Bicycles

* This list cancels all similar lists issued by the War Trade Department prior to 18th March, 1918.

Accessories") may, in view of the percentage of copper contained in them, be subject to the Copper Prohibition (List A). (See "Copper.")

Application must therefore be made to the War Trade Department for licenses to export goods which fall within the aforementioned copper prohibition on account of the quantity of copper contained therein. Such applications should always indicate clearly the actual quantity of copper and/or copper alloys the goods contain.

A

- Abrasives, artificial, *see* Emery ;
- (B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited ; (14th August, 1917).
- (B) Acetanilide ;
- (A) Acetates, all metallic ;
- (A) Acetic acid ;
- (A) Acetic Anhydride ; (19th February, 1917).
- (A) Aceto-celluloses ;
- (A) Acetones and their compounds and preparations ; (7th June, 1916).
- Acetylene burners, *see* Burners ;
- (A) Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) and its preparations ;
- (A) Acriflavine, proflavine and other acridine derivatives having antiseptic or therapeutic properties, and mixtures or preparation containing any of those substances ; (18th October, 1917).
- (c) Adrenaline ; (22nd June, 1917).
- Adzes, *see* Tools, *see also* Handles ;
- (A) Aerated and Mineral Waters ; (1st May, 1917).
- (A) Aeroplane dope ;
- (A) Aeroplane engines and their component parts ;
- (c) Agar-agar ; (23rd October, 1916).
- Agricultural machinery, *see* Machinery ;
- (A) Aircraft of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft ;
- Aircraft, Steel stampings suitable for, *see* Steel ;
- (A) Albumen ; (8th September, 1916), (19th February, 1917).
- (A) Alcohol, absolute ;
- (A) Alcohol methylic, and its esters ; (15th January, 1917).
- Ale, *see* Beer ;
- (c) Algae ; (1st May, 1917).

- (B) Algin and its compounds ; (12th December, 1916), (1st May, 1917), (22nd January, 1918).
Alkaline bromides, *see* Bromine ;
Alkaline tartrates, *see* Tartaric Acid ;
- (c) Aloe juice ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (c) Aloes ; (30th March, 1917).
Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock ;
- (A) Aluminium, alloys of aluminium and manufactures of aluminium, or of its alloys ; (18th October, 1917).
- (A) Aluminium nitrate ;
- (B) Aluminium, oxides of, and mixtures containing aluminium oxides ;
- (A) Aluminium powder ;
- (c) Aluminium, salts of (except aluminium nitrate and sulphate, aluminio-ferric, and ammonia alum) ;
- (B) Aluminium sulphate ;
- (B) Aluminio-ferric ;
Alundum, *see* Emery ;
- (B) Alunite ;
- (c) Alypin ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (A) Ambergris ; (8th February, 1918).
- (A) American cotton ties, varnished or blacked ; (28th July, 1916).
- (A) Amidol and mixtures containing amidol ;
- (B) Amidopyrine ; (10th May, 1917).
- (B) Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound, and mixtures containing such salts (except ammonia liquor, liquefied ammonia, ammonium alum, ammonium carbonate, chloride, nitrate, perchlorate, sulphate and sulphocyanide, and nickel ammonium sulphate, and mixtures containing such ammonium salts) ; (19th January, 1917), (22nd January, 1918).
- (A) Ammonia, liquefied ; (22nd January, 1918).
- (A) Ammonia liquor ; (22nd January, 1918).
- (A) Ammonium alum and mixtures containing ammonium alum ; (22nd January, 1918).
- (A) Ammonium carbonate and mixtures containing ammonium carbonate ; (22nd January, 1918).
- (A) Ammonium chloride, including muriate of ammonia and salammoniack, and mixtures containing these substances ; (22nd January, 1918).
- (A) Ammonium nitrate and mixtures containing ammonium nitrate ; (19th January, 1917), (12th February, 1918).

- (A) Ammonium perchlorate and mixtures containing ammonium perchlorate ; (26th February, 1918).
- (A) Ammonium sulphate and sulphocyanide ; (26th February, 1918).
- (A) Amyl acetate and other amyl esters ; (15th January, 1917).
Amyl alcohol, *see* Fusel Oil ;
- (c) Amylene ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (A) Anchors ; (30th March, 1917).
- (c) Anchusa ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (c) Anchusin ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (A) Aneroids suitable for aircraft ;
Animal fats, *see* Fats ;
Animal hair, *see* Hair ;
Animal hoofs, *see* Gluestock ;
Animal oils, *see* Oils ;
- (A) Animals, living, for food ; (12th December, 1916).
- (A) Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war ; (8th January, 1915).
- (A) Anthracene oil, and mixtures and preparations containing anthracene oil ; (26th July, 1916), (2nd February, 1917).
- (B) Antimony and alloys of antimony ;
- (c) Antimony, compounds of (except sulphides and oxides of antimony) ;
- (B) Antimony, sulphides and oxides of ;
- (A) Antipyrine (phenazone) and its preparations ;
- (A) Anti-tetanus serum ;
- (A) Anvils ; (12th March, 1917), (27th November, 1917).
Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock ;
- (c) Apol ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (c) Apparel, waterproof wearing not otherwise specifically prohibited ; (17th November, 1916).
- (c) Araroba or Goa powder ; (27th November, 1917).
- (c) Areca or betel nuts ; (27th November, 1917).
- (c) Arecoline ; (27th November, 1917).
- (A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material ;
- (A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts ;
- (A) Arrowroot ;
- (B) Arsenical ore ; (18th October, 1917).

- (B) Arsenic; compounds of arsenic, and mixtures containing arsenic ; (18th October, 1917).
- (A) Asbestos and articles manufactured wholly or partly of asbestos ; (27th November, 1917).
- Aspirin, *see* Acetylsalicylic Acid ;
- (A) Asphalt and articles containing asphalt ; (22nd June, 1917), (22nd January, 1918), (26th February, 1918).
- (A) Asphalt, coal tar ; (25th May, 1916), (22nd June, 1917), (22nd January 1918).
- Augers, *see* Tools ;
- (A) Axes (10th May, 1917), (27th November, 1917) ; *see also* Handles ; Axles, *see* Carts ; Cycles ; Motor Vehicles ; Railway Materia ; Waggons.

B

- (A) Baggings, old ;
- (A) Bags and sacks made wholly or partly of jute other than such bags or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as such coverings ; (19th December, 1916), (18th December, 1917).
- (c) Bags, wrappers or saeks not otherwise specifically prohibited (except unwoven paper bags) other than such bags, wrappers or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as such coverings ; (19th December, 1916).
- (A) Baking powder ; (12th March, 1917).
- Balata, *see* Rubber ;
- Ball bearings, *see* Bearings ;
- Ball clay, *see* Clay ;
- (c) Balsams ;
- (c) Bamboo ; (4th July, 1916).
- (A) Banana meal and banana flour and preparations containing banana meal and banana flour ; (22nd June, 1917).
- Bandoliers, leather, *see* Leather Goods ;
- Barbed wire, *see* Wire ;
- (B) Barium peroxide ; (30th March, 1917).
- (B) Barium sulphate ;
- Bark, *see* Cinchona, Cuprea, Quillaia, Quercitron, Saponaceous berries ;
- (A) Barley, barley meal and pearled and pot barley ;

- (A) Barographs, suitable for aircraft ;
- (A) Barometers and their component parts ; (17th November, 1916), (19th February, 1917).
- (A) Barrels and casks, empty, and their distinctive component parts, including barrel shooks and staves, other than such barrels or casks as have been previously imported full and are being returned empty whether whole or in parts ; (12th December, 1916), (1st May, 1917), (10th May, 1917).
- (A) Basic slag ; (23rd October, 1916).
- (A) Baskets and basket ware ; (1st May, 1917), (22nd January, 1918).
- (A) Baudruche skin ;
- (B) Bauxite ;
- (A) Bayonets and their component parts ;
- (A) Beans of all kinds including haricots, but not including Calabar and St. Ignatius beans which *see* ; (12th December, 1916), (27th November, 1917).
- (A) Bean flour and meal ;
Bearded needles, *see* Needles ;
- (A) Bearings, ball and roller and steel balls and rollers suitable for bearings ; (15th August, 1916).
- (B) Bedding ; (not including bedsteads and parts thereof) ; (1st May, 1917) ; (8th March, 1918).
- (A) Beer and ale ; (1st May, 1917).
- (A) Beeswax ; (28th August, 1917).
Belaying pins, *see* Ships' rigging ;
- (A) Belladonna and its preparations ;
- (A) Belladonna alkaloids, and their salts and preparations ;
Belt fasteners, *see* Castings and Wire ;
- (B) Belting woven hair ; (8th March, 1918).
- (C) Belting, not otherwise prohibited ; (8th March, 1918).
Belting, *see* Cotton, Leather, Linen, Rubber, etc.
Belts, *see* Leather Goods ;
Benzamine, *see* Eucaïne Hydrochloride ;
- (B) Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates ;
- (A) Benzol and its compounds and preparations ;
Betel nuts, *see* Areca ;
- (C) Bicycles and their component parts not otherwise prohibited ;
(14th August, 1917) (*see* also Motor) ;
- (A) Binder twine ; (23rd October, 1916), (12th March, 1917).

- (A) Binnacles ; (30th March, 1917).
- (A) Binoculars ; (10th May, 1917).
Biscuit meal, *see* Cakes and Meals ;
- (A) Biscuits ;
- (c) Bismuth and its salts (except bismuth nitrate) ;
- (A) Bismuth nitrate ;
- (A) Bitumen, liquid or solid, and articles containing bitumen ; (10th May, 1917), (22nd June, 1917), (22nd January, 1918), (26th February, 1918).
- (A) Bladders (19th February, 1917), *see also* Fish Bladders ;
- (B) Blankets, manufactured wholly or partly of wool or hair ; (8th March, 1918).
- (c) Blankets, not otherwise prohibited ; (8th March, 1918).
- (A) Bleaching powder ; (8th September, 1916).
Blocks, wood and iron rigging, *see* Ships' rigging ;
- (A) Boats and craft ; (10th May, 1917), (18th December, 1917).
- (A) Bobbins and their component parts ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (A) Boilers ; (25th May, 1916).
Boiler packings, *see* Packings ;
- (A) Boiler tubes ;
- (A) Bolts, iron or steel ; (13th July, 1917).
Bolts, *see also* Ships' rigging ;
Bone ash, *see* Bones ;
- (c) Bone black ; (15th January, 1917).
- (A) Bones (except fish bones) in any form and bone ash (*see also* Fish bones ; Whalebone) ;
- (A) Boots and shoes, with soles or uppers of leather ; (8th July, 1916), (30th March, 1917).
- (c) Boots, and shoes not otherwise prohibited (30th March, 1917).
Boots and shoes materials and tools used in the manufacture of, the following (8th September, 1916), (15th January, 1917), (19th February, 1917), (1st May, 1917), (22nd June, 1917), (13th July, 1917) :—
- (A) Boot and shoe grindery, including clog nails ;
- (B) Cutters ;
- (B) Drivers ;
- (B) Eyelets ;
- (B) Groovers ;
- (B) Hooks ;
- (A) Lasts ; (14th August, 1917).

Boots and shoes materials and tools, etc.—*contd.*

- (A) Shoemakers' machines and their component parts ;
(14th August, 1917).
- (A) Shoemakers' tools, hand and machine ; (14th August, 1917).
- (c) Borax and mixtures containing borax ;
- (c) Boric Acid ;
Boring cutters, *see* Tools ;
- (c) Boron compounds ;
- (A) Bottles, metal, such as can be used for containing mercury ;
(1st May, 1917).
Braces and bits, *see* Tools ;
Braid, *see* Hemp ; Silk ;
Bran, *see* Offals of Corn ;
Brass, *see* Copper ;
- (A) Bread ;
- (A) Brewers' and distillers' grains ; (12th December, 1916).
Bricks, *see* Fire ; Magnesite ; Silica ;
- (B) Bristles ; (28th June, 1916), (8th March, 1918).
- (B) Bromine and alkaline bromides ;
Bronze, *see* Copper ;
- (A) Bronze-powder ; (10th May, 1917).
- (c) Brooms and brushes not otherwise specifically prohibited ;
(1st May, 1917), (8th March, 1918).
- (A) Brushes, dandy ; (15th August, 1916).
- (A) Brushes, tooth ; (8th March, 1918).
- (c) Buchu leaves ; (27th November, 1917).
- (B) Buckets, suitable for camp use ;
Buckles, *see* Castings ;
- (A) Buckwheat ; (12th December, 1916).
Buffalo hides, *see* Hides ;
Builders' ironmongery, *see* Castings ;
- (c) Burners, acetylene ;
- (A) Butter ;

C

- (A) Cables, chain ;
- (B) Cables, insulated ;
Cables, *see* also Copper manufactures

(B) Cadmium, alloys of cadmium and cadmium ore ; (15th August, 1916).

(B) Caffeine and its salts ; (10th May, 1917).

(A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following :—

Biscuit meal ;

Calf meal ;

Coconut and poonac cake ;

Compound cakes and meal ;

Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal ;

Fish meal and concentrated fish ;

Gluten meal or gluten feed ;

Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal ;

Hemp seed cake and meal ;

Husk meal ;

Linseed cake and meal ;

Locust bean meal ;

Maize germ meal ;

Maize meal and flour ;

Meat meal ;

Palm nut cake and meal ;

Poppy seed cake and meal ;

Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal ;

Sesame seed cake and meal ;

Soya bean cake and meal ;

Sunflower seed cake and Meal ;

Whale cake ;

Whale meal ;

(A) Cakes ;

(c) Calabar beans ; (27th November 1917).

(A) Calcium carbide ; (12th March, 1917).

(c) Calcium silicide ; (1st May, 1917).

(c) Calcium sulphate ;

(c) Calcium sulphide ;

Calf meal, *see* Cakes and Meals ;

(A) Calfskins ;

(A) Calves' stomachs ; (25th May, 1916).

(B) Camp equipment, military articles of, not otherwise prohibited ; (14th August, 1917).

- Camp kettles, *see* Kettles ;
- (B) Camphor ; (1st May, 1917).
- Canary seed, *see* Seeds ;
- (A) Candles ; (1st May, 1917), (8th February, 1918).
- (c) Canes, unmounted ;
- Cannabis Indica, *see* Indian hemp ;
- (A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts ;
- (A) Caoutchouc, *see* Rubber ;
- . Cantharides ;
- (c) Canvas, old ship ;
- (A) Canvas cuttings ;
- (B) Capsicum ;
- (A) Capsicum, oleo-resin of ;
- (A) Caramel, liquid or solid ; (1st May, 1917).
- (A) Carbolic acid and compounds thereof, and preparations containing carbolic acid ;
- (A) Carbon, Brazilian ;
- { Carbon electrodes, *see* Electrodes ;
- (A) Carbon, gas ; (19th February, 1917).
- (A) Carbons, suitable for searchlights ;
- (A) Carbon disulphide ;
- (B) Carbon tetrachloride and its preparations ;
- Carbonyl chloride, *see* Phosgene ;
- Carborundum, *see* Emery ;
- (A) Card clothing ; (1st May, 1917), (10th May, 1917).
- Card pins, *see* Steel ;
- Cardigan jacket, *see* Wool ;
- (B) Carpets and carpet rugs made wholly or partly of wool or hair ; (8th March, 1918).
- (c) Carpets and carpet rugs, not otherwise prohibited ; (8th March, 1918).
- Carrot seed, *see* Seeds ;
- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts ;
- Carriages, *see* Railway ;
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot gun cartridges ; (8th February, 1918).
- (B) Carts, two-wheeled, capable of carrying 15 cwt. or over, and their component parts ;

(A) Casein and preparations thereof ; (17th November, 1916), (19th February, 1917).

(c) Cascara Sagrada and its preparations ; (30th March, 1917), (27th November, 1917).

(A) Casings ; (19th February, 1917).

Casks, *see* Barrels ;

(A) Cassava powder ;

(A) Castings, malleable, hæmatite iron, the following (12th March, 1917), (14th August, 1917) :—

Belt fasteners ;

Buckles ;

Builders' ironmongery ;

Chain fittings ;

Coat and hat hangers ;

Conduit fittings ;

Cycle fittings ;

Furniture fittings ;

Hinges ;

Horse clippers ;

Lamp fittings ;

Motor cycle fittings ;

Pipe flanges ;

Spurs ;

Stove fittings ;

Tramway fittings ;

Castings, *see* Armour Plates and Shipbuilding material ;

(A) Cast iron pipes ; (28th July, 1916).

Caoutchouc, *see* Gums ;

Cattle foods, cake and meal, *see* C. ;

Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent ;

Cattle hides, *see* Hides ;

Cauliflower seed, *see* Seeds ;

Caustic potash, *see* Potash ;

Caustic Magnesite, *see* Magnesite ;

Caustic soda, *see* Soda ;

(A) Celluloid ;

(A) Celluloid articles, wholly or partly manufactured of ; (1st May, 1917), (10th May, 1917), (22nd January, 1918).

- (A) "Celluloid" sheet, non-inflammable, and similar transparent material non-soluble in lubricating oil, petrol or water ;
- (A) Cereals, Prepared foods derived wholly or partly from.
- (B) Cerium, oxide, and salts of ; (10th May, 1917).
- (A) Cerium and its alloys (except ferro-cerium, the exportation of which is prohibited to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates) ;
- Chain cables, *see* Cables ;
- Chain fittings, *see* Castings ;
- Chains, rigging, *see* Ships' rigging ;
- Chamois, *see* Leather and Leather goods ;
- (c) Charcoal ;
- Charges, *see* Cartridges ;
- (A) Cheese ;
- Chestnut extract, *see* Tanning extracts ;
- (A) Chicory ; (30th March, 1917), (27th November, 1917).
- (A) Chick peas ; (12th December, 1916).
- China clay, *see* Clay ;
- China fibre, *see* Fibre ;
- (c) China stone ;
- Chisels, *see* Tools ;
- (B) Chloral and its compounds and preparations ; (10th May, 1917).
- Chloroform, *see* Halogen derivatives, etc.
- (A) Chlorates, all metallic ;
- (c) Chlorides metallic and metalloidal, not otherwise prohibited ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (B) Chlorine ;
- (B) Chrome ore ;
- (B) Chromium, compounds of (except chromium acetate, chromium chlorate and chromium nitrate), and mixtures containing such compounds of chromium ;
- (A) Chromium acetate ;
- (A) Chromium chlorate ;
- (A) Chromium nitrate ;
- (A) Chronometers ; (23rd October, 1916).
- (c) Chrysarobin ; (27th November, 1917).
- Chucks, *see* Tools ;

- (A) Cinchona bark, its alkaloids and their salts and preparations of any of these substances ; (1st May, 1917), (27th November, 1917), (22nd January, 1918).
- (A) Cinematograph films ;
- (B) Citrates ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (B) Citric acid ; (25th May, 1916), (30th March, 1917).
- (C) Clay, china, potters and ball ;
 Clay, fire, *see* Fire Bricks ;
 Cleats, *see* Ships' rigging ;
 Clogⁿnails, *see* Boots and Shoes ;
 Clothing ; *see* Card, Uniform, Waterproof, Wearing apparel ;
 Wool, Silk ;
 Cloth : *see* Cotton, Hemp, Insulating materials, Jute, Wool, etc.
 Clover seed, *see* Seeds ;
- (A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal ; (27th November, 1917).
- (A) Coal tar ;
 Coal tar asphalt, *see* Asphalt ;
- (A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof, suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives ; (26th July, 1916).
- Coat and hat hangers, *see* Castings ;
- (B) Cobalt, cobalt ore, and alloys of cobalt ;
- (A) Cobalt nitrate ;
- (B) Cobalt, oxides and salts of (except cobalt nitrate), and mixtures containing such oxides or salts of cobalt ;
- (C) Coca leaves ; (27th November, 1917).
- (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations ; (17th November, 1916).
 Coconut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals ;
 Coconuts, *see* Oleaginous Kernels, etc. ;
- (A) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof ; (19th February, 1917).
- (A) Cocoa husks ; (19th February, 1917).
- (A) Cocoa shells ; (19th February, 1917).
 Cocoons, *see* Silk ;
- (A) Coffee ; (19th February, 1917).
- (A) Coffee essence, including coffee essence containing Chicory ; (27th November, 1917).

- (B) Coir yarn ; (1st May, 1917).
- (A) Coke and manufactured fuel ; (18th December, 1917).
- (B) Colchicum and its preparations ;
Collar check, *see* Wool ;
- (A) Collodion ;
- (c) Colocynth ; (27th November, 1917).
Colza seed, *see* Oleaginous Kernels ;
Comb pins, *see* Steel ;
Combs, *see* Curry ;
Combings, *see* Malt ;
- (A) Compasses for ships, and component parts thereof ; (30th March, 1917).
- (A) Compasses, other than ships' compasses ;
Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals ;
Condenser tubes, *see* Shipbuilding Materials ;
- (c) Condiments (except Table Salt) not otherwise prohibited ;
(1st May, 1917).
Conduit fittings, *see* Castings ;
- (A) Confectionery manufactured wholly, or partly of sugar ; (12th March, 1917).
- (A) Copper acetate ;
- (c) Copper, compounds of (except copper acetate, copper iodide, copper nitrate, copper sulphate, and sub-oxide of copper) and mixtures containing such compounds of copper ;
- (B) Copper iodide ;
- (A) Copper manufactures, the following :—(23rd February, 1917).
All articles wholly or partly manufactured of copper or its alloys except articles partly manufactured of copper or its alloys in which the total weight of copper and copper alloy does not exceed 5 per cent. of the total weight of the article, and does not exceed 56 lbs. ;
- (A) Copper nitrate ;
- (A) Copper ore ; regulus, matte, concentrate and precipitate ;
(27th February, 1917).
- (A) Copper, whether refined or unrefined, unwrought, wrought, or partly wrought of all kinds and descriptions, including brass, bronze, yellow metal, and all other alloys of copper ; (23rd February, 1917).
- (A) Copper stamps for standing woven piece goods ; (28th June, 1916).
- (B) Copper, suboxide of, and mixtures containing suboxide of copper ;

- (B) Copper sulphate ;
 Copra, *see* Oleaginous Kernels ;
 Cordage and Twine, *see* Binder twine ; Flax ; Hemp manufactures ; Jute cordage ;
 Cordite presses, *see* Implements, etc. ;
- (A) Cork and cork dust ; (22nd January, 1918).
- (C) Cork, or cork dust, articles manufactured therefrom not otherwise prohibited ; (15th August, 1916), (22nd January, 1918).
- (A) Cornflour ;
- (A) Corn grits ;
 Corn offals, *see* Offals ;
 Corundum, *see* Emery ;
 Corrugated sheets, *see* Galvanised sheets ;
- (C) Cotton, all manufactures, mixtures, and products of, not otherwise specifically prohibited ;
- (A) Cotton pulp ;
- (A) Cotton rags and rags containing cotton ;
- (A) Cotton, raw ; (12th March, 1917).
- (A) Cotton, Sea Island, yarn made from or containing ; (1st May, 1917).
 Cotton seed, *see* Oleaginous Kernels, etc. ;
 Cotton seed cake, and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meal ;
- (A) Cotton shoddy ;
 Cotton ties, *see* American ;
- (A) Cotton wadding, and articles containing cotton wadding ;
- (A) Cotton waste, and articles containing cotton waste ;
- (A) Cotton wool, and articles containing cotton wool ;
 Craft, *see* Boats ;
 Cramps, *see* Tools ;
 Cream of Tartar, *see* Tartaric Acid ;
- (A) Creosote and creosote oils (except wood tar oil, for which *see* Oils) and mixtures and preparations containing such creosote or creosote oils ; (26th July, 1916), (2nd February, 1917).
- (A) Cresol, compounds and preparations of cresol and nitro-cresol ; (18th October, 1917).
 Crowbars, *see* Tools ;
- (B) Crucibles (plumbago) ;
- (A) Crysolite ; (15th August, 1916).
 Crystolon, *see* Emery ;

- (c) Cubebs ; (27th November, 1917).
Culms, *see* Malt ;
- (c) Cuprea bark ; (27th November, 1917).
- (A) Curry combs ; (15th August, 1916).
- (A) Cutch, and extracts thereof ; (28th August, 1917).
Cutters, *see* Boots and Shoes, materials, for ; Small Tools, Wire,
barbed ;
- (A) Cyanamide ;
Cycle fittings, *see* Castings ;
Cycles, *see* Bicycles, Motor Vehicles ;
- (A) Cylinders, metal, capable of use for the storage of gases or liquids
under pressure ; (14th August, 1917).

D

- Dandy brushes, *see* Brushes ;
- (A) Dari ;
Deadeyes, *see* Ships' rigging ;
- (B) Deer skins ;
Delta metal, *see* Copper ;
- (A) Dextrine and all articles and mixtures and preparations contain-
ing dextrine ; (19th February, 1917), (10th May, 1917).
Dhol, *see* Gram ;
- (A) Diamonds suitable for industrial purposes ;
Dies for cartridge cases, *see* Implements. etc. ;
- (A) Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium ;
Diesel engines, *see* Shipbuilding material ;
- (c) Digitaline ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (A) Dimethylaniline ;
Distillers' grain, *see* Grains, etc. ;
- (B) Docks, floating and their component parts ;
Down, *see* Feathers ;
Drawings, *see* Maps ;
- (B) Draw plates, jewelled for drawing wire ; (8th January 1
Drilling posts, *see* Tools ;
Drivers, *see* Boots and Shoes, material for ;
- (A) Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar produc-
articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs ;

- (c) Dyes, vegetable, and dyestuffs and their extracts used in the preparation of vegetable dyes, and articles containing such dyes, dyestuffs and extracts, not otherwise prohibited; (28th August, 1917).

E

Earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals;

Earth nuts, *see* Oleaginous Kernels;

(A) Eggs in shells;

(A) Egg Powder; (1st May, 1917).

(A) Egg, yolk and liquid; (8th September, 1916), (19th February, 1917).

(c) Electrical apparatus and plant for the generation, distribution and utilisation of electric power not otherwise prohibited, *see also* Copper and Magnetos; (17th November, 1916).

Electrical insulating materials, *see* Insulating;

(B) Electric lamps (except carbon filament lamps, arc lamps for street lighting and pocket electric lamps and their component parts; (7th June, 1916), (12th December, 1916).

(c) Electric lamps, pocket, and their component parts; (12th December, 1916).

Electric lamp filaments, *see* Tungsten;

(A) Electrodes, carbon, for electric furnaces;

(B) Emery and corundum and manufactures thereof, carborundum alundum, crystolon, and all other artificial abrasives and manufactures thereof; (7th June, 1916), (17th November, 1916).

(A) Emetin and its salts;

Engine packings, *see* Packings;

Engines, internal combustion, *see* Shipbuilding material;

Engines, *see* Aeroplane; Railway carriages;

(B) Equipment, military, not otherwise prohibited; (14th August, 1917).

Equipment web, *see* Web;

(B) Ergot of rye; (10th May, 1917).

(c) Ergotine; (22nd June, 1917).

(c) Eryngo; (22nd June, 1917).

(c) Eserine; (22nd June, 1917).

(A) Esparto grass;

Essential oils, *see* Oils;

- (A) Ether, acetic ;
- (A) Ether, formic ;
- (A) Ether, sulphuric ;
- (A) Ethylic alcohol, mixtures and preparations containing (not otherwise prohibited ; (14th August, 1917).
- (A) Eucaine hydrochloride, eucaine (benzamine) lactate, and their preparations ;
- (C) Exalgin ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (A) Explosives ;
- Eyelets, *see* Boots and shoes, material for ;
- Eyeplates, *see* Ships' rigging ;

F

Faller pins, *see* Steel ;

- (A) Farina ; (19th February, 1917).
- Farming implements, *see* Machinery, agricultural ;
- (A) Fats, all animal and vegetable, and articles and mixtures containing such fats, not otherwise specifically prohibited ; (19th February, 1917), (27th November, 1917).
- (A) Fatty acids, and articles and mixtures containing fatty acids, not otherwise specifically prohibited ; (27th November, 1917).
- (C) Feathers and down, except ornamental feathers ; (4th July, 1916), (15th August, 1916), (29th September, 1916).
- (C) Felspar ; (4th July, 1916).
- Fencing staples, *see* Wire ;
- (B) Felt made wholly or partly of wool or hair (except roofing felt and saddle felt) ; (8th March, 1918).
- (C) Felt, not otherwise specifically prohibited ; (8th September, 1916), (26th February, 1918).
- (A) Felt, roofing ; (26th February, 1918).
- (B) Felt saddle, *see* Wool ;
- (B) Fenugreek seed ; (22nd June, 1917).
- Ferberite, *see* Tungsten Ores ;
- (C) Ferrets ; (19th December, 1916).
- Ferro-alloys, the following :—
 - (B) Ferro-cerium ;
 - (B) Ferro-chrome ;
 - (A) Ferro-manganese ; (22nd June, 1917).

Ferro-alloys, the following—*contd.*

- (A) Ferro-molybdenum ;
- (B) Ferro-nickel ;
- (B) Ferro-titanium ;
- (B) Ferro-vanadium ;
- (B) Silicon spiegel ; (15th August, 1916).
- (B) Spiegeleisen ;

(A) Ferro-silicon ;

Fibre, Maguey, *see* Hemp ;

Fibre matting, *see* Mats ;

(A) Fibres, vegetable, not otherwise specifically prohibited ; (15th August, 1916), (19th December, 1916), (1st May, 1917), (28th August, 1917), (8th February, 1918).

(c) Fibres, vegetable ; tissues and manufactures thereof not otherwise specifically prohibited ; (8th February, 1918).

Fibre, vulcanised, *see* Insulating materials ;

(A) Field glasses ;

Filaments for Electric Lamps, *see* Tungsten ;

Files, *see* Shoemakers' tools, Tools, small ;

Films, *see* Cinematograph ; Photographic ;

Finings, *see* Glue ;

(A) Firearms and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for use in connection therewith ; (8th February, 1918).

(A) Fireclay, and articles wholly manufactured of fireclay, including firebricks ; (28th June, 1916), (18th December, 1917), (26th February, 1918).

(A) Fish ;

Fish bladders, *see* Gluestock ;

(B) Fish bones ; (12th December 1916).

Fish glue, *see* Glue ;

(A) Fish hooks ; (18th October, 1917).

Fish oil, *see* Oils ;

Fish skins, *see* Gluestock, etc. ;

(c) Fishing gear, including tackle (other than fish hooks, which *see* for fishing by rod and line ; (2nd February, 1917), (18th October, 1917).

Fishmeal and concentrated fish, *see* Cakes and Meal ;

Fittings harness, *see* Harness ;

Fittings, metal, *see* Castings ;

- (A) Flax and linen, all goods wholly or partly manufactured of, except made up articles wearing apparel; (8th February, 1918).
- (C) Flax and linen, made-up articles of wearing apparel wholly or partly manufactured of, not otherwise prohibited; (8th February, 1918), (8th March, 1918).
- (A) Flax cordage and twine; (18th December, 1917).
- (A) Flax, raw;
- (A) Flax shakings;
- (A) Flax tow;
- (A) Flax waste;
- Fleashes, *see* Pickled Grains;
- Flour, *see* Banana, Bean, Corn, Lentil, Malt, Maize, Pea, Potato Rice, Rye, Sago, Tapioca, Wheat;
- (C) Fluorine compounds, not otherwise prohibited; (1st May, 1917).
- Flyers, *see* Steel;
- Foods prepared from cereals, *see* Cereals;
- Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Beans, Cakes, Hay, Oats, etc.;
- (A) Forage, green;
- (B) Forges, portable;
- Forks, *see* Tools; *see* also Handles;
- (C) Formates, not otherwise prohibited; (12th December, 1916).
- (A) Formic acid; (27th November, 1917).
- (B) Formic aldehyde;
- Formic ether, *see* Ether;
- French chalk, *see* Talc;
- (A) Fruit and fruit preserve; (29th September, 1916), (15th January 1917), (19th February, 1917).
- (A) Fuel economisers constructed of cast iron pipes, used as auxiliary heating apparatus in connection with land or marine steam boilers; (12th December, 1916).
- Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke;
- Fuel oil, *see* Oil;
- Furniture fittings, *see* Castings;
- (C) Furs and manufactures thereof; (12th March, 1917), (1st May, 1917).
- (A) Fusel oil (amyl alcohol);
- (A) Fuses;
- (A) Fustic (chips and extracts) (22nd January, 1918).

G

- (A) Gall nuts and extracts thereof ; (28th August, 1917).
- (A) Galvanised sheets, corrugated or flat ; (26th July, 1916), (10th May, 1917).
- Galvanised wire, *see* Wire ;
- (A) Gambier and extracts thereof ; (28th August, 1917).
- (A) Game ;
 - Gas carbon, *see* Carbon ;
 - Gas masks, *see* Respirators ;
 - Gauges for cartridges and shell, *see* Implements, etc. ;
 - Gelatine, *see* Glue ;
- (B) Gentian root ; (10th May, 1917).
- Gill pins, *see* Steel ;
- Gimlets, *see* Tools ;
- (A) Ginger, crystallised or preserved ; (2nd February, 1917), (10th May, 1917).
- (A) Glass for optical instruments ;
- (B) Gloves made wholly or partly of leather ; (8th September, 1916), (23rd October, 1916), (30th March, 1917).
- (B) Gloves, men's woolen ;
- (A) Glucose, and articles, mixtures and preparations containing glucose ; (19th February, 1917), (10th May, 1917).
- (A) Glue, osseine, and concentrated size (and other sizes and sizings made from glue), fishglue, isinglass, finings, and other kinds of gelatine ; (12th December, 1916), (22nd June, 1917), (22nd January, 1918).
- (B) Gluestock of all kinds (including animal hoofs, untanned hides and pelts, not otherwise specifically prohibited, fish bladders, and fish skins) ; (12th December, 1916), (1st May, 1917).
- Gluten meal, or gluten feed, *see* Cakes and Meals ;
- (A) Glycerine, and preparations containing glycerine not otherwise specifically prohibited ;
- Goa powder, *see* Araroba ;
- (A) Goat skins ; (18th October, 1917).
- (A) Goldbeater's skin ;
- (C) Gold paint containing sulphide of tin ; (1st May, 1917).
- Gouges, *see* Tools ;
- (A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers' ;
- Grains, Pickled, *see* P. ;

- (A) Gramophone and other sound records, including perforated music rolls ; (10th May, 1917).
- (c) Gramophone record compositions ; (8th September, 1916)..
- (A) Gram or dhol ; (12th December, 1916).
- (B) Graphite, and mixtures containing graphite ;
- (A) Grass, esparto ;
Grass, seed, *see* Seeds ;
Grass matting, *see* Mats ;
- (A) Green forage ; (12th December, 1916).
- (A) Green oil, and mixtures and preparations containing green oil ; (26th July, 1916), (2nd February, 1917).
- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof ; (10th May, 1917).
Grindery, *see* Boots and Shoes, Material for ;
- (A) Grindstones ; (8th September, 1916).
Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals ;
Ground nuts, *see* Oleaginous Kernels ;
Groovers, *see* Boots and Shoes, Material for ;
- (B) Guaiacol and guaiacol carbonate ;
- (A) Guanos ; (2nd February, 1917).
- (B) Gum arabic ; (1st May, 1917).
- (A) Gum damar ; (1st May, 1917).
- (A) Gum tragacanth ; (22nd June, 1917), (8th February, 1918).
- (B) Gums containing caoutchouc ;
- (c) Gums not otherwise prohibited ; (1st May, 1917).
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine ;
Gun-metal, *see* Copper ;
Gutta-percha, *see* Rubber ;
- (A) Guts ; (19th February, 1917).

H

- Hackle pins, *see* Steel ;
- Hacksaws and their component parts ; *see* Tools ;
- (A) Hair, animal, and tops, noils, mixtures, waste, and yarns thereof (8th September, 1916), (18th October, 1917).
- (B) Hair, human, and tops, noils, mixtures, waste, and yarns thereof ; (10th May, 1917), (14th August, 1917).
- (B) Hair, all manufactures, mixtures and products of, except such as are prohibited to all destinations ; (8th March, 1918).
Hair belting, *see* Belting ;

(c) Halogen derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons (except carbon tetrachloride, the exportation of which is prohibited to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British possessions and protectorates).

(B) Hammers, not otherwise specifically prohibited ; (12th March 1917), (27th November, 1917) ; *see also* Tools, also Handles ;

(A) Handles and helms for grubbers, pickaxes, spades, and shovels ; (12th March, 1917).

(A) Handles for adzes, axes, forks (agricultural, stone, roadmaking, and coke), hammers (hand) hooks (brushing and reaping) ; (27th November, 1917).

(A) Harness and metal fittings therefor, *see also* Leather ;

Harness and saddlery, materials and tools used in the manufacture of, the following (18th December, 1917) :—

(A) Harness and saddlery making machines and their component parts ;

(A) Harness and saddlery tools, hand and machine ;

(A) Needles for harness and saddlery making machines ;

Haricots, *see* Beans ;

(B) Hatchets ; (10th May, 1917).

Hat hangers, *see* Castings ;

Hawsers, *see* Steel ;

(A) Hay ;

(A) Heliographs ;

Hemp and hemp manufactures, the following :—

(A) Hemp ropes, old ;

(A) Hemp waste ;

(A) Hemp of all kinds (including Indian hemp used in textile manufacture), Maguey fibre and manufactures thereof, except Tagal braid ; (8th March, 1918).

(c) Tagal braid ; (7th June, 1916), (29th September, 1916), (23rd October, 1916), (17th November, 1916).

See also Indian Hemp.

Hempseed, *see* Oleaginous Kernels ;

Hempseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals ;

(B) Henbane and its preparations ; (10th May, 1917).

(B) Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its compounds and preparations ;

(A) Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses ;

(B) Hides and pelts, clippings of ; (12th December, 1916).

Hides and pelts untanned, *see also* Gluestock, etc. ;

Hides raw, manufactures of, the following :—

(A) Pickers and drop box pickers ; (14th August, 1917), (8th March, 1918).

(B) Pinions, centres and other goods manufactured from hide, suitable for textile machinery, not otherwise specifically prohibited ; (14th August, 1917), (8th March, 1918).

Hinges, *see* Castings ;

(A) Hominy ;

(A) Honey and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing honey ; (25th May, 1916), (19th February, 1917).

Hoofs, animal, *see* Gluestock ;

Hooks, *see* Boots and Shoes, material for ;

Hooks, *see* Fish hooks ;

Horse clippers, *see* Castings ;

Horsehides, *see* Hides ;

Horse rugs, *see* Rugs ;

(B) Horse, mule, and pony shoes (23rd February, 1917).

Hosiery needles, *see* Needles ;

Hosiery, *see* Cotton manufactures ;

Hosiery, *see* Wool ;

Hubnerite, *see* Tungsten Ores ;

Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals ;

(B) Huts, wooden ;

(C) *Hydrastis canadensis* and *hydrastine* ; (22nd June, 1917), (22nd January, 1918).

(B) Hydrobromic acid ;

(B) Hydrochloric acid ;

(B) Hydrogen peroxide ; (30th March, 1917).

(A) Hydroquinone, and mixtures containing hydroquinone ;

(A) Hydrocyanic (prussic) acid and solutions thereof ; (22nd June, 1917).

I

A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea, the following :—

Cordite presses ;

Dies for cartridge cases ;

(A) Implements and apparatus, etc.—*contd.*

Gauges for cartridges or shells ;

Incorporators ;

Lapping machines ;

Rifling machines ;

Wire-winding machines ;

Implements for cutting or fixing barbed wire, *see* Wire ;

(A) Incandescent gas mantle rings ; (18th December, 1917).

Incandescent mantles, *see* M. ;

Incorporators, *see* Implements ;

(B) Indian hemp (*Cannabis indica*) ; (27th November, 1917).

(A) Indigo, natural and synthetic ;

(C) Insecticides, not otherwise prohibited ; (22nd June, 1917).

Insulated cables, *see* Cables ;

Insulated wires, *see* Wires ;

(C) Insulating materials ; (28th June, 1916), (17th November, 1916),

(2nd February, 1917), (30th March, 1917), the following :—

Compounds intended for the purpose of electrical insulation ;

Leatheroid ;

Oiled cloth and tape ;

Vulcanised fibre ;

See also Mica ;

(A) Invert sugar, and articles, mixtures and preparations containing invert sugar ; (28th August, 1917).

(C) Iodine and its compounds and preparations ;

(A) Ipecacuanha root ;

(B) Iridium and its alloys and manufactures containing iridium ; (12th December, 1916), (22nd June, 1917), (27th November, 1917).

(B) Iridium compounds ; (27th November, 1917).

Iron and steel castings, and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships, *see* Shipbuilding Material ;

(A) Iron and iron articles containing chrome, cobalt, molybdenum nickel, tungsten or vanadium ; (1st May, 1917).

Iron (1st May, 1917) the following :—

(A) Angles, channels, joists, tees and other sectional material ;

(A) Bars, including flats, rounds and other sections and shapes ;

(A) Billets, blooms and slabs ;

Bolts, *see* Bolts ;

Iron (1st May, 1917) the following—*contd.*

- (A) Bridgework, pierwork and constructional material ;
 Castings (*see also* Shipbuilding material) ;
 Channels, *see* Angles above ;
 Constructional material, *see* Bridgework above ;
 Flats, *see* Bars above ;
 Forgings (*see also* Shipbuilding material) ;
- (A) Hoops and strips ;
- (A) Ingots ;
 Joists, *see* Angles above ;
 Nuts, *see* Nuts ;
- (A) Ore ;
 Pierwork, *see* Bridgework above ;
- (A) Pig ;
 A) Pipes, wrought ;
- (A) Plates and sheets ;
- (A) Pyrites ;
 Rails, *see* Railway material ;
 Rivets, *see* Rivets ;
 Rounds, *see* Bars above ;
- (A) Scrap ;
 Sections, *see* Bars above ;
- (A) Sheet bars ;
 Sheets, *see* Plates above ;
 Slabs, *see* Billets above ;
 Sleepers, *see* Railway material ;
 Springs, *see* Railway material ;
 Tees, *see* Angles above ;
- (A) Tubes ;
 Wire and wire rods, *see* Wire ;
-) Iron, oxides of ;
-) Iron sulphate ;
 Ironmongery, builders, *see* Castings ;
 Isinglass, *see* Glue ;
-) Ivory, vegetable and manufactures thereof ; (10th May, 1917) ;
 (22nd June, 1917).

J

- (c) Jalap ; (30th March, 1917).
 Japanese tissue paper, *see* Paper ;
 Jellies, *see* Mineral ; Rubber ;
 Jimcrows, *see* Tools, small ;
- (A) Jute cordage and twine ; (7th June, 1916), (18th December, 1917).
 (A) Jute padding ; (30th March, 1917), (18th December, 1917).
 (A) Jute, piece goods made wholly or partly of ; (28th July, 1916), (19th December, 1916), (18th December, 1917).
 (A) Jute rags ; (15th January, 1917).
 (A) Jute, raw and carded ; (12th March, 1917).
 (A) Jute threads ; (18th December, 1917).
 (A) Jute twist ; (19th December, 1916), (18th December, 1917).
 (A) Jute waste ;
 (A) Jute webbing ; (19th December, 1916), (18th December, 1917).
 (A) Jute wrappers (Surat tares) other than such wrappers as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as such coverings ; (28th June, 1916), (19th December, 1916).
 (A) Jute yarns ; (19th December, 1916), (18th December, 1917).

K

- Kernels oleaginous. *see* Oleaginous ;
- (B) Kettles, camp ;
 Knives, *see* Tools, small ;
 Kohl rabi seed, *see* Seeds ;

L

- (B) Lacs, not including lac dye ;
 (A) Lactates, not otherwise prohibited ; (22nd June, 1917).
 (A) Lactic acid ; (22nd June, 1917).
 Lactose, *see* Milk Sugar ;
 Lamp fittings, *see* Castings ;
 Lamps, *see* Electric ; Signalling ;
 (B) Lanterns suitable for camp use ;
 Lapping machines, *see* Implements ;

(A) Lard of all kinds and imitation lard ; (19th February, 1917),
(10th May, 1917).

Lasts, *see* Boots and Shoes, material for ;

Latch needles, *see* Needles ;

Lathe tools, *see* Tools, small ;

(A) Lead coated sheets ; (15th August, 1916).

(A) Lead ore ; (18th October, 1917).

(A) Lead, lead alloys, and manufactures of lead or of lead alloys ;
(12th December, 1916), (30th March, 1917).

(A) Lead compounds and mixtures containing lead compounds ;
(30th March, 1917).

(A) Leather ; (30th March, 1917).

Leather goods of the following descriptions:—(8th September,
1916), (30th March, 1917).

(B) Articles of personal equipment suitable for military pur-
poses ;

(B) Bandoliers ;

(B) Belting, leather manufactures suitable for textile machi-
nery (except pickers and drop box pickers, which *see*)
and leathers cut or shaped for hydraulic or pump
purposes ; (18th October, 1917), (8th March, 1918).

(B) Belts ;

Boots, *see* Boots ;

Gloves, *see* Gloves ;

Hydraulic leather, *see* Belting above ;

(B) Laces ;

(A) Pickers and drop box pickers ; (8th March, 1918).

(B) Pouches ;

Pump leather, *see* belting above ;

Shoes, *see* Boots ;

Textile machinery leather, *see* Belting above ;

(B) Goods manufactured wholly or partly of leather, not
otherwise prohibited ; (19th February, 1917), (22nd
January, 1918).

(A) Leather waste ;

Leatheroid, *see* Insulating materials ;

(A) Lentil flour and meal ;

(A) Lentils ; (12th December, 1916).

Levels, spirit, *see* Tools, small ;

(A) Levulose ; (22nd June, 1917).

- (A) Magnetos and component parts thereof ; (10th May, 1917).—
Maguey Fibre, *see* Hemp ;
- (A) Maize ; (12th December, 1916).
- (A) Maize germs ; (12th December, 1916).
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals ;
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals ;
- (A) Malt ; (19th February, 1917).
- (A) Malt dust, malt flour, sprouts or combings ; (12th December, 1916).
- (A) Malt sugar (maltose) and articles and preparations containing malt sugar ; (19th February, 1917), (28th August, 1917).
- (A) Mandioca ;
- (c) Manganese compounds not otherwise prohibited ; (1st May, 1917).
- (A) Manganese, peroxide of, and mixtures and preparations thereof ; (12th December, 1916).
- (B) Manganese and Manganese ore ;
Mangold seed, *see* Seeds ;
- (A) Manna ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (A) Mannite ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (A) Mantles, Incandescent ;
Mantles, *see* Ramie ;
- (A) Manures, compound ; (2nd February, 1917).
- (A) Manures, organic ; (2nd February, 1917).
- (B) Maps and Plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of four miles to one inch or on any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans ;
- (A) Margariné ; (19th February, 1917).
- (c) Marjoram leaves ; (28th August, 1917).
- (A) Matches ; (29th September, 1916), (18th December, 1917).
- (B) Matches ; (10th May, 1917).
- (c) Mats and matting made of fibre, grass or straw ; (19th February 1917).
Meals, *see* Banana, Barley, Bean, Cakes, Lentil, Oat, Pea, Rye, Sago, Wheat ;
Measuring tools, *see* Tools, small ;
- (A) Meat of all kinds (including tinned and potted meat) ; (19th February

(c) Lichens ; (1st May, 1917).

Limc phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock ;

Linen, *see* Flax ;

(A) Linen rags ;

(A) Linen waste ;

(A) Linoleum ; (15th August, 1916), (22nd January, 1918).

Linseed, *see* Oleaginous Kernels ;

Linsced cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals ;

(c) Liquorice roots and juice ; (22nd June, 1917.)

(c) Lithium ; (22nd June, 1917).

(c) Lithium compounds ; (22nd June, 1917).

Locomotives, *see* Railway Carriages ;

Locust bean meal, *see* Cakes and meals ;

(A) Logwood (chips, extract, and preparations) (22nd January, 1918).

(A) Lubricants not otherwise specifically prohibited and articles and mixtures containing such lubricants (22nd June, 1917), (27th November, 1917).

(A) Lupin seeds ; (12th December, 1916).

(c) Lycopodium ; (22nd June, 1917).

M

(A) Macaroni ;

(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof ;

(A) Machinery, agricultural or farming, and component parts thereof, including hand tools for agricultural or farm purposes ; (26th July, 1916), (12th December, 1916), (12th March, 1917), (14th August, 1917), (18th October, 1917).

(c) Machinery, metal-working, and component parts and accessories thereof, not otherwise specifically prohibited ; (27th November, 1917).

Machinery, Ships, *see* Shipbuilding material ;

Machines, harness and saddlery making, *see* Harness ;

Machines, shoemakers, *see* Boots and Shoes, material for ;

(A) Magnesite and magnesite bricks ;

(A) Magnesite, caustic or lightly calcined, and dead burnt magnesite ;

(B) Magnesium chloride, and sulphate and mixtures containing magnesium chloride or sulphate ;

(A) Magnesium and its alloys ;

- (A) Magnetos and component parts thereof ; (10th May, 1917).—
Maguey Fibre, *see* Hemp ;
- (A) Maize ; (12th December, 1916).
- (A) Maize germs ; (12th December, 1916).
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals ;
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals ;
- (A) Malt ; (19th February, 1917).
- (A) Malt dust, malt flour, sprouts or combings ; (12th December, 1916).
- (A) Malt sugar (maltose) and articles and preparations containing malt sugar ; (19th February, 1917), (28th August, 1917).
- (A) Mandioca ;
- (C) Manganese compounds not otherwise prohibited ; (1st May, 1917).
- (A) Manganese, peroxide of, and mixtures and preparations thereof ; (12th December, 1916).
- (B) Manganese and Manganese ore ;
Mangold seed, *see* Seeds ;
- (A) Manna ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (A) Mannite ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (A) Mantles, Incandescent ;
Mantles, *see* Ramie ;
- (A) Manures, compound ; (2nd February, 1917).
- (A) Manures, organic ; (2nd February, 1917).
- (B) Maps and Plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of four miles to one inch or on any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans ;
- (A) Margarine ; (19th February, 1917).
- (C) Marjoram leaves ; (28th August, 1917).
- (A) Matches ; (29th September, 1916), (18th December, 1917).
- (B) Matches ; (10th May, 1917).
- (C) Mats and matting made of fibre, grass or straw ; (19th February 1917).
Meals, *see* Banana, Barley, Bean, Cakes, Lentil, Oat, Pea, Rye, Sago, Wheat ;
Measuring tools, *see* Tools, small ;
- (A) Meat of all kinds (including tinned and potted meat) ; (19th February, 1917).

(A) Meat, extract of ; (19th February, 1917).

Meat meal, *see* Cakes and Meals ;

(c) Menthol ; (10th May, 1917).

(A) Mercury ;

(B) Mercury, compounds and preparations of (except nitrate of mercury). and mixtures containing such compounds of mercury ;

(A) Mercury nitrate ;

(c) Mess tins ;

Metals and Ores, *see* specific headings, *e.g.*, Copper, Iron, etc. ;

Metal containers, *see* Bottles, Cylinders :

Metal harness fittings, *see* Harness ;

Metal nozzles, *see* Nozzles ;

Metal saddlery fittings *see* Saddlery ;

Metal-working machinery, *see* Machinery :

(A) Methylaniline ;

Methylated spirits, *see* Spirits ;

(B) Methyl salicylate ; (10th May, 1917).

(A) Methylic alcohol and its esters ; (15th January, 1917).

(A) Metol and mixtures containing metol ;

(A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings ; (22nd June, 1917), (27th November, 1917).

(B) Mica waste, mica powder, micanite, and articles made from and insulating materials containing mica in any form ; (17th November, 1916), (22nd June, 1917), (27th November, 1917).

Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn ;

(A) Milk, condensed or preserved ;

(A) Milk powder ; (12th December, 1916).

(A) Milk sugar (lactose) ; (22nd June, 1917).

Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn ;

(A) Millet ; (12th December, 1916).

Milling cutters, *see* Tools, small ;

(A) Mineral jellies ; (22nd June, 1917).

Mineral waters, *see* Aerated ;

(B) Mines and their component parts ;

(A) Molasses, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing molasses ; (26th July, 1916), (22nd June, 1917).

(B) Molybdenum and molybdenite ;

(B) Molybdic acid and its salts ; (29th September, 1916).

- (c) Monazite sand ;
- (A) Moss, Carrageen ; (12th December, 1916), (1st May, 1917).
- (c) Mosses, other than Carrageen Moss ; (12th December, 1916), (1st May, 1917).
 - Motor cycle fittings, *see* Castings ;
 - Motor ploughs, *see* Machinery, Agricultural ;
- (A) Motor spirit ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (A) Motor cars of 30 horse-power and over ; (22nd January, 1918).
- (c) Motor vehicles, motor bicycles, and their component parts and accessories, not otherwise prohibited ; (14th August, 1917).
 - Mule shoes, *see* Horse ;
 - Mungo, *see* Woollen Rags ;
 - Muriate of ammonia, *see* Ammonium chloride ;
 - Music rolls, perforated, *see* Gramophone ;
- (B) Mustard ; (1st May, 1917).
- (A) Mustard seed ; (23rd February, 1917).

N

- (A) Naphthalene and its compounds and preparations ;
- (A) Nautical instruments ; (30th March, 1917).
- (A) Needles for bootmaking machines ; (10th May, 1917).
 - Needles, harness and saddlery making machine, *see* Harness ;
- (A) Needles, hosiery machine (latch and bearded) ; (23rd October, 1916), (18th October, 1917).
- (A) Neo-salvarsan ;
- (B) Nickel, alloys of nickel, and nickel ore ;
- (c) Nickel manufactures not otherwise prohibited (except nickel-plated goods) ; (10th May, 1917).
- (A) Nickel nitrate ;
- (B) Nickel, oxides and salts of (except nickel ammonium sulphate and nickel nitrate, which are prohibited to all destinations), and mixtures containing such oxides or salts of nickel ; (22nd January, 1918).
- (A) Nickel ammonium sulphate and mixtures containing nickel ammonium sulphate ; (22nd January, 1918).
- (A) Nightlights ; (18th December, 1917), (8th February, 1918).
 - Nitrate of soda, *see* Soda ;
- (A) Nitrates, all metallic ;
 - Nitre cake, *see* Sodium Sulphate ;

- (A) Nitric acid ;
Nitro cresol, *see* Cresol ;
- (A) Nitro-toluol ;
Noils, *see* Hair, Silk, Wool ;
- (A) Notes, Russian rouble ; (26th February, 1918).
- (A) Novocain-and its preparations ;
- (B) Nozzles, metal, having an orifice less than one and one-half inches in diameter ; (14th August, 1917).
- (A) Nuts, iron or steel ; (13th July, 1917).
- (A) Nuts used as fruit ;
Nuts, *see* Ground Nuts, Oleaginous ;
- (c) Nux Vomica and its preparations ;
- (c) Nux Vomica alkaloids and their salts and preparations ;

O

(A) Oakum ; (8th February, 1918).

(A) Oats ;

(A) Oatmeal and rolled oats ;

Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following :—

(A) Bran ;

(A) Middlings ;

(A) Mill dust and screenings ;

(A) Pollard ;

(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust ;

(A) Sharps ;

Oils, various :—

Oil anthracene, *see* Anthracene ;

(c) Oil, blast furnace ;

(A) Oils, essential (except sandalwood and turpentine oils, for which *see* (below) ; (17th November, 1916), (18th October, 1917).

(B) Oil fish, not otherwise prohibited, and mixtures containing such oils ; (1st May, 1917), (18th October, 1917).

(A) Oil fuel, except oil fuel allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped for use on board the exporting ship ; (22nd June, 1917).

Oils, various—*contd.*

- (A) Oil fuel, shale ; (22nd June, 1917).
Oil fusel, *see* Fusel ;
Oil, green, *see* Green ;
Oil, paraffin, *see* Paraffin ;
Oils, petroleum, *see* Petroleum ;
- (B) Oil, sandalwood ; (18th October, 1917).
- (A) Oil, sea elephant, and mixtures containing such oil ;
(1st May, 1917).
- (A) Oil, seal, and mixtures containing such oil ; (18th October
1917).
- (A) Oil, shark, and mixtures containing such oil ; (14th
August, 1917).
- (A) Oil, sperm, and mixtures containing such oil ; (1st May,
1917).
- Oil, tar, *see* Tar ;
- (B) Oil waste ;
- (A) Oil, whale, and mixtures containing such oil ; (1st May,
1917).
- (B) Oil, wood tar ;
- (A) Oils, fixed, all animal and vegetable, and articles and
mixtures containing such oils, not otherwise specifi-
cally prohibited ; (27th November, 1917).
- Oiled cloth and tape, *see* Insulating Material ;
- (A) Oilstones ; (27th November, 1917).
- (A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products of all kinds ;
(12th March, 1917), (27th November, 1917).
- (A) Oleo-margarine ; (19th February, 1917).
- Oleo-resin of capsicum, *see* Capsicum ;
- Oleum, *see* Sulphuric Acid ;
- (A) Onions ;
Onion seed, *see* Seeds ;
- (A) Opium and its preparations ;
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations ;
Optical glass, *see* Glass ;
Ordnance, *see* Cannon ; Carriages ;
Osiers, *see* Willows ;
- B) Osmium and its alloys and manufactures containing osmium ;
(12th December, 1916), (22nd June, 1917), (27th November,
1917).

(B) Osmium compounds ; (27th November, 1917).

Osseine, *see* Glue ;

(B) Ovens, suitable for camp use ;

(c) Oxalates, not otherwise prohibited ; (12th December, 1916).

(B) Oxalic acid ;

P

(A) Paeking cases, empty wooden, and their distinctive component parts, including box shooks and staves, other than such wooden paeking cases as have been previously imported full and are being returned empty whether whole or in parts ;

(c) Paekings, engine and boiler ;

Paddings, *see* Jute ;

(B) Palladium and its alloys and manufacturers containing palladium ; (12th December, 1916), (22nd June, 1917), (27th November, 1917).

(B) Palladium compounds ; (27th November, 1917).

Palm nuts, and palm kernels, *see* Oleaginous Kernels ;

Palmnut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals ;

(c) Paper coated with gelatine ; (19th February, 1917).

Paper, printing, *see* Photographic ;

(c) Paper, Japanese, tissue and similar cellulose paper, whether in the piece or roll or cut into shapes for domestic or other uses ; (26th July, 1916), (18th October, 1917).

(A) Paper, waste ;

(B) Paper, waxed ;

(A) Paraffin, liquid medicinal ; (22nd June, 1917).

(A) Paraffin oil ; (22nd June, 1917).

(A) Paraffin wax ; (1st May, 1917).

(A) Paraformaldehyde ;

(A) Paraldehyde ;

(c) Parchment ; (27th November, 1917).

Parsnip seed, *see* Seeds ;

(A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds ;

(A) Pea flour and meal ;

Peanuts, *see* Oleaginous Kernels ;

(A) Peas ; (2nd February, 1917).

(c) Peat ;

(A) Pegs, wooden, suitable for use in the manufacture of boots and shoes ; (15th January, 1917).

- Pelts, *see* Gluestock, etc., Hides, Sheepskins ;
- (A) Pencils, carpenters' ; (27th November, 1917).
- (A) Pencils, copying ink ; (8th February, 1918).
- (B) Pepper ; (19th February, 1917), (22nd June, 1917).
- (c) Pepsin ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (c) Peptone ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (A) Perchlorates, all metallic ;
- (A) Periscopes and their component parts ; (10th May, 1917).
- (A) Petroleum fuel oil ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (A) Petroleum gas oil ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (A) Petroleum lighting oil ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (A) Petroleum spirit and articles containing petroleum spirit ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (A) Petroleum and its products not otherwise specifically prohibited ; and mixtures thereof ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (A) Phenacetin and its preparations ;
Phenazone, *see* Antipyrine ;
- (A) Phosgene (carbonyl chloride) ;
- (A) Phosphate rock, namely :—Apatites ; Phosphates of lime and alumina ; (2nd February, 1917).
- (A) Phosphorous and its compounds ; (22nd January, 1918).
- (A) Photographic sensitive films, plates, and printing paper, whether exposed or not ;
Photographs, *see* Maps ;
- (A) Pickaxes (*see* also Handles) ; (12th March, 1917).
Pickers, *see* Hides ; also Leather.
- (B) Pickled grains and fleshs ; (26th July, 1916).
- (A) Pickles ; (15th January, 1917).
- (A) Picric acid and its components ;
- (A) Pigeon peas ; (12th December, 1916).
- (B) Pigskins ;
- (c) Pilocarpine ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (c) Pimento ;
- Pincers, *see* Tools, small ;
- Pins, *see* Steel ;
- Pipe cutters, *see* Tools, small ;
- Pipe flanges, *see* Castings ;
- (A) Pipes, cast iron ;
Pipes, *see* also Copper, Iron, Lead ;

Pistols, *see* Firearms ;

- (c) Pitch, and all mixtures, preparations, and commodities of which pitch forms an ingredient, not otherwise specifically prohibited ; (26th July, 1916), (26th February, 1918).

Planes, wood and iron, *see* Tools, small ;

Plans, *see* Maps ;

Plates, *see* Copper, Drawplates, Iron and Steel, Photographic, Steel, Tin Plates ;

- (A) Platinum, alloys of platinum, and manufactures containing platinum ;

- (A) Platinum, salts of ;

Ploughs, *see* Machinery, Agricultural ;

- (B) Plumbago ; (*see also* Crucibles) ;

- (A) Plywood ; (1st May, 1917).

Pocket lamps, *see* Electric lamp ;

Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn ;

Ponyshoes, *see* Horse ;

Poonac cake, *see* Cakes and Meals ;

Poppy seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals ;

Poppy seeds, *see* Oleaginous Kernels ;

Pork, *see* Meat ;

- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash ;

- (A) Potash, muriate, nitrate (saltpetre), sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances ; (19th February, 1917).

- (B) Potash salts, and mixtures containing such potash salts, not otherwise prohibited ; (19th February, 1917).

- (A) Potassium bicarbonate and mixtures containing potassium bicarbonate ; (13th July, 1917).

- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate ; (22nd June, 1917).

- (A) Potassium chlorate, and mixtures containing potassium chlorate ;

- (A) Potassium cyanide, and mixtures containing potassium cyanide ;

- (A) Potassium perchlorate ;

- (A) Potassium permanganate ;

- (A) Potassium prussiates and mixtures containing potassium prussiates ; (12th March, 1917).

- (A) Potatoes ; (7th June, 1916).

- (A) Potato flour ; (7th June, 1916), (19th February, 1917).

Potters' clay, *see* Clay ;

- (A) Poultry ; (4th July, 1916), (29th September, 1916), (19th February, 1917).
- (A) Prepared foods wholly or partially derived from cereals ;
Preserves, *see* Fruit ;
Prints, *see* Maps ;
Proflavine, *see* Acriflavine ;
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts ;
Prussic Acid, *see* Hydrocyanic ;
Pulp, *see* Cotton, Tomato, Wood ;
- (A) Pulp-board waste ;
- (C) Pumice stone, including powdered pumice stone ; (14th August, -1917).
Pump leather, *see* Leather ;
- (A) Pyridine ;
- (C) Pyrites cinders ; (28th August, 1917).
- Pyrites, *see* Iron, Copper ;
- (A) Pyrogallic acid, and mixtures containing pyrogallic acid ;

Q

- (A) Quercitron bark and extracts thereof ; (30th March, 1917), (10th May, 1917), (28th August, 1917).
- (C) Quillaia bark ; (23rd October, 1916).
Quinine, *see* Cinchona ;

R

- (A) Radium and its compounds ; (27th November 1917).
- (A) Raffia ; (12th March 1917).
Rags, *see* Cotton, Jute, Linen, Wool ;
Railbenders (or Jimcrows), *see* Tools, small ;
- (A) Railway material of iron or steel ; (1st May 1917) the following :—
Rails ;
Sleepers ;
Springs ;
Wheels, axles and tyres ;
Other railway constructional material ;
- (A) Railway carriages, locomotives and wagons and their component parts ;

- (c) Railway material (except railway carriages, locomotives and wagons and their component parts, steel rails, and steel sleepers);
- (B) Ramie stockings and ramie fabrics suitable for the manufacture of gas mantles;
- (A) Range finders and their component parts;
Rape or colza seed, *see* Oleaginous Kernels;
Rapeseed, or colza seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes.
- (A) Rattans; (30th March, 1917).
- (c) Rattan, woven; (28th June, 1916).
Records, and Record Compositions, *see* Gramophones;
Reamers, *see* Tools, small;
- (A) Rennet powder, rennet extract, and other preparations of rennet; (4th July, 1916).
- (A) Resins, resinous substances (except such as contain caoutchouc) and articles containing resins and resinous substances; (4th July, 1916), (1st May, 1917).
- (B) Resinous substances containing caoutchouc;
- (A) Respirators and self-contained breathing sets intended to afford protection to the wearer against toxic atmospheres; (22nd January, 1918).
- (A) Revolution indicators suitable for aircraft;
Revolvers, *see* Firearms;
- (c) Rhatany root; (27th November, 1917).
- (B) Rhodium and its alloys and manufactures containing rhodium; (12th December, 1916), (22nd June, 1917), (27th November, 1917).
- (B) Rhodium compounds; (27th November, 1917).
- (c) Rhubarb (medicinal); (30th March, 1917).
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn;
- (A) Rice and rice flour, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing rice or rice flour;
Rifles, *see* Firearms;
Rifling machines, *see* Implements;
- (A) Rivets, iron or steel; (13th July, 1917).
- (c) Rock crystal;
Rock salt, *see* Salt;
Roller bearings, *see* Bearings;
Root crop seeds, *see* Seeds;
Rope made of steel wire, *see* Steel;

Ropes, *see* Hemp ;

Rouble notes *see*, Notes.

(B) Rubber (raw, waste and reclaimed), solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, and any other preparations containing rubber, and also balata, gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber, *viz.* :—Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc ; (20th November, 1914).

(B) Rubber, gutta-percha or balata, goods made wholly or partly of ; (29th September, 1916), (23rd October 1916), (19th February, 1917), *see also* Tyres ;

(B) Rubies, natural or synthetic ; (2nd February, 1917).

(B) Rugs, horse ;

(B) Rugs-manufactured wholly or partly of wool or hair ; (8th March, 1918).

(C) Rugs, not otherwise prohibited ;

See also Carpets.

{ Russian Rouble notes, *see* Notes.

(B) Ruthenium and its alloys and manufactures, containing ruthenium ; (12th December, 1916), (22nd June, 1917), (27th November, 1917).

(B) Ruthenium compounds ; (27th November, 1917).

(A) Rye, rye flour and meal ;

S

(C) Sabadilla seeds and preparations therefrom ;

(A) Saccharin, and articles, mixtures and preparations containing saccharin (28th August, 1917).

(B) Sacks, coal ;

Sacks, other sorts, *see* Bags ;

(A) Sackings, old ;

Saddle felt, *see* Wool.

Saddle serge, *see* Wool.

(A) Saddlery, and metal fittings therefor (*see also* Leather) ;

Saddlery, materials and tools used in the manufacture of, *see* Harness ;

(C) Saffron ; (22nd June, 1917).

(A) Sago and sago flour and meal ;

(C) St. Ignatius beans ; (27th November, 1917).

Salammoniac, *see* Ammonium chloride ;

(B) Salicylic acid and its preparations ; (10th May, 1917).

- (B) Salipyrine ; (10th May, 1917).
- (B) Salol and its preparations ; (10th May, 1917).
- (c) Salt, rock and white (except table salt) ;
Saltpetre, *see* Potash, Muriate, etc. ;
- (A) Salvarsan ;
- (B) Sandalwood for medicinal purposes ; (18th October, 1917).
Sandalwood oil, *see* Oils ;
- (c) Santonin and its preparations ; (10th May, 1917).
- (c) Saponaceous berries (soap nuts and saporita), barks and root ;
(27th November, 1917).
- (B) Sapphires, natural or synthetic ; (2nd February, 1917).
- (c) Sauces ; (29th September, 1916), (19th February, 1917), (1st May, 1917).
- (A) Sausages ; (2nd February, 1917).
- (A) Sausage skins ; (19th February, 1917).
Saws, *see* Tools, small ;
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn ;
Scheelite, *see* Tungsten Ores ;
Scrap, *see* Copper ;
Screwdrivers, *see* Tools, small ;
Screwing tackle, *see* Tools, small ;
Screws, rigging, *see* Ships' rigging ;
Sea elephant oil, *see* Oils ;
Seal oil, *see* Oils ;
- (A) Sealskins, fur and hair ; (12th March, 1917), (8th February, 1918).
- (B) Searchlights, and their component parts ; (1st May, 1917).
Searchlight carbons, *see* Carbons ;
Seeds ; (12th December, 1916), (12th March, 1917), the following :—
(A) Beet ; (14th August, 1917).
(A) Broccoli ; (14th August, 1917).
(A) Brussels sprouts ; (14th August, 1917).
(A) Cabbage ; (14th August, 1917).
(c) Canary ;
(A) Carrot ;
(A) Cauliflower ;
(A) Celery ; (14th August, 1917).

Seeds, etc.—*contd.*

- (A) Chicory ; (14th August, 1917).
- (A) Clover ; (14th August, 1917).
- (B) Fenugreek seed ;
- (A) Grass ; (14th August, 1917).
- (A) Kale ; (14th August, 1917).
- (A) Kohl rabi ;
- (A) Leek ; (14th August, 1917).
- (A) Lettuce ; (14th August, 1917).
- (A) Mangold ;
- (A) Mustard ; (23rd February, 1917).
- (A) Onion ;
- (A) Parsnip ;
- (A) Shallot ; (14th August, 1917).
- (A) Spinach ; (14th August, 1917).
- (A) Swede ;
- (A) Tomato ; (14th August, 1917).
- (A) Turnip ;
- (c) Vegetable, not otherwise prohibited ; (18th October, 1917).

Seeds, oleaginous, *see* O. ;

- (B) Selenium ;
- (A) Semolina ;
- (c) Senega ; (30th March, 1917).
- (B) Senna leaves and pods ;
- (c) Sera, except, anti-tetanus serum which is prohibited to all destinations ; (13th July, 1917).
- Sesame seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals ;
- Shackles, *see* Ship's rigging ;
- Shale, *see* Oil, Fuel ;
- Shark oil, *see* Oils ;
- Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn ;
- Shaves, *see* Tools, small ;
- Shears, and snipes, *see* Tools, small ;
- (A) Sheepskins, haired or woolled and pelts ; (23rd October, 1916), (18th October, 1917).
- Sheets, *see* Galvanised, Iron, Lead coated, Steel ;
- (B) Shellac ;

Shipbuilding Materials ; (15th January, 1917), (30th March, 1917) the following : —

- (A) Condenser tubes ;
- (A) Engines for use on board ships (including Diesel and other internal combustion engines for marine propulsion) and component parts of such engines.
- (A) Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships ;
- (A) Machinery for steam ships and component parts thereof ; (10th May, 1917).
- (A) Sectional materials for shipbuilding ; (26th July, 1916).
- (A) Ships' auxiliary machinery ;
- (A) Ships' telegraphs and component parts thereof ;
- (A) Steering gear and component parts thereof ;
- (A) Winches ;
- (A) Windlasses ;

See also Fuel Economisers ;

Ships' Rigging ; (27th November, 1917) Fittings for the following :—

- (A) Belaying pins ;
- (A) Blocks, wood and iron rigging ;
- (A) Bolts ;
- (A) Chains, rigging ;
- (A) Cleats ;
- (A) Deadeyes ;
- (A) Eyeplates ;
- (A) Screws, rigging, set or stretching ;
- (A) Shackles ;
- (A) Thimbles ;

Ships' compasses, *see* Compasses ;

Shoddy, *see* Cotton ; Wool ;

Shoemakers' tools and materials, *see* Boots ;

Shoes, *see* Boots ; Horse ;

(A) Shovels ; (13th July, 1917).

(A) Shuttles and their component parts ; (22nd June, 1917).

(B) Signalling lamps and their component parts ;

Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine ;

(A) Silica bricks ;

(c) Silicon ; (22nd June, 1917).

A) Silicon manganese ; (10th May, 1917).

B) Silicon-speigel ; (15th August, 1916).

Silk and Silk Manufactures ; (23rd October, 1916), (15th January, 1917) the following :—

(c) Articles of clothing for men's wear, not otherwise prohibited, manufactured from tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds (including artificial silk), whether pure or mixed with other yarns or material, in the grey, or discharged, undyed, dyed, or printed, unweighted or weighted ; (14th August, 1917). (8th March, 1918).

(A) Cocoons ;

(A) Raw silk and all threads, yarns and twists thereof ; (15th January, 1917).

(A) All threads, yarns and twists of Tussah silk and of artificial silk ;

(A) Silk waste of all kinds (including artificial silk waste) and all threads, yarns and twists thereof, including noils and noil yarns.

(B) Tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds (including artificial silk) whether pure or mixed with other yarns or materials in the grey, or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed, unweighted or weighted, with the exception of velvets, plushes, laces, mourning crepe, trimmings, braids, ribbons, not exceeding 6 inches in width, furnishing fabrics (embroidered or brocaded), fabrics containing any kind of metal thread, and all made-up articles, not otherwise prohibited ; (15th January, 1917), (22nd June, 1917), (14th August, 1917), (8th February, 1918).

(A) Sisal strings, old ;

(A) Sisal waste ;

(B) Size and sizings of all kinds (whether nitrogenous or not), not including articles the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations under the prohibition attached to farinaceous substances, dextrine, concentrated size and other size and sizings made from glue (which see) ; (22nd January, 1918).

Skins, *see* Baudruche, Deer, Fish, Gluestock, Goat, Goldbeater, Hides, Pig, Sausage, Sheep ;

(c) Slagwool ;

Slitting saws, *see* Tools ;

Small tools, *see* Tools ;

(A) Soap, including soft soap ; (26th February, 1918).

Soap nuts, *see* Saponaceous ;

- (A) Soda, caustic, and mixtures containing caustic soda ; (8th February, 1918).
- (c) Soda lime ; (12th December, 1916).
- (c) Soda, nitrite of ; (27th November, 1917).
- (B) Sodium ;
- (c) Sodium bicarbonate ; (25th May, 1916).
- (A) Sodium carbonate in all forms, including sodium sesquicarbonate and mixtures containing any of these substances ; (25th May, 1916), (22nd January, 1918).
- (A) Sodium cyanide, and mixtures containing sodium cyanide ; (12th March, 1917).
- (B) Sodium hyposulphite (thiosulphate) and mixtures containing sodium hyposulphite ;
- (B) Sodium peroxide ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (A) Sodium prussiates and mixtures containing sodium prussiates ; (12th March, 1917).
- (B) Sodium salicylate and its preparations ; (10th May, 1917).
- (c) Sodium silicate and mixtures containing sodium silicate ; (1st May, 1917).
- (c) Sodium sulphate and bisulphate (nitre cake) ;
- (c) Sodium sulphide ;
Solder, *see* Copper ; Lead ;
Sound records, *see* Gramophone ;
- (A) Soups, compressed and desicated ; (19th February, 1917).
Soya beans, *see* Oleaginous Kernels ;
Soya bean cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals ;
- (A) Spaghetti ;
Spanners, *see* Tools, small ;
- (A) Sparking plugs ; (15th August, 1916).
- (A) Spelter and spelter dross ;
- (A) Spent oxide ;
- (A) Spermaceti : (1st May, 1917).
Sperm oil, *see* Oils ;
- (c) Spices and mixtures thereof except pepper, for which *see* P.; (12th December, 1916).
- (B) Spiegeleisen ;
Spirit, Motor, *see* Motor ;
Spirit, Petroleum, *see* Petroleum ;
- (A) Spirits, methylated, and mixtures containing methylated spirits ;

- (A) Spirits of a strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof ;
- (A) Spirits, potable, of a strength less than 43 degrees above proof ;
(26th July, 1916), (22nd January, 1918).
- Spokeshaves, *see* Tools, small ;
- (c) Sponges, raw and prepared ;
Spurs, *see* Castings ;
- Squares, *see* Tools, small ;
- (c) Squills ; (27th November, 1917).
- (A) Stamps, copper, used for stamping woven piece goods ; (28th June, 1916).
- (A) Starch, articles containing starch and mixtures, and preparations of starch ; (19th February, 1917).
- Steel ; (1st May, 1917), (10th May, 1917), the following :—
 - (A) Angles, channels, joists, tees and other steel sectional material ;
Balls, *see* Bearings ;
 - (A) Bars, including flats, rounds, and other sections or shapes ; (1st May, 1917).
 - (A) Billets ;
 - (A) Blooms ;
Bolts, *see* Bolts ;
 - (A) Bridgework, pierwork, and structural material ;
Channels, *see* Angles, etc., above ;
 - (A) Flats, *see* Bars above ;
 - (A) Flyers ; (10th May, 1917).
 - (A) Hawsers ; (25th May, 1916).
 - (A) Hoops ; (8th September, 1916).
 - (A) Ingots ;
Joists, *see* Angles, etc., above ;
Nuts, *see* Nuts ;
Pierwork, *see* Bridgework, etc., above ;
 - (A) Plates and sheets ; (29th September, 1916), (1st May, 1917).
 - Pins, *see* Textile, below ;
 - Rails, *see* Railway Material ;
 - Rivets, *see* Rivets ;
 - Rounds, *see* Bars, etc., above ;
- (A) Scrap ;
Screws,

Steel—*contd.*

Sectional material, *see* Angles, etc., above ;

Sections, *see* Bars, etc., above ;

Sheets, *see* Plates, etc., above ;

(A) Sheet bars ;

(A) Slabs ;

Sleepers, *see* Railway Material ;

Springs, *see* Railway Material ;

(A) Stampings suitable for aircraft ;

Structural material, *see* Bridgework, above ;

Tees, *see* Angles, etc., above ;

(A) Textile pins of all kinds, including card pins, comb pins, faller pins, gill pins, and hackle pins ;

(A) Travellers ;

(A) Tubes ;

Wire and wire rods, *see* Wire ;

(A) Wire rope ; (25th May, 1916).

(A) Steel, containing tungsten or molybdenum, and any tools or other articles made from such steel ;

(A) Steel and steel articles containing chrome, cobalt, nickel, or vanadium ; (29th September, 1916), (1st May, 1917).

(c) Sticks, unmounted ;

Stove fittings, *see* Castings ;

(B) Stramonium leaves and seeds ;

(A) Straw ;

(A) Straw-board waste ;

Straw matting, *see* Mats ;

(c) Straw plait ; (13th July, 1917).

(A) Strontium compounds, and mixtures containing strontium compounds ; (19th December, 1916).

Strontium sulphate, *see* Strontium Compounds ;

(B) Submarine sound signalling apparatus ;

(A) Sugar, cane and beet, and articles mixtures, and preparations containing sugar, cane or beet ; (10th May, 1917) ; *see* also Malt Sugar ; Invert Sugar ;

(A) Sulphate of ammonia ; (19th January, 1917).

Sulphates, Iron *see* Iron ;

(c) Sulphites, metallic, not otherwise prohibited ; (12th December, 1916) ;

- (c) Sulphocyanides, not otherwise prohibited ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (c) Sulphorincinates ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (A) Sulphonal ;
- (A) Sulphur and preparations containing sulphur ;
- (A) Sulphur, chlorides of ;
- (A) Sulphur dioxide, liquefied ;
- (A) Sulphuric acid and mixtures containing sulphuric acid ; (26th July, 1916).
- (A) Sulphuric acid, fuming (oleum) ;
Sunflower seed, *see* Oleaginous Kernels ;
Sunflower seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals ;
- (A) Superphosphates ;
Surat tares, *see* Jute Wrappers ;
- (B) Surgical bandages and dressings (except cotton wadding and cotton wool, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations) ;
- (B) Surgical instruments ;
Swede seeds, *see* Seeds ;
- (A) Swords and their component parts ;
- (B) Syringes, hypodermic ;
- (A) Syrups which may be used as food for man : (19th February, 1917).

T

- Tagal braid, *see* Hemp ;
- (c) Talc, all forms, including French chalk ; (7th June, 1916), (1st May, 1917).
- (A) Tallow, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing tallow ; (19th February, 1917). (1st May, 1917), (22nd June, 1917).
- (c) Tannalbin ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (c) Tannigen ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (A) Tanning extracts, and substances for use in tanning ; (23rd October, 1916), (30th March, 1917), (14th August, 1917). (28th August, 1917).
- (A) Tantalum, alloys of tantalum, and ores containing tantalum ;
Tape, Oiled, *see* Insulating Materials ;
- (A) Tapers ; (8th February, 1918).
- (A) Tapioca and tapioca flour ;
- (A) Tar, coal ;

(C) Tar, oil, not otherwise specifically prohibited ; (22nd June, 1917).

(B) Tar, vegetable ;

(B) Tar, wood ;

(A) Tarpaulins ;

(B) Tartaric acid, cream of tartar, and alkaline tartrates ; (5th December, 1914), (8th January, 1915).

(A) Tea ; (28th June, 1916), (19th February, 1917).

(A) Telegraphs (including wireless) and telephones, and instruments and material for, including valves for wireless telegraphic apparatus ; (15th January, 1917), (23rd February, 1917), (28th August, 1917).

Telegraphs, ships, *see* Shipbuilding Materials ;

(A) Telescopes ;

(B) Tents and their component parts ;

(A) Terebene, and articles containing terebene ; (27th November, 1917), (18th December, 1917).

Medicinal terebene only, for painters terebene, *see* Turpentine Substitute ;

(A) Terneplates and receptacles made from terneplates ; (15th August, 1916).

Textile machinery, articles for, *see* Hides ;

Textile pirs, *see* Steel ;

(B) Theobromine sodium salicylate ; (10th May, 1917).

(A) Theodolites ;

(A) Thermometers ; (17th November, 1916), (12th December, 1916).
Thimbles, *see* Ships' rigging ;

(C) Thiosulphates, metallic, not otherwise prohibited ; (12th December, 1916) ; *see* also Sodium Hyposulphite ;

(A) Thorium and its alloys ; (12th December, 1916).

(B) Thorium, oxide and salts of ; (10th May, 1917).

(A) Thread, *see* Cotton, Jute, Silk ;

Thread milling hobs, *see* Tools ;

(C) Thyme leaves ; (28th August, 1917).

(B) Thymol and its preparations ; (10th May, 1917).

(A) Tin and alloys of tin ; (8th February, 1918).

(B) Tin, manufactures of (except hollow-ware tin plates and receptacles made from tin plates which *see*) ; (10th May, 1917), (8th February, 1918).

(A) Tin, chlorides of ; (8th February, 1918).

(B) Tin, compounds of (except chlorides and oxide of tin); (8th February, 1918).

(A) Tin ore; (8th February, 1918).

(A) Tin, oxide of, and mixtures and preparations containing tin oxide; (5th December, 1916), (10th May, 1917), (8th February, 1918).

(A) Tin plates and receptacles made from tin plates; (15th August, 1916).

Tissue paper, *see* Paper;

(A) Titanium, titanium alloys, and titanium ores; (10th May, 1917).

(A) Titanium compounds; (10th May, 1917).

(A) Tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured; (4th July, 1916), (13th July, 1917), (27th November, 1917).

(A) Toluol and its compounds and preparations;

(A) Tomato pulp; (19th February, 1917).

Tongs, *see* Tools, small.

Tools, agricultural and farm, *see* Machinery;

Tools, etc., for firearms, *see* firearms;

Tools, etc., for the fitting and repair of rifle and shot gun cartridges, *see* Cartridges;

Tools, harness and saddlery, *see* Harness;

Tools, shoemakers', *see* Boots and Shoes, Material for;

(A) Tools, small, the following:—

Adzès; (27th November, 1917).

Augers; (27th November, 1917).

Bars; boring, jumping and pinching; (27th November, 1917).

Boring cutters; (27th July, 1916).

Braces and bits; (27th November, 1917).

Chisels; (27th November, 1917).

Chucks; (26th July, 1916).

Cramps; (27th November, 1917).

Crowbars, (27th November, 1917).

Drilling posts; (27th November, 1917).

Files, other than shoemakers' sent files; (8th September, 1916).

Forks, stone, roadmaking and coke; (27th November, 1917).

Gimlets; (27th November, 1917).

Gouges; (27th November, 1917).

Hacksaws and their component parts; (22nd June, 1917).

Hammers (hand varieties); (27th November, 1917).

(A) Tools, small, the following—*contd.*

Knives, carpenters', coopers', farriers', glaziers', and painters
(27th November, 1917), (18th December, 1917).

Lathe tools ; (26th July 1916).

Levels, spirit ; (27th November, 1917).

Measuring tools ; (26th July, 1916).

Milling cutters ; (26th July, 1916).

Pincers ; (27th November, 1917).

Pipe cutters ; (27th November, 1917).

Planes, wood and iron ; (27th November, 1917).

Railbenders (or Jimcrows) ; (27th November, 1917).

Reamers ; (26th July, 1916).

Saws, cross cut, frame and pit ; (22nd January, 1918).

Saws, hand ; (27th November, 1917).

Screwdrivers (or turn screws) : (27th November, 1917).

Screwing tackle ; (26th July, 1916).

Shaves, coopers' ; (27th November, 1917), (18th December, 1917).

Shears and snips, tinman's ; (27th November, 1917).

Slitting saws : (26th July, 1916).

Spanners ; (27th November, 1917).

Spokeshaves ; (27th November, 1917).

Squares, carpenters', fitters' and smiths' ; (27th November, 1917).

Thread milling hobs ; (26th July, 1916).

Tongs, farriers' ; (27th November, 1917).

Twist drills ; (26th July, 1916).

Wrenches ; (27th November, 1917).

(B) Torpedoes and their component parts ;

(B) Torpedo nets ;

(B) Torpedo tubes ;

Tramway fittings, *see* Castings ;

Travellers, *see* Steel :

(A) Trional ;

(A) Trioxymethylene ;

(A) Triphenyl phosphate ;

(A) Tubes, boiler ; (15th. January, 1917).

Tubes. *see also* Copper Manufactures ; Shipbuilding Material,
Steel, Torpedo, Umbrella ;

- (A) Tungsten alloys ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (A) Tungsten (except tungsten filaments for electric lamps) ;
- (B) Tungsten filaments for electric lamps ;
- (B) Tungsten ores (including ferberite, hubnerite, scheelite and wolframite) ; (19th December, 1916).
- (B) Tungsten compounds ; (10th May, 1917).
- (A) Turnbuckles suitable for aeroplanes ;
Turnip seed *see* Seeds ;
- (A) Turpentine (oil and spirit) and articles containing turpentine ;
(18th December, 1917).
- (A) Turpentine substitute and articles containing turpentine substitute ; (22nd June, 1917), (27th November, 1917), (18th December, 1917).
Twine *see* Binder ; Hemp Jute ;
Twist drills, *see* Tools, Small ;
- (A) Typewriters and parts thereof ; (13th July, 1917), (14th August, 1917), (27th November, 1917).
- (B) Tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles (whether attached to a vehicle or cycle or not) together with articles and materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres ;

U

- (c) Ultramine and mixtures containing ultramine ;
- (A) Umbrella ribs tubes and tube frames ;
- (B) Uniform clothing (except secondhand naval and military uniform clothing) ;
- (A) Uniform clothing second-hand naval and military ; (15th January 1917).
- (A) Uranium, alloys of uranium and uranium ores ; (12th March, 1917).
- (c) Uranium compounds ; (10th May, 1917).
- (B) Urea and its compounds ;
Urotropin *see* Hexamethylene ;

V

- (c) Vaccines ; (22nd June, 1917).
- (c) Valerianates not otherwise prohibited ; (22nd June, 1917).

- (c) Valerianic acid ; (22nd June, 1917).
Valves for wireless telegraphic apparatus, *see* Telegraphs ;
- (c) Valves gas steam and water ; not otherwise prohibited ; (29th September, 1916), (12th December, 1916), (14th August, 1917).
- (B) Valves metal of all descriptions ; (14th August, 1917).
- (B) Vanadium ;
- (c) Vanadium compounds ; (1st May, 1917).
- (B) Vanadium ore ; (28th August, 1917).
- (c) Vanillin vanilla and vanilla pods ; (22nd June, 1917), (28th August 1917).
- (c) Varnishes not otherwise prohibited ; (17th November, 1916).
Vegetable fats, *see* Fats ;
Vegetable ivory, *see* Ivory ;
Vegetable oils, *see* Oils ;
- (A) Vegetables of all kinds whether fresh, dried, preserved, canned or bottled ; (29th September, 1916), (12th December, 1916), (15th January, 1917), (10th May, 1917).
Vegetable seeds *see* Seeds ;
- (c) Vellum ; (27th November, 1917).
Vension *see* Poultry and Game ;
Veronal *see* Diethylbarbituric Acid ;
- (A) Vessels ; (18th December, 1917).
- (A) Vermicelli ;
- (A) Vices ; (12th March, 1917), (27th November, 1917).
- (B) Vinegar containing not more than 6 per cent. of acetic acid ; (28th June, 1916).
- (A) Vinegar essence and similar preparations containing more than 6 per cent. of acetic acid ; (28th June, 1916).
Vulcanized fibre, *see* Insulating Materials ;

W

- Wadding, *see* Cotton ;
- (B) Waggons four-wheeled capable of carrying one ton or over and their component parts ;
Waggons, *see* Railway Carriages ;
- (A) Waggon covers ;
Waste, *see* Cotton, Flax, Hair, Hemp, Jute, Leather, Linen, Oil, Pulpboard, Silk, Sisal, Strawboard ;

- (B) Watches and watch movements ; (18th October, 1917). (18th December, 1917).
- (C) Waterbottles suitable for military use ;
Waterproof wearing apparel, *see* Apparel ;
- (A) Wax, carnauba ; (13th July 1917).
- (A) Wax, paraffin ; (1st May, 1917).
- (B) Waxed paper ;
- (B) Waxes, animal, mineral and vegetable not otherwise prohibited
(8th September, 1916), (1st May, 1917), (18th October, 1917).
- (A) Waxes, composite ; (18th October, 1917).
- (B) Web equipment ;
- (A) Whalebone ; (1st May, 1917).
- (A) Whalebone meal ; (1st May, 1917).
Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals ;
- (A) Whale fins ; (1st May, 1917).
Whale meal, *see* Cakes and Meals ;
Whale oil, *see* Oils ;
- (A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal ;
- Wheels, *see* Carts, Cycles, Motor vehicles, Railway materials ;
Waggon ;
- (A) Willows, and osiers ; (22nd January, 1918).
Winches, *see* Shipbuilding material ;
Windlasses, *see* Shipbuilding material ;
- (A) Wine ; (19th December, 1916), (22nd January, 1918).
- (A) Wire, barbed and galvanised wire and implements for cutting or fixing such wire ; (28th June, 1916), (10th May, 1917).
- (A) Wire, card ;
- (A) Wire, heald ;
- (A) Wire, reed ;
- (A) Wire rods, and wire of iron or steel, and articles manufactured wholly of such wire rods or wire ; (8th February, 1918).
Wire-winding machines, *see* Implements ;
- (B) Wires, insulated ;
- (B) Wolfenite ;
Wolframite, *see* Tungsten ores ;
- (A) Wood and timber of all kinds, hewn, sawn, or split, planed or dressed ; (29th September, 1916), (15th January, 1917), (2nd February, 1917), (12th March, 1917).

- (A) Wood pulp ; (12th December, 1916).

Wood tar, *see* Tar ;

Wood tar oil, *see* Oils ;

Wood packing cases, *see* Packing ;

Wooden pegs, *see* Pegs ;

- (A) Wood screws, made of iron or steel ; (29th September, 1916), (12th December, 1916), (18th October, 1917).

- (B) Wool grease ;

Wool and Woollen Goods :—

Blankets, *see* Blankets ;

Carpets, *see* Carpets ;

Collar check, *see* below ;

Felt, *see* Felt ;

Rags, *see* below ;

Rugs, *see* Rugs ; also Carpets ;

- (A) Saddle felt ;

- (A) Saddle serge ;

Sheepskins, woolled or haired, *see* Sheepskins.

Shoddy, *see* below ;

- (A) Wool, raw and mixtures thereof ; (8th September, 1916), (18th October, 1917).

- (A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof ; (18th October, 1917).

- (A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof ; (18th October, 1917).

- (A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof ; (18th October, 1917).

- (A) Woollen collar check ;

- (A) Woollen rags, shoddy and mungo applicable to other uses than manure ; (18th October, 1917).

- (B) Wool, all manufactures, mixtures and products of, except such as are prohibited to all destinations ; (17th November, 1916), (8th March, 1918).

Wrappers, *see* Bags, Jute ;

Wrenches, *see* Tools, small.

X

- (B) X-ray apparatus ;

- (A) Xylol and its compounds and preparations.

Y

- Yarns, *see* Cotton, Hair, Jute, Silk, Wool ;
- (A) Yeast, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing yeast ; (8th September, 1916), (22nd June, 1917).
- Yellow metal, *see* Copper.

Z

- (A) Zinc, alloys of zinc, manufactures of zinc and zinc dust ; (2nd February, 1917).
- (A) Zinc ashes ;
- Zinc barium pigments, *see* the various headings affecting zinc salts ;
- (B) Zinc chloride and sulphate, and mixtures containing zinc chloride or sulphate ;
- (B) Zinc ore ;
- (A) Zinc oxide ; and mixtures containing zinc oxide (2nd February, 1917), (14th August, 1917).
- (A) Zinc sulphide and mixtures containing zinc sulphide ; (10th May, 1917), (14th August, 1917).
- (A) Zirconium and its alloys ; (12th December, 1916).
- (A) Zirconium compounds ; (12th December, 1916).
- (B) Zirconium minerals ; (12th December, 1916).

LIST E.

List of goods in the schedule appended to the Royal Proclamation of the 13th March, 1917, as amended by Order of Council of the 10th August, 1917, and the 27th November, 1917, prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to any destination in Switzerland ; the prohibition also applies to any articles composed wholly or partially of such articles. (See page 466.)

A

Abaca and similar fibres.
 Accumulators, electric, and accumulator plates.
 Acetanilide.
 Acetates.
 Aceto-cellulose.
 Acetone.
 Acids :—
 Acetic.
 Benzoic.
 Boric.

A—contd.

Acids—contd.
 Carbolic.
 Citric.
 Fatty.
 Formic.
 Gallic.
 Hydrobromic.
 Hydrochloric.
 Lactic.
 Nitric.
 Oleic.
 Oxalic.

A—concl'd.

Acids—cancl'd.

Palmitic.
 Phenic.
 Salicylic.
 Stearic.
 Sulphuric.
 Tannic.
 Tartaric.
 Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids.
 Acorns, roasted or not.
 Aeroplanes and airships, and engines and parts.
 Aeroplanes, component parts of, with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.
 Albumen.
 Alcohol, industrial.
 Alcohol, potable.
 Aldehyde.
 Alfa.
 Alimentary paste.
 Alkaline bromides.
 Alkaline tartrates.
 Alkaloids (vegetable).
 Almonds, shelled or not.
 Almond oil.
 Alpaca yarn and tissues.
 Alpiste.
 Alum.
 Alumina : anhydride, hydride, salt.
 Alumina (sulphate).
 Aluminium in all forms : ore ; pure metal ; alloys of ; oxides ; salts of.
 Aluminium, manufactures of, not including aluminium jewellery.
 Aluminium bronze.
 Alundum, cast or not.
 American cloth.
 Amidopyrine.
 Ammonium salts.
 Ammunition.
 Amyl alcohol fusel oil.
 Aniline (materials for).
 Aniline and its compounds.
 Animal wax, beeswax, spermaceti.
 Animals, living.
 Anthracene.
 Anti-bacterium.
 Anti-febrine.
 Antimony in all forms : ore ; alloys of, including anti-friction metal, and sulphide of antimony.
 Apples, residue of.
 Arms of all kinds and component parts.
 Arsenic, compounds of arsenic, mixtures containing arsenic.
 Asbestos, crude and manufactured.
 Asphalt.
 Asses.
 Atropine.
 Automobiles, parts and accessories.
 Awls, shoemakers'.
 Axes.

B

Bacon.
 Bags (except paper bags).
 Balata, all forms.
 Balloons and parts.
 Balloon stuffs.
 Bamboos.
 Bananas.
 Bandages.
 Barges.
 Bark for tanning and dyeing.
 Barley and meal.
 Barn.
 Batteries, electric and parts.
 Bauxite.
 Bayonets.
 Beans, dried, seed, or other, whole or ground (not split).
 Beans, split.
 Beans, locust.
 Beef, corned.
 Beef oleo for margarine.
 Beeswax, crude or worked and articles in beeswax.
 Beet pulp for cattle.
 Beetroot salin.
 Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids.
 Bell-metal, all forms.
 Belting (machine) of leather, and other.
 Benzine.
 Benzo-naphthol.
 Benzol, benzoates.
 Berries for dyeing and tanning.
 Bicycles.
 Billhooks.
 Bi-phosphate of lime.
 Bisewit.
 Bismuth and its salts.
 Bits.
 Bitumen, and bituminous compositions.
 Bladders.
 Blankets (Woollen).
 Blasting powder.
 Blocks, stereos, clichés (copper).
 Boats for river use (barges, etc.).
 Boiler compositions.
 Bone fat.
 Bones, whole, dissolved, melted, calcined, or bone ash.
 Boot-buttons and eyelets (celluloid or metal).
 Bootmakers' tools.
 Boots and shoes, rubber and leather, including footwear in textile with leather soles or parts, parts thereof, and grindery used in the manufacture thereof.
 Borax (borate of soda) and mixtures containing borax.
 Boron compounds.
 Bran, pollard, and flour-mill waste.
 Brass, all forms.
 Bread.
 Bristles, pigs', assorted and in bundles.

B—contd.

Bromine and bromides and their compounds and salts; bromoform.
Bronze (aluminium).
Bronze, all forms.
Brucine.
Buckwheat.
Butter and butter substitutes.
Buttons and eyelets for boots and shoes (celluloid or metal).

C

Cabbages.
Cable, insulated.
Cables, cordage, ropemakers' wares, of any textile materials.
Cadmium in all forms.
Cafeo.
Caffeine and its salts.
Cakes.
Calcium, carbide of.
Calcium cyanamide.
Calves.
Camel's hair, raw, yarn, and tissnes.
Camp equipment.
Camphor.
Canary seed.
Candles, nightlights, tapers, of beeswax stearine, spermaceti, and other substances.
Canes.
Cantharides and its preparations.
Canvas.
Caoutchouc.
Capsicum.
Caraway seeds.
Carbolic acid and its compounds, and mixtures containing carbolic acid.
Carbon sulphide.
Carbon chloride and tetrachloride and their preparations.
Carbon (gas).
Carbons (electric).
Carborundum in all forms, including alundum, cast or otherwise.
Cardamoms.
Cardboard, asphalted.
Carpenters' tools.
Carpets of animal hair, wool, linen, jute, and cotton, and mixtures thereof.
Carriages, road or rail, and carts.
Carrots.
Cartridges.
Caseine.
Cashew nuts.
Cassava root.
Cassia.
Castor oil.
Cattle.
Cattle cake.
Cattle feeding stuffs, brewery grains, and other; also prepared cattle foods.
Cauliflowers.
Caustic soda.

C—contd.

Celluloid, raw, in blk, sheets, rods, tubes, clippings, and celluloid waste.
Celluloid wares.
Cellulose.
Cement.
Cement, dental.
Cereals, cereal food.
Ceresine.
Cerium and its salt.
Chamois leather.
Charcoal.
Charcuterie (pork butchers' produce).
Charts.
Cheese.
Chestnuts, fresh or dried, and chestnut meal.
Chicory, ground.
Chicory root, dried or roasted.
"Chiendent" fibre.
Chisels.
Chloral and its compounds and preparations.
Chlorates.
Chlorine, liquefied.
Chlorine and its compounds.
Chloroform.
Chocolate.
Chrome and its salts and combinations, and articles containing chrome.
Chronometers, ships'.
Cigars and cigarettes.
Cinchona bark.
Cinchonine.
Cinnamon.
Citrate of lime.
Clay, china (kaolin).
Clichés.
Cloth, woollen.
Clothing for men, non-waterproofed.
Clothing for women, non-waterproofed.
Clothing (uniforms), (not including used clothing).
Cloves.
Cloves, essence of.
Coal-tar, its products and derivatives capable of being utilised in the manufacture of dyes or explosives: compounds containing such products and derivatives (except coal-tar dyes).
Cobalt, salts, and oxides of cobalt, and articles containing cobalt.
Coca and its preparations.
Cocaïne and its salts and preparations.
Cocoa.
Cocoa beans, pods, husks, etc., of (including powder).
Cocoa butter.
Coconut butter.
Coconut oil.
Coconuts.
Codeine (alkaloid of opium).
Coffee, raw, roasted, and hygienic coffee; coffee substitutes, not otherwise specified, in a dry state, including roasted

C—contd.

acorns, kubin, cafeo, ground chicory extracts and essences of coffee, and liquid substitutes.

Coin, nickel, bronze, and copper.

Coir yarn and wares.

Colchicum and its preparations.

Collodion.

Colophany.

Colts.

Colza oil.

Conicine.

Copal.

Copper: ore (including pyrites); pure metal and alloys, of, in all forms; waste.

Copper wares, including carbons for electricity containing copper, and including all metal articles containing 10 per cent. or more of copper or its alloys; enamelled or plated copper wares; perforated copper plates; copper leaf; insulated and non-insulated copper cables; insulated electrical copper wires; copper cables with lead sheath, or iron fittings; electrical cables of all kinds containing copper; copper trellis work; copper bolts, screws, nails, rivets; church and other bells; unfinished brass machine parts; brass valves and taps imported apart from their machines; copper or alloyed copper wares not otherwise specified whether turned or not; bronze wares.

Copper, suboxide of, and articles containing suboxide of copper.

Copper, sulphate of.

Copra butter.

Copra oil.

Cordage.

Cordage (old).

Cork; corks.

Cornflour.

Corundum, all forms.

Cotton and cotton waste (including cotton yarn waste), carded or not; cotton wool.

Cotton rags.

Cotton tissues, all kinds, made up or otherwise.

Cotton yarn.

Cotton-seed oil.

Cotton stearine.

Cream.

Cream of tartar.

Cresote, wood.

Cresote oil.

Cresol and nitro-cresol, and their compounds and preparations.

Crucibles.

Cryolite.

Crystolon.

Curriers' grease.

Cutch.

Cyanides.

C—concl'd.

Cycles and motor cycles and component parts.

Cylinders and discs for gramophones and phonographs with or without impressions, new or old, broken or waste.

Cylinders and receptacles of iron or steel for compressed or liquid gas.

D

Damar gum.

Dari.

Dates.

Daturine.

Degras.

Delphinine.

Dental apparatus, teeth sets, and their rubber accompaniments.

Dental rubber, waxes, cement, and fillings.

Dermatol.

Detonators.

Diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes.

Digitaline.

Di-methyl-aniline.

Distillers' grains, and residues from apples, raisins, or olives.

Diuretine.

Down.

Drains, rubber.

Draw-plates, jewelled.

Dress protectors.

Dyeing substances, all kinds, except coal tar dyes.

Dynamite.

Dynamos.

E

Earth containing infusoria.

Earth wax.

Ebonite.

Edge-tools, with or without handles of ordinary iron or steel.

Eggs, egg-yolk.

Electrical appliances adapted for use in war, and their component parts.

Electrical fire-lighters.

Electrical insulated wire and cables.

Electrodes, piles, and component parts; electric batteries and parts.

Emery, all forms.

Emery wheels.

Emetine and emetic salts.

Engines (locomotive).

Engines, marine and aerial, and parts.

Equipment, military.

Erasers, rubber.

Ether sulphuric and ether acetic.

Eucaine, hydrochloride, eucaine (benzamine) lactate, and their preparations.

E—contd.

Explosives, such as gunpowder and similar explosives, guncotton, nitro-glycerine, fulminating cotton, dynamite, melinite.

Extracts, liquid and solid, for dyeing; extracts of colouring matter other than those derived from coal-tar.

Extracts, tanning.

F

Farinaceous articles of all kinds being food-stuffs: wheat, rye, oats, barley, maize, buckwheat, grain, meal and flour, malt, bread and biscuits, groats, semolina, Italian paste, sago, salep mandiocca and flour, tapioca and flour rice of all kinds, dried vegetables of all kinds and their meal, chestnuts and flour, dari, millet, and alpeste (long millet), potatoes.

Fats, vegetable, for food.

Fats, animal.

Fatty acids.

Feathers, other than fancy feathers.

Feather waste.

Fecula of all kinds.

Felspar.

Felts, asphalted.

Felts of animal hair.

Ferro-chrome and ferro-nickel, and all other ferro-alloys.

Ferro-cyanides.

Fibre.

Figs, fresh, dried, drained, roasted.

Filings and scrap, of old copper, tin, zinc, and their alloys.

Firearms of all kinds and their component parts.

Fish, in brine, preserved, dried, salted.

Fish, potted or canned, all kinds.

Fishing nets.

Flannels (cotton).

Flannels (woollen).

Flax, raw, as tow or combed; waste.

Flaxen canvases: hammock canvas, kit-bag canvas, navy canvas, tent canvas.

Flaxen fabric suitable for balloons.

Flour wheat, potato, maize, and other sorts.

Flour-mill waste.

Foodstuffs, preserved, all kinds.

Forges, portable.

Formaldehyde.

Formol.

Fruit juice.

Fruit kernels:

Fruits, fresh.

Fruits with stone;

Fruits, dried, preserved, drained.

Fruits for dyeing and tanning.

Fullers earth.

Turs.

F—contd.

Fusel oil.

Fuses (miners').

Fustic.

G

Gambier.

Game (dead).

Game (live).

Game (preserved).

Garlic.

Geodetic instruments.

Ginger.

Ginger, preserved.

Gloves (leather).

Gloves (rubber).

Gloves (woollen).

Glucose.

Glucose, solid, for the manufacture of artificial silk.

Gluten, all kinds.

Glycerine and preparations containing glycerine.

Glycerophosphates.

Goats.

Goatskins.

Goldbeaters' skin.

Grains (brewery and distillery).

Grapes, fresh.

Grapes, pressed.

Grapes, residue of.

Graphite, all forms, including crucibles.

Grease.

Grease, curriers' and leather dressers'.

Grease for vehicles and machinery.

Grenadines.

Grindery used in the making of boots and shoes, including rivets, plates, nails, and buttons.

Grindstones.

Groats, all kinds.

Ground-nut oil.

Guaiacol and guaiacol carbonate.

Guano.

Gums, all kinds, solid and liquid such as arabic, cherry, tragacant, Senegal, acacia, agar, Bassorah, and mahogany; and gum varnishes.

Gun cotton.

Gunpowder.

Gun-metal, all forms.

Guns and parts.

Gut, animal, in all forms, whether fresh, dried, or salted, including bladders and sausages casings.

Gut, cords of (except those for musical instruments), including gut cords for machinery.

Gutta-percha, all forms.

H

Hair, animal, including human hair, rough, cleaned, spun or otherwise pre-

H—contd.

pared or manufactured ; hair cloth and tissues ; pigs' bristles, assorted and in bundles.
 Hair, textiles of, including mohair, alpaca and camel's hair.
 Hair yarn.
 Halogen derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons.
 Hammock, canvas.
 Hams.
 Hand carts.
 Haricot beans.
 Harness and parts.
 Haulers.
 Hay.
 Heliographs.
 Hemp, crushed, dressed, and combed waste.
 Hemp, yarn, cordage and twine ; knotted hemp.
 Hemp, cloth.
 Hexamethylene-tetramine.
 Hides, raw and dressed.
 Hoes.
 Honey.
 Horn.
 Horsecloths of hair.
 Horsehair, and vegetable substitutes for horsehair.
 Horsehair mats.
 Horses.
 Horseshoes.
 Hosiery (cotton).
 Hosiery (woollen).
 Hydrocarbons and hydrocarbides.
 Hydroquinone.
 Hypophosphites.
 Hyposulphites.

I

Indigo, natural.
 Infusorial earth.
 Injectors, rubber.
 Instruments, observation, geodesy, and optical.
 Instruments, nautical, of all kinds.
 Insulating materials.
 Iodine and its compounds and preparations.
 Ipæacuanha root.
 Iridium.
 Iron alloys.
 Iron ore (including pyrites) ; hematitic cast iron ; iron plate ; tinned plate, including boxes for packing food.
 Iron-plate, all kinds, including black, tinned, annealed,terne, nickelled, leaded, coppered, zincked, galvanised, corrugated, painted, varnished.
 Ivory, vegetable (corozo) and buttons in vegetable Ivory (corozo).

J

Jams.
 Jellies, fruit.
 Jellies, mineral.
 Jelly, petroleum.
 Jewellery, imitation.
 Jute ; raw ; yarn bags ; earded.
 Jute ; piece goods.

K

Kaolin (china clay).
 Kermes, mineral.
 Kernel oil for industrial use.
 Kino.
 Knitted goods.
 Kubin.

L

Lac
 Lamps, signalling.
 Lard.
 Lard, imitation.
 Lava, volcanic.
 Lead (ore and metal, pure and alloyed) in all forms, including lead type, old or new.
 Leather and leather wares, including travelling articles in leather, but not including fancy light leather goods ("maroquinerie").
 Leeks.
 Lentils, whole and ground.
 Lichens for dyeing.
 Lime, acetate, chloride, phosphate and pyrolignite of.
 Linen tissues.
 Linoleum.
 Linseed meal.
 Linseed oil.
 Liqueurs.
 Liqueurs, wines containing a higher percentage of alcohol than that indicated in the Swiss Tariff.
 Llama hair, yarns, and tissues.
 Locomotives.
 Locust beans.
 Logwood.
 Lorries.
 Lubricants.

M

Macaroni and alimentary paste.
 Mace.
 Machine melting, of leather and other.
 Machine oils, greases, and lubricants vegetable wax.
 Machine tools and parts thereof.
 Machinery and parts thereof, suitable for use in marine and aerial navigation.
 Machinery and parts thereof, exclusively used for the manufacture of munitions and weapons of war.

M—contd.

Machinery and parts thereof in special steel, such as high speed steel, nickel steel.
 Machinery, electrical, electric dynamos, and motors.
 Machinery, metal-working.
 Machinery, refrigerating.
 Magnesia, calcined.
 Magnesia, citrate of.
 Magnesium chloride and sulphate, and mixtures containing magnesium chloride and sulphate.
 Magnetos and their parts.
 Maize stalks.
 Maize, whole and ground.
 Malt.
 Malt (exhausted) and malt germs, for cattle.
 Mandarines.
 Mandioca and flour.
 Manganese ore and metal, all forms dioxide of manganese.
 Mangrove bar and extract.
 Manures.
 Maps.
 Mares (residues).
 Margarine, oleo-margarine, copra butter, and similar products.
 Marmalade.
 Mats of straw, fibre, horsehair.
 Meal, farinaceous, all kinds.
 Meal for cattle.
 Meats, tinned, and extracts of.
 Meats, fresh and refrigerated.
 Meats, salt and smoked.
 Melinite.
 Mercury, fulminate of.
 Mercury, and its compounds and preparations, and mixtures containing such compounds of mercury.
 Metal, anti-friction.
 Methylene, methylic alcohol, crude or chemically pure.
 Methyl-ethyl-acetone, or methyl-ethyl-ketone.
 Mica, crude or in sheets; mica splittings; ground mica, mica wares.
 Milk, condensed, sweetened or not.
 Millet.
 Millet, long (alpine).
 Millinery, cotton.
 Mineral oils and essences.
 Mineral wax and manufactures of mineral wax.
 Mohair yarn and tissues.
 Molasses.
 Molybdenum ore and alloys; salts.
 Monazite sand.
 Money, except gold, silver, or paper money.
 Morocco leather and wares, not including fancy light leather goods ("maroquinerie.")
 Morphia morphine.

M—concl.

Mosses, Iceland, Irish, Caragheen, and Sphagnum.
 Motor-cars, motor-lorries; parts and accessories.
 Motor-cycles and parts and accessories.
 Motors, all kinds.
 Mules.
 Munitions.
 Mustard; mustard seed with or without its oil.

N

Nails for boots and shoes.
 Naphtha; naphthol; naphthalene; naphthylamine and similar products.
 Narcotine.
 Navy canvas.
 Nets, fishing and other.
 Nickel: ore, metal, pure and alloyed, all forms.
 Nickelled sheet iron.
 Nicotine.
 Nitrates and nitrites; nitre.
 Nitro-benzene.
 Nitro-cresol and its compounds and preparations.
 Nitro-glycerine.
 Novocaine.
 Nutmegs.
 Nuts.
 Nuts and seeds, oleaginous.
 Nuts for dyeing and tanning.
 Nuts, kernels of.
 Nux vomica and its alkaloids and preparations.

O

Oats, oatmeal and flour.
 Oil, animal, including neat's foot oil.
 Oil, fish.
 Oil, mineral, crude, refined, heavy.
 Oil (tar).
 Oil, vegetable, all kinds.
 Oil, whale.
 Oil and grease for machinery.
 Oil, residual of distillation of alcohol.
 Oil of turpentine and of rosin.
 Oil-cake, whole or ground.
 Oils, essential.
 Oiled cloth for packing.
 Oleine, oleic acid, and other fatty acids.
 Oleo-margarine.
 Olive oil.
 Olives packed in oil.
 Olives, residue of.
 Onions, including small pickling onions.
 Opium and preparations containing opium.
 Oranges.
 Osmium.

O—*contd.*

Oxen.
Ozekerit.

P

Packings, engine and boiler.
Paleine.
Palm nuts.
Palm oil.
Paper, glass.
Paper, Japanese, and similar paper, including serviettes of Japanese paper.
Paper, sand.
Papers, sensitised.
Paper, silica.
Paraffin.
Paraffin, liquid medicinal
Paraffin paper (wax paper).
Paraffin wax.
Paraformaldehyde.
Paraldehyde.
Paste, Italian.
Pease, peameal and flour.
Peel, candied.
Pepper.
"Peptone Witte."
Perechlorates.
Peroxides, metallic.
Peroxide of soda.
Petroleum, crude, refined and spirit.
Petroleum jelly.
Petroleum residue and waste.
Pewter, all forms.
Phenacetine.
Phenazone.
Phenetidine.
Phosgene (oxychloride of carbon).
Phosphor bronze.
Phosphorus.
Phosphorus products, all kinds.
Photographic plates, papers, and films.
Pickles.
Picks.
Pigeons, dead.
Pigeons, live.
Pigs.
Pimento.
Pineapples.
Pistachio nuts.
Pitch.
Pitch (wood tar).
Plaiting, straw, hemp, tagal or other, for hatmaking.
Plated wares.
Plates for bootmaking.
Platinum, in all forms, including manufactures (except platinum jewellery).
Platinum salts.
Plumbago.
Poppy oil.
Pork-butchers' meat ("charcuterie").
Potash, prussiate of.
Potassium, cyanide of.

P—*contd.*

Potatoes; potato pulp.
Poultry, dead.
Poultry, live.
Powder and similar explosives.
Precious stones, uncut, and artificial precious stones, cut or uncut.
Preservatives, rubber.
Presspahn ("carton américain").
Projectiles and other munitions of war.
Prunes, dried.
Pulverisers, other than those for toilet, medicinal, and domestic use.
Pyridine (base).

Q

Quebracho extract.
Quebracho wood.
Quicksilver.
Quinine and its salts.
Quinine, extracts of.

R

Rabbits.
Radium and its salts.
Rags of all kinds.
Railway carriages, trucks, and lorries.
Ramic, raw; yarn, tissues; and waste.
Rattans, all kinds, and articles wholly or partly composed of rattans.
Reaping machines and spare parts.
Regurine.
Rennet.
Resinous substances, pine and fir; oil of turpentine, turpentine, rosin, rosin pitch.
Rhodium.
Rice, all forms.
Rifles and parts.
Rigging.
Rivets used in bootmaking.
Roots for dyeing and tanning.
Ropes and rope-makers' wares.
Rosin.
Rubber; Balata, gutta-percha, raw or remelted, including waste and ebomite, rubber wares, rubber-proofed and rubber-mixed goods; rubber preservatives.
Rubber, vulcanised, in sheets.
Rum.
Ruthenium.
Rye, ergot of.
Rye and flour.

S

Sabadailla seeds.
Sacks (coal), satchels and bags of all kinds (excepting paper bags).

S—contd.

Saddlers' tools.
 Saddlery.
 Safrol.
 Sago and flour.
 Salad oil.
 Salep.
 Salicine.
 Salipyrine.
 Salophene.
 Saltpetre, unrefined, crude salts of ammonia calcic cyanamid.
 Salts of—
 Copper, chromium, tin, mercury, thorium, ammonium, cerium, platinum, radium, titanium, molybdenum, vanadium, and other salts of rare earths.
 Sandarac gum.
 Sanitary materials and fittings (not including pottery).
 Santonin and its preparations.
 Satchels.
 Sausage casings.
 Sausages.
 Saws.
 Scheelite.
 Scrap steel: scrap, filings and waste of special steel; broken up special steel wares.
 Scraps, metal, and filings: copper, tin, zinc, and their alloys.
 Sealing wax.
 Searchlights.
 Seeds, sowing.
 Selenium.
 Semolina.
 Senna leaves and pods.
 Sesamum oil.
 Shalc oil.
 Sheep.
 Sheeppgut.
 Sheepskins.
 Shellac.
 Shipbuilding materials, rigging and apparatus.
 Ships, all kinds.
 Shoddy (wool).
 Shoe fittings, shoe mercery, grindery.
 Shoes (leather, rubber).
 Shovels.
 Silica bricks.
 Silicon.
 Silk; cocoons, raw, spun and tissues (including artificial silk); all kinds and forms except thrown silk undyed.
 Skins, raw and dressed.
 Slag wool.
 Sledges.
 Snuff.
 Soap. Perfumed toilet soaps.
 Socks and stockings (wool).
 Soda, carbonate of, in all forms, including bicarbonate.
 Soda, caustic.

S—concl'd.

Soda, peroxide of.
 Soda, prussiate of.
 Soda, sulphate of.
 Sodium bichromate.
 Sodium bromides.
 Sodium chlorate.
 Sodium cyanide.
 Sodium (metal).
 Sodium sulphide.
 Soles, lifts, and other cut leather for boots and shoes.
 Soups, compressed, desiccated, preserved.
 Soy.
 Spades.
 Spelter.
 Spermaceti.
 Spices, ground or not.
 Spirits, potable.
 Sponges of all sorts and waste of sponges.
 Starch; also starch waste for cattle.
 Stearine.
 Steel, special, containing 0.5 per cent. of nickel, chrome, or tungsten, 0.2 per cent. of molybdenum, 0.1 per cent. of vanadium or titanium, 9 per cent. of manganese, 0.5 per cent. of cobalt (stellite); including tools (except watch-makers' tools) machine parts and all articles in special steel; scrap, filings and waste of special steel; edge-tools in ordinary steel.
 Stencil paper.
 Stereos.
 Stirrups.
 Stones of fruit.
 Stramonium leaves and seeds.
 Straps (textile).
 Straw.
 Straw mats.
 Strychnine.
 Sublimate, corrosive.
 Suboxide of copper, and articles containing suboxide of copper.
 Suet.
 Sugar, raw, refined, candy, solid glucosé.
 Sugar of milk.
 Sulphate of copper and cuprous powders; green copper.
 Sulphur and pyrites.
 Sulphur dioxide (anhydride).
 Sulphur, flowers of.
 Surgical bandages and dressings.
 Surgical, medical and orthopædic instruments and apparatus, including drain tubes and rubber gloves.
 Swords, bayonets, and other arms.
 Syrups of fruit.
 Syrups of molasses.

T

Tagal plait.
 Talc.
 Tallow.

T—contd.

Tanning substances of all kinds.
 Tapioca and flour.—
 Tar.
 Tar (coal) and its chemical products
 (except coal-tar dyes).
 Tar oil (vegetable).
 Tar (wood).
 Tar paulins.
 Tartar.
 Tartaric acid, cream of tartar and its
 alkaloids, tartrates.
 Tea.
 Teeth, artificial.
 Telegraph apparatus, parts of.
 Telegraphs, materials for.
 Telephone apparatus, parts of.
 Telephones, materials for.
 Tedders and spare parts.
 Tents and fittings.
 Terpene; terpinol.
 Textile fabric for balloons.
 Theobromine.
 Thorium and thorium salts.
 Thread.
 Thyme, essence of.
 Thymol and its preparations.
 Timber.
 Tin, chloride of.
 Tin-ore, metal, pure and alloyed in all
 forms.
 Tin plate, andterne plate; tin plate boxes
 for packing foodstuffs.
 Tin wares, including alloys.
 Titanium, ore, metal and salts.
 Tobacco, all forms.
 Toluidine; toluol.
 Tomatoes, fresh and preserved.
 Tools, edge, with or without handles of
 ordinary iron or steel; also spades,
 chisels, picks, axes, shovels, saws, far-
 riers' tools, carpenters' wheel-wrights'
 and saddlers' tools, entrenching tools,
 billhooks, hoes, and tool handles.
 Tools, instruments, and their parts, of
 special steel (such as high-speed-steel
 nickel steel), except watchmakers'
 tools.
 Tools used in the making of boots and
 shoes.
 Toys, rubber.
 Traction engines.
 Treacle.
 Trenching tools.
 Trional.
 Trioxymethylene.
 Trucks and trolleys, railway and other.
 Tubes, drain.
 Tungsten, in all forms.
 Turkey red oil and other Sulfericinnates.
 Turnips.
 Turpentine and mixtures containing tur-
 pentine.
 Turpentine essence, and mixtures con-
 taining turpentine essence.

T—concl'd.

Twine.
 Type, metal.
 Typewriters.
 Tyres, pneumatic.

U

Uniform clothing.
 Union cotton goods (containing 25 per
 cent. of cotton).
 Urea and its compounds.
 Urethane.
 Urotropine (hexamethylene tetramine)
 and preparations containing urotro-
 pine.

V

Vanadium, ore salts.
 Varnishes, all kinds.
 Vaseline and mineral jellies.
 Vegetable alkaloids.
 Vegetable fats for food.
 Vegetable fibre; also yarn and wares and
 vulcanized fibre; vegetable substitutes
 for horsehair; vegetable substances for
 plaiting; rough, spun, or manufactured
 in any way.
 Vegetables, dried, and their meal.
 Vegetables, fresh.
 Vegetables, preserved.
 Vegetable oil, all kinds, liquid and solid.
 Vegetable wax and manufactures of
 vegetable wax.
 Vegetaline (butter substitute).
 Vehicles of all kinds, haulers and traction,
 engines of all kinds, pneumatic tyres,
 all articles (unmanufactured or manu-
 factured) for military, naval, or trans-
 port purposes.
 Ventilators of 50 to 250 kilogrammes.
 Veratrine.
 Vessels, sailing, steam, motor.
 Vulcanised rubber in sheets.

W

Walnuts.
 Waterproofed clothing.
 Waterproofed (rubber) goods.
 Wax, animal, vegetable, mineral, includ-
 ing manufactures of wax, and wax
 prepared for floors, for leather, for
 furniture-polishing, and similar uses.
 Wax, paper.
 Waxed and oiled cloth.
 Waxes, dental.
 Wheat; also flour and meal.
 Wheel-barrows.
 Wheelwrights' tools.
 Whisky.

W—contd.

White spirit.
 Wines, exported otherwise than in bottles and registering over 15 alcoholic degrees Gay-Lussac; not including Burgundy (over 15 degrees), Madeira (up to 21 degrees), Marsala (up to 18 degrees), and Port (up to 23 degrees).
 Wine, in casks or otherwise than in bottles.
 Wire, barbed.
 Wire, insulated.
 Wolfram (tungsten), ore and metal, all forms.
 Wood alcohol.
 Wood, ash, beech, birch, lime, mahogany, okoumé, plane.
 Wood, for building.
 Wood, for rifle stocks and rifle parts.
 Wood spirit.
 Wood, walnut, unhewn, squared and sawn.
 Wool of all kinds, including waste; artificial wool.

W—contd.

Woollen tissues (not including felted woollen cloths in circular bands having a felted surface and warp and weft, and exclusively used for paper-making).

Y

Yarn, cotton.
 Yarn, linen, hemp, jute, ramie.
 Yarn, mohair, alpaca, hair.
 Yarn, woollen.
 Yarn of vegetable fibre including coir.
 Yeast.

Z

Zinc, ore; metal, pure and alloyed, in all forms, not including zinc wares.
 Zinc chloride and mixtures containing zinc chloride.
 Zinc sulphate and mixtures containing zinc sulphate.

LIST F.

Goods of every description [other than (1) printed matter of all descriptions, and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners], whether mentioned in the foregoing lists or not, are prohibited from export to Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland in accordance with the Royal Proclamation of 29th September, 1917.

In this connection attention is drawn to the following reprint of a notice which appeared in the Public Press of the 4th October, 1917.

The Director of the War Trade Department calls attention to the Royal Proclamation of September 29th, 1917, prohibiting the export, as from October 8th, 1917, of all goods (with the following exceptions) to Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Holland:

1. Printed matter of all descriptions (which will remain subject to the censorship regulations);
2. Personal effects accompanied by their owner.

It is not proposed immediately to refuse all consideration of applications for the grant of licenses for the export of goods which have not hitherto been prohibited from export to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, but which now become prohibited under the Royal Proclamation in question. Exporters are warned, however, that the continuance of this arrangement must not be counted upon. The special arrangements in regard to the export of goods to Sweden notified in the announcement issued by the War Trade Department on August 18th, 1916, are withdrawn as from October 8th, 1917, Sweden being thus placed on the same footing as the other Scandinavian countries and Holland. This order also applies to articles consigned by parcels post.

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